WSR 26-12-055
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
[Order 24-02—Filed June 1, 2026, 7:39 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Preproposal statement of inquiry was filed as WSR 25-08-057.

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: Chapter 173-441 WAC, Reporting of emissions of greenhouse gases; and chapter 173-446 WAC, Climate Commitment Act program rule—Cap and invest program updates and linkage.

For more information on this rule making visit https://ecology.wa.gov/regulations-permits/laws-rules-rulemaking/rulemaking/wac-173-441-446-cap-and-invest-program-updates-and-linkage.

Hearing Location(s): On July 7, 2026, at 1:00 p.m., via webinar. Join online and see instructions at https://waecy-wa-gov.zoom.us/meeting/register/8Z8ESjwxSSSnnkoHp9tvmw. Presentation, question and answer session, followed by the hearing. We are holding this hearing via webinar. This is an online meeting that you can attend from any computer using internet access.

For audio call U.S. toll number 1-253-215-8782 and enter access code 873 6303 9529#. Or to receive a free call back, provide your phone number when you join the event; and

On July 13, 2026, at 9:00 a.m., via webinar. Join online and see instructions at https://waecy-wa-gov.zoom.us/meeting/register/iyLZMsz1TlOFJ0JOclN5ZQ. Presentation, question and answer session, followed by the hearing. We are holding this hearing via webinar. This is an online meeting that you can attend from any computer using internet access.

For audio call U.S. toll number 1-253-215-8782 and enter access code 812 9061 0429#. Or to receive a free call back, provide your phone number when you join the event.

Date of Intended Adoption: September 23, 2026.

Submit Written Comments to: Surabhi Subedi, Department of Ecology (Ecology), Climate Pollution Reduction Program, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600; or send parcel delivery services to Department of Ecology, Climate Pollution Reduction Program, 300 Desmond Drive S.E., Lacey, WA 98503, email CPRRulemaking@ecy.wa.gov, online comments can be submitted at https://ecology.commentinput.com?id=frD53sZtA beginning June 1, 2026, at 12:00 a.m., by July 17, 2026, at 11:59 a.m.

Assistance for Persons with Disabilities: Contact Surabhi Subedi, phone 564-999-3611, TTY 877-833-6341, Washington relay service 711, email CPRRulemaking@ecy.wa.gov, by June 30, 2026.

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: Ecology is proposing amendments to chapters 173-446 and 173-441 WAC to improve the implementation of the cap and invest program, facilitate the linkage of Washington's carbon market with the California-Québec carbon market, and make other necessary updates consistent with amendments to the Climate Commitment Act (CCA).

The proposed amendments allow for the option to link Washington's carbon market with the California-Québec carbon market, creating a unified carbon market across the three jurisdictions. In a linked market, allowances issued by California and Québec could be used by Washington entities to cover their emissions, and vice versa. Linkage would also allow for joint allowance auctions, a common allowance price, and trading of allowances across jurisdictions. The rule amend-

ments will not directly establish linkage. This rule making sets the stage for potential future action to link with California and Québec by aligning certain aspects of the cap and invest program rules with those jurisdictions, including compliance period, allowance price containment provisions, registration requirements, corporate association requirements, and auction processes. The rule includes provisions that would become effective upon linkage with another jurisdiction. The rule also establishes processes for announcing a linkage effective date and adds provisions for ecology to suspend or revoke linkage with another jurisdiction.

The proposed amendments set the allowance budgets for future compliance periods (2027-2050) and adjust 2023 through 2026 budgets consistent with statutory direction, ensuring that emissions reductions align with Washington's 2030, 2040, and 2050 greenhouse gas emissions limits. This rule also facilitates the entry of additional sectors, waste-to-energy, and railroads, to coverage under the cap and invest program in future compliance periods, as required by statute.

Ecology is proposing modifications to address topics associated with imported electricity and centralized electricity markets, as well as amendments relevant to allowance allocation to electric utilities and natural gas utilities.

The proposal also implements sections of legislation, including SB [E2SSB] 6058 (2024) to facilitate linkage; HB [2SHB] 1975 (2025), which modifies auction price containment mechanisms, allowance supply, and ceiling prices; HB [E2SHB] 1912 (2025), which addresses the exemption for fuels used for agricultural purposes; and HB [E2SHB] 2416 (2026), which concerns the treatment of waste-to-energy facilities.

In addition, the proposed rule includes amendments to enhance clarity, strengthen enforcement, and ensure that the market remains effective. These amendments are based on implementation experience from start of the cap and invest program (2023) to date.

Overall, ecology anticipates that these amendments will improve program implementation, facilitate potential future linkage, and ultimately strengthen market stability and confidence, as well as ensure the rule aligns with changes to statute.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: The proposed amendments add linkage related provisions and align certain aspects of Washington's cap and invest program with California and Québec to enable potential future linkage, as directed by CCA (chapter 70A.65 RCW).

Ecology is required under RCW 70A.65.070 to adopt the allowance budgets for the second compliance period (2027-2030), ensuring that emissions reductions align with Washington's 2030, 2040, and 2050 greenhouse gas emissions limits. Ecology is updating allowance allocation to natural gas utilities to be consistent with the updated budgets. Additionally, given the complexity and evolving nature of electricity markets in the Pacific Northwest, ecology must further develop imported electricity reporting rules to ensure consistent and complete coverage of the sector.

Ecology is also making amendments relevant to allowance allocation to electric utilities, to improve certainty, strengthen decarbonization incentives, and support market functionality.

The rule making implements elements of recently enacted legislation including SB [E2SHB] 6058 (2024), HB [E2SHB] 1912 (2025), HB [2SHB] 1975 (2025), and HB [E2SHB] 2416 (2026). In addition, ecology is proposing amendments to the rules for clarity and efficiency to improve program implementation and enforcement.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 70A.65 RCW, Greenhouse gas emissions—Cap and invest program.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 70A.65 RCW, Greenhouse gas emissions—Cap and invest program; and RCW 70A.15.2200 Washington Clean Air Act.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Agency Comments or Recommendations, if any, as to Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement, and Fiscal Matters: Ecology will conduct an environmental justice assessment in accordance with RCW 70A.02.060 as a part of this rule making.

Name of Proponent: Department of ecology, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Eli Levitt, Lacey, Washington, 360-280-2016; Implementation: Andrew Hayes, Lacey, Washington, 360-489-4621; and Enforcement: Derek Nixon, Lacey, Washington, 360-485-7594.

A school district fiscal impact statement is not required under RCW 28A.305.135.

A cost-benefit analysis is required under RCW 34.05.328. A preliminary cost-benefit analysis may be obtained by contacting Surabhi Subedi, Department of Ecology, Climate Pollution Reduction Program, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600, phone 564-999-3611, TTY 711, visit Ecology.wa.gov/ADA for more accessibility information, email CPRRulemaking@ecy.wa.gov.

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt from requirements of the Regulatory Fairness Act because the proposal:

Is exempt under RCW 19.85.025(3) as the rules only correct typographical errors, make address or name changes, or clarify language of a rule without changing its effect; and rule content is explicitly and specifically dictated by statute.

Is exempt under RCW 19.85.025(4).

Scope of exemption for rule proposal:

Is partially exempt:

Explanation of partial exemptions: Ecology baselines are typically complex, consisting of multiple requirements fully or partially specified by existing rules, statutes, or federal laws. Where the proposed rule differs from this baseline of existing requirements, it is typically subject to (i.e., not exempt from) analysis required under the Regulatory Fairness Act (RFA) (chapter 19.85 RCW) based on meeting criteria referenced in RCW 19.85.025(3) as defined by the Administrative Procedure Act in RCW 34.05.310. The small business economic impact statement (SBEIS) below includes a summary of the baseline for this rule making, and whether or how the proposed rule differs from the baseline.

The proposed rule does impose more-than-minor costs on businesses.

SBEIS

This SBEIS presents the:

- Compliance requirements of the proposed rule.
- Results of the analysis of relative compliance cost burden.
- Consideration of lost sales or revenue.
- Cost-mitigating action taken by ecology, if required.
- Small business and local government consultation.

- Industries likely impacted by the proposed rule.
- Expected net impact on jobs statewide.

A small business is defined by RFA as having 50 or fewer employees. Estimated costs are determined as compared to the existing regulatory environment, the regulations in the absence of the rule. The SBEIS only considers costs to "businesses in an industry" in Washington state. This means that impacts, for this document, are not evaluated for government agencies.

The existing regulatory environment is called the "baseline" in this document. It includes only existing laws and rules at federal and state levels.

This information is excerpted from ecology's complete set of regulatory analyses for this rule making. **For complete discussion of the likely costs, benefits, minimum compliance burden, and relative burden on small businesses, see the associated regulatory analyses document (ecology publication no. 26-14-045, June 2026).**

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROPOSED RULE, INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL SERVICES: The regulatory baseline for our analyses generally consists of existing statutes and rules. This is what allows us to make a consistent comparison between the state of the world with and without the proposed rule amendments.

For this rule making, the regulatory baseline includes:

- Chapter 173-446 WAC, Climate Commitment Act program rule (the existing CCA rule).
- Chapter 173-441 WAC, Reporting of emissions of greenhouse gases (the existing reporting rule).
- Chapter 70A.65 RCW, Greenhouse gas emissions—Cap and invest program (the CCA statute).
- Chapter 70A.45 RCW, Limiting greenhouse gas emissions (including emissions limits referenced by the CCA statute, and an authorizing statute for the reporting rule).
- Chapter 70A.15 RCW, Washington Clean Air Act (including reporting referenced by the CCA statute, and an authorizing statute for the reporting rule).
- Recently enacted bills amending the CCA statute and Washington Clean Air Act:
  - Carbon Market Linkage - California-Québec Carbon Market, chapter 352, Laws of 2024 (E2SHB 6058 passed in 2024; amended the CCA statute and Washington Clean Air Act).
  - Climate Commitment Act - Modification, chapter 320, Laws of 2025 (2SHB 1975 passed in 2025; amended the CCA statute and Washington Clean Air Act).
  - Agricultural Fuel Use - Climate Commitment Act Exemptions, chapter 282, Laws of 2025 (E2SHB 1912 passed in 2025; amended the CCA statute).
  - Waste-to-energy Facilities - Climate Commitment Act, chapter 216, Laws of 2026 (E2SHB 2416 passed in 2026; amended the CCA statute).
- Chapter 19.405 RCW, Clean Energy Transformation Act (2019), which commits Washington to an electricity supply free of greenhouse gases.
- Chapter 70A.535 RCW, Transportation fuel—Clean fuels program, most recently updated in 2025, which requires transportation fuels to reduce their carbon intensity over time.

SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED RULE AMENDMENTS: **Proposed changes to the reporting rule:** The proposed rule amendments to the greenhouse gas reporting rule would:

- Clarify and add definitions to facilitate linkage and support program efficiency and stability.
- Clarify program applicability and exit conditions, facilitate linkage, and align with statutory changes.
- Update reporting methodologies to align with statutory changes, facilitate linkage, and ensure accurate and consistent reporting.
- Update monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping, and verification to facilitate linkage and improve clarity.
- Update verification requirements to facilitate linkage and improve program efficiency and stability.
- Change calculation methods.

Proposed changes to the CCA rule: The proposed rule amendments to the CCA rule would:

- Add or amend definitions for clarity or to support alignment with statutory changes, facilitate linkage, and support program efficiency and stability.
- Update program coverage and compliance periods.
- Change registration requirements to support program efficiency and stability.
- Add exchange clearinghouse registration requirements to facilitate linkage and to support program efficiency and stability.
- Clarify use of future vintage allowances for compliance obligations.
- Add linkage processes and timing requirements to facilitate linkage.
- Update program accounts to facilitate linkage.
- Change corporate association requirements.
- Update corporate disclosure requirements to facilitate linkage, increase transparency for market participants, and prevent unequal market advantage.
- Change account representative and viewing agent designation requirements.
- Update accounts and limits to facilitate linkage and support program efficiency and stability.
- Update allowance supply and allocation procedures to update total program baseline to reflect sectors entering the program in second and third compliance periods, establish allowance budgets for future years, and update no-cost allowance provisions to emissions-intensive, trade-exposed industries, electric utilities, natural gas utilities and waste-to-energy facilities to align with statutory requirements.
- Reorganize voluntary renewable electricity reserve account requirements for clarity.
- Update allowance removal and retirement attestations to support program efficiency and stability and to facilitate linkage.
- Reorganize allowance distribution dates with other sections for clarity.
- Change auction requirements.
- Change allowance reserve requirements and price control mechanisms.
- Change transaction and transfer requirements.

- Establish clearinghouse transaction processes to facilitate linkage and to support program efficiency and stability.
- Update compliance obligation requirements for clarity, to facilitate linkage, and align with statutory changes related to offsets.
- Add and clarify enforcement requirements to support program efficiency and stability, facilitate linkage, and align with statutory changes.
- Update contact information to reflect current information.

CHANGES DIFFERING FROM REGULATORY BASELINE: We identified that proposed rule amendments affecting allowance supply or demand interact to result in impacts to compliance costs via the carbon market in a linked market scenario, compared to the regulatory baseline. We do not expect these impacts to occur under an amended and aligned but unlinked market. These impacts to compliance costs are described below.

We also identified that other proposed amendments are likely to independently result in impacts to compliance costs that were not modeled through carbon market impacts, while the remaining amendments are not likely to impact compliance costs because they align with the regulatory baseline. Amendments likely to result in impacts to compliance costs are:

- Reporting rule: Program applicability and exit conditions.
- Reporting rule: Calculation methods.
- CCA rule: Definitions—Compliance period changes.
- CCA rule: Registration requirements.
- CCA rule: Designation requirements.
- CCA rule: Transaction and transfer requirements.
- CCA rule: Enforcement requirements.

COSTS OF COMPLIANCE: EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES, PROFESSIONAL SERVICES: Compliance with the proposed rule, compared to the regulatory baseline, is not likely to impose additional costs of equipment, supplies, or professional services.

COSTS OF COMPLIANCE: LABOR: Many of these proposed amendments would result in additional information being provided to ecology about consultants, associations, or other business or structural relationships of which the cap and invest program is not currently aware under the regulatory baseline. As such, we could not confidently assume the degree to which any given entity would have to make additional effort under the proposed rule amendments. Some entities may have little or no additional information that would need to be provided, while others may have large amounts of additional disclosures and information to submit.

Considering the scope of additional procedural and administrative changes that would be required under the proposed rule amendments, as compared to the regulatory baseline, we assumed each affected entity would incur costs of two weeks of attorney time, for two attorneys, to implement these changes. We used an hourly attorney wage rate of $107.66 and applied this cost across each of 275 likely impacted entities. We also assumed this cost would be incurred immediately. This resulted in a **one-time total cost of approximately $4.7 million in 2027**. This reflects costs associated with:

- CCA rule: Registration requirements.
- CCA rule: Designation requirements.
- CCA rule: Transaction and transfer requirements.

Additional costs to labor may result for some entities:

- **Reporting rule: Calculation methods:** We expect these changes to produce relatively minor increases to labor and reporting costs. These would fall on a limited number of biomass derived fuel suppliers using landfill gas or anaerobic digestion. There are currently four natural gas suppliers reporting natural gas derived from biomass. These entities can also report biogas using reporting requirements related to pipeline injected biogas and delivery points in Washington. Approximately 80 percent of 75 existing fuel suppliers also reported biomass derived fuels (primarily ethanol, biodiesel, and renewable diesel).

Entities covered by or participating in the state's clean fuels program could potentially use information and methodologies they already use for lifecycle assessment to generate clean fuel credits. In discussion with clean fuels program staff, we identified that while for some reporters these proposed amendments may require an extra step, the actual amount of reported biomass derived fuels is not likely to change (it is likely to already meet statutory goals of how much their fuels reduce greenhouse gas emissions compared to petroleum-based fuels).

Additionally, we expect minor costs for market purchasers reporting total electricity purchased from each centralized electricity market, and total retail electricity sales of each load-serving entity in their territories. These data are a standard part of doing business and are likely very minor additions to the existing reporting burden.

COSTS OF COMPLIANCE: ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS: Where applicable, ecology estimates administrative costs (overhead) as part of the cost of labor and professional services, above.

COSTS OF COMPLIANCE: OTHER: We estimated the following impacts to compliance costs under the proposed rule amendments, as compared to the regulatory baseline.

- Using a carbon market model, we estimated the impacts to compliance costs below, under a linked market. These are changes in the **cost of purchasing compliance instruments to comply with the amended rule under a linked market, compared to the regulatory baseline, over the analytic time frame of 2027-2037.**

Cost Category	1.50% Discount Rate	2% Discount Rate	2.50% Discount Rate
Total Costs	-$2.23 billion	-$2.34 billion	-$2.45 billion

- **Reporting rule: Program applicability and exit conditions:** We expect minor reporting costs for importers of electricity with associated emissions below 10,000 MT CO_2e. The threshold for reporting CO_2e amounts is reduced to zero in 2027, from the current 10,000 MT CO_2e. This impact is largely driven by the statutory requirement to cover electricity importers who import any unspecified electricity. We expect this change would affect a relatively small number of entities, but as this information is not currently reported, we cannot confidently quantify the number of affected entities. If entities report other emissions, we do not expect these proposed amendments to significantly impact reporting effort. Entities that do not report other emissions (these could be, e.g., small utilities) would also see costs mitigated by a federal power marketing administration's (FPMA) participa-

tion in the program if they take on compliance obligations for imported electricity.

- **CCA rule: Definitions, compliance period changes:** The proposed rule amendments change the compliance period length from four years to a combination of two-year and three-year compliance periods. The compliance period change would only go into effect in a linked market. We expect a change in the length of compliance periods to affect how covered and opt-in entities in the cap and invest program plan their compliance. Depending on how entities choose to optimize compliance choices (when and how many allowances or offset credits to purchase, what emissions abatement to undertake and when, associated supply chain changes, banking compliance instruments, consignment to auction), the proposed rule amendments may reduce the time frame over which they are able to optimize. This reduced flexibility would not be reflected in the market model and our quantified results in previous sections, as the market model is not able to account for compliance periods. However, shorter compliance periods may redistribute compliance costs over time, potentially smoothing market demand compared to longer compliance periods and reducing price variability.
- **CCA rule: Enforcement requirements:** (WAC 173-446-610; see chapter 2, section 2.3.23).

The proposed changes would clarify existing enforcement processes and are not expected to add significant costs as they represent a clarification of enforcement language and not a change in the enforcement processes themselves.

COMPARISON OF COMPLIANCE COST FOR SMALL VERSUS LARGE BUSINESSES: The impacts of the proposed rule would differ significantly across sectors and over time. To scale sectoral compliance costs to the individual business level, we identified specific small businesses and the largest 10 percent of businesses in each sector and estimated their average share of their sector's emissions. Based on this step, we identified that the proposed rule is not likely to result in compliance cost changes for small businesses in the electricity and natural gas sectors, as despite being identified in ecology's database, the small businesses we identified represent zero percent of covered emissions in their respective sectors. They may report other emissions, but these are not covered emissions under CCA.

The table below shows the median employment at the business level by sector.

Sector	Small Businesses	Largest 10% of Businesses
Fuel suppliers (transportation)	16	8,812
Facilities (industrial)	23	1,487

Since they are the sectors for which we identified small businesses with a nonzero share of emissions, we focused this analysis on the fuel supplier (transportation) and facility (industrial) sectors. Based on relative shares of emissions and cumulative cost estimates in chapter 3 over the analytic time frame of 2027-2037, we estimated the following compliance costs impacts per employee, under the proposed rule as compared to the regulatory baseline, under a linked carbon market.

Business Size and Sector	Compliance Cost Impact Per Employee
Small, fuels (transportation)	-$0.05
Largest fuels (transportation)	-$0.01
Small facilities (industrial)	-$0.53
Largest (industrial)	-$0.01

Because we estimated net cumulative cost savings under the proposed rule amendments in a linked market, both sectors would experience net cost savings per employee. In both sectors, small businesses would receive a disproportionately larger amount of cost savings than the largest 10 percent of businesses. We note that the level of disproportion depends on relative number of employees and relative cost impact under the proposed rule amendments. In our employment data, we believe employment numbers may be underestimated for small businesses, particularly in the industrial sector, as our data does not capture use of contractors and their employees. If these small businesses have higher employment than found in our data, it would serve to mitigate disproportionate impacts above, and the disproportion reflected in Table 7 is overestimated.

We also separately estimated legal services costs of meeting multiple proposed requirements for additional information to be provided to ecology. On a per-entity basis, these costs were approximately $9,000 and would be incurred by all entities participating in the cap and invest program, including general market participants. As this is a point estimate, if we divide it by the employment at a small general market participant, compliance costs per employee will inherently be larger than for the largest general market participants. The median employment for general market participants with fewer than 50 employees was six employees. The median employment at the largest 10 percent of general market participants was 203. This means compliance costs per employee would be $1,500 at small businesses and $180 at the largest businesses. We note, however, that small businesses under the RFA definition in this case include large financial businesses and investment funds that may not have the same employment structure and responsiveness to compliance costs that a typical "mom and pop" small business (e.g., a store) would have.

In the scenario of an amended, aligned rule, but with an unlinked carbon market, the proposed rule amendments would not result in any of the impacts estimated using the market model. Only costs related to impacts independently resulting from other amendments would apply.

We concluded that the proposed rule amendments are likely to have disproportionate impacts on small businesses, even if both small and large businesses would experience cumulative net cost savings. Therefore, ecology has included elements in the proposed rule amendments to mitigate this disproportion, as far as it is legal and feasible.

MITIGATION OF DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT: RFA, at RCW 19.85.030(2), states that:

Based upon the extent of disproportionate impact on small businesses identified in the statement prepared under RCW 19.85.040, the agency shall, where legal and feasible in meeting the stated objectives of the statutes upon which the rule is based, reduce the costs imposed by the rule on small businesses. The agency must consider,

without limitation, each of the following methods of reducing the impact of the proposed rule on small businesses:

(a) Reducing, modifying, or eliminating substantive regulatory requirements;
(b) Simplifying, reducing, or eliminating recordkeeping and reporting requirements;
(c) Reducing the frequency of inspections;
(d) Delaying compliance timetables;
(e) Reducing or modifying fine schedules for noncompliance; or
(f) Any other mitigation techniques including those suggested by small businesses or small business advocates.

We considered all the above options, and the goals and objectives of the authorizing statutes (see chapter 6). We limited compliance cost-reduction methods to those that:

- Are legal and feasible.
- Meet the goals and objectives of the authorizing statute.

While our ability to modify substantive regulatory requirements of the proposed rule amendments can be limited, as they are often dictated to a large degree by statutes, we note that elements of statutory requirements already serve to reduce the burden of the cap and invest program in general on small businesses. Additional cost to comply with the proposed rule amendments may disproportionately impact small businesses that are covered entities under the cap and invest program. However, these rule amendments facilitate linkage with the California-Québec market. If Washington links, we expect those small business, covered entities, would benefit from lower overall costs to comply with the cap and invest program.

While we did not find disproportionate compliance cost impacts to small electricity businesses, we note that elements of statutory requirements already serve to reduce disproportionate burden. In line with statutory requirements, the proposed amendments would allow small electricity importers to use existing qualifying reports to comply with the reporting rule, reducing duplicative work effort in recordkeeping and reporting. The proposed rule amendments also create an expedited exit from reporting rule requirements for electric power entities that have zero imported electricity because an FPMA has opted into the cap and invest program. The proposed rule amendments also enable a utility that has no compliance obligation and elects to transfer all their no-cost allowances to an FPMA to not have to register in the cap and invest program. Together these amendments could help reduce or eliminate administrative costs for some small utilities, if an FPMA opts into the cap and invest program.

SMALL BUSINESS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION: We involved small businesses and local governments in development of the proposed rule amendments, using:

- Email listservs.
- GovDelivery messages to all rule making and cap and invest subscribers.
- July 2024 linkage informational session and draft language overview meeting.
- July 2024 environmental justice forum and listening session.
- November 2024 electricity public workshop.
- March 2025 electricity public workshop.

- April 2025 cap and invest informational session and draft language overview meeting.
- April 2025 electricity public workshop.
- May 2025 community forum on cap and invest topics.
- June 2025 electricity public workshop.
- July 2025 electricity public workshop.
- August 2025 cap and invest informational session and draft language overview meeting.
- August 2025 combined community forum on cap and invest topics.
- October 2025 public workshop on HB [2SHB] 1975.
- November 2025 electricity public workshop.
- Shared rule language for centralized electricity markets and electricity imports.

Representatives of small businesses, local governments, and tribal governments were present at and participated in these public workshops, listening sessions, and community forums.

NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (NAICS) CODES OF INDUSTRIES IMPACTED BY THE PROPOSED RULE: The proposed rule amendments likely impact the following industries, with associated NAICS codes. NAICS definitions and industry hierarchies are discussed at https://www.census.gov/naics/.

- 1121 Cattle Ranching and Farming
- 1151 Support Activities for Crop Production
- 2111 Oil and Gas Extraction
- 2121 Coal Mining
- 2131 Support Activities for Mining
- 2211 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution
- 2212 Natural Gas Distribution
- 2213 Water, Sewage and Other Systems
- 2382 Building Equipment Contractors
- 3112 Grain and Oilseed Milling
- 3114 Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing
- 3115 Dairy Product Manufacturing
- 3116 Animal Slaughtering and Processing
- 3119 Other Food Manufacturing
- 3211 Sawmills and Wood Preservation
- 3212 Veneer, Plywood, and Engineered Wood Product Manufacturing
- 3219 Other Wood Product Manufacturing
- 3221 Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills
- 3222 Converted Paper Product Manufacturing
- 3241 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing
- 3251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing
- 3253 Pesticide, Fertilizer, and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing
- 3271 Clay Product and Refractory Manufacturing
- 3272 Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing
- 3273 Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing
- 3274 Lime and Gypsum Product Manufacturing
- 3279 Other Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
- 3313 Alumina and Aluminum Production and Processing
- 3314 Nonferrous Metal (except Aluminum) Production and Processing
- 3315 Foundries
- 3344 Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing
- 3359 Other Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing
- 3363 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing
- 3364 Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing

- 4231 Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
- 4233 Lumber and Other Construction Materials Merchant Wholesalers
- 4238 Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
- 4244 Grocery and Related Product Merchant Wholesalers
- 4245 Farm Product Raw Material Merchant Wholesalers
- 4247 Petroleum and Petroleum Products Merchant Wholesalers
- 4249 Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Merchant Wholesalers
- 4451 Grocery and Convenience Retailers
- 4552 Warehouse Clubs, Supercenters, and Other General Merchandise Retailers
- 4571 Gasoline Stations
- 4572 Fuel Dealers
- 4592 Book Retailers and News Dealers
- 4821 Rail Transportation
- 4832 Inland Water Transportation
- 4841 General Freight Trucking
- 4842 Specialized Freight Trucking
- 4862 Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas
- 4869 Other Pipeline Transportation
- 5223 Activities Related to Credit Intermediation
- 5231 Securities and Commodity Contracts Intermediation and Brokerage
- 5239 Other Financial Investment Activities
- 5416 Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services
- 5417 Scientific Research and Development Services
- 5511 Management of Companies and Enterprises
- 5611 Office Administrative Services
- 5614 Business Support Services
- 5621 Waste Collection
- 5622 Waste Treatment and Disposal
- 5629 Remediation and Other Waste Management Services
- 6111 Elementary and Secondary Schools
- 6113 Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools
- 6221 General Medical and Surgical Hospitals
- 6239 Other Residential Care Facilities
- 7211 Traveler Accommodation
- 7225 Restaurants and Other Eating Places
- 9211 Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support
- 9261 Administration of Economic Programs
- 9281 National Security and International Affairs

CONSIDERATION OF LOST SALES OR REVENUE, IMPACT ON JOBS: Businesses that would incur costs could experience reduced sales or revenues if the proposed rule amendments significantly affect the prices of the goods they sell. The degree to which this could happen is strongly related to each business's production and pricing model (whether additional lump-sum costs would significantly affect marginal costs). It is also related to the specific attributes of the markets in which they sell goods, including the degree of influence each firm has on market prices, as well as the relative responsiveness of market demand to price changes. Finally, overall shifts in economic activity in the state, including competition within markets and attributes of the labor market simultaneously adjust in response to changes in compliance costs.

Similarly, employment within directly impacted industries, other industries in Washington, the labor market within and outside of the

state, and in the state as a whole will also adjust in response to a change in costs.

We used the REMI E3+ model, version 3.3.0 for Washington state to estimate the impact of the proposed rule amendments on directly affected markets, accounting for dynamic adjustments throughout the economy. The model accounts for variables including, but not limited to: Inter-industry impacts; price, wage, interstate and international trade, and population or labor market changes; and dynamic adjustment of all economic variables over time.

To be able to use the model, we disaggregated costs and benefits into electricity, natural gas, transportation, and industrial sectors based on their estimated emissions in the market model and assumed no-cost allowance allocation over time. To balance the model, transfers across sectors must be captured on the spender and receiver sides. In model inputs, we assumed:

- Sectoral spending on allowances would be spent by each sector and would be received by the state and sectors consigning no-cost allowances.
- Sectoral spending on offset credits would be spent by each sector and would be received by offset developers. The offset market is still developing in Washington, as the cap and invest program rule is revised over time to better allow for and regulate additional types of offsets, including updated regulation of forestry offset credit generation. Although limited forestry offsets have been issued in Washington so far, we assume under a linked market the use of forestry offset credits would be greater (as in other jurisdictions). For this REMI modeling, we made the simplifying assumption that revenues would be received by the forestry sector.
- Consignment revenues would go to the electricity and natural gas sectors, with spending on consigned allowances happening in proportion to sectoral shares of the emissions difference between the amended rule under a linked market and the regulatory baseline.
- Social cost of carbon (SCC) impacts would be captured as a perceived amenity value, that is reflected as changes to relative in-state wages in the model and changes the labor market mix attracted to the state. We ran multiple simulations, using the set of four SCC value trajectories used in our benefits estimates (chapter 4).

It is not always straightforward to identify a perfect-fit variable in the model to reflect all types of changes and spending. It is important to note that actual spending of state revenues is determined through appropriation by the state legislature, and this rule making does not affect how funds are spent. In the case of this rule making, there is both uncertainty and likely variability in how state revenues will be spent (under the amended rule or regulatory baseline). Spending of CCA revenues to date reflects a broad range of transportation, electrification, incentives for transit mode switching, energy assistance, heat pump installation, habitat restoration, wildfire resiliency, and other projects.

We ran multiple simulations to better understand the contribution of CCA revenue spending assumptions and SCC assumptions on employment and output impact estimates, including:

- Excluding SCC.

- 1.5 Percent SCC.
- 1.5 Percent SCC excluding state spending impacts.
- 1.5 Percent SCC applying spending changes to the construction and related professional trades (electricians and electrification infrastructure development, landscape construction, remodeling) instead of government spending.
- Two Percent SCC.
- 2.5 Percent SCC.
- Double two percent SCC.

We found the following modeled employment and output impacts of the proposed rule under a linked carbon market, as compared to the regulatory baseline, over the 10-year analytic time frame. We note that the REMI model did not identify significant impacts to either employment or output under a comparison of the amended rule without linkage, as costs we were able to quantify for this scenario are small compared to overall economic activity. Across our sensitivity scenarios using different spending and SCC assumptions, the model results estimated the following cumulative impacts over the analytic time frame of 2027-2037:

- Cumulative employment gains of approximately 2,500 to 12,600 jobs. Compared to the regulatory baseline, this is a gain of between 0.05 percent and 0.27 percent of statewide employment.
- Cumulative output gains of approximately $5.2 billion to $7.6 billion. Compared to the regulatory baseline, this is a gain of between 0.36 percent and 0.47 percent of statewide output.

We note that employment impacts are highly sensitive to inclusion of how state revenue from the carbon market is spent. Estimated employment impacts are aggregations of changes to employment across all sectors in the state, in terms of full-time employee equivalents within each year and should not be interpreted as numbers of individuals losing or gaining jobs.

A copy of the statement may be obtained by contacting Surabhi Subedi, Department of Ecology, Climate Pollution Reduction Program, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600, phone 564-999-3611, TTY 711, visit Ecology.wa.gov/ADA for more accessibility information, email CPRRulemaking@ecy.wa.gov.

June 1, 2026
Heather R. Bartlett
Deputy Director

RDS-7119.2

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 24-24-087, filed 12/3/24, effective 1/3/25)

WAC 173-441-020 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) **Definitions specific to this chapter:**

(a) "40 C.F.R. Part 98" or "40 C.F.R. § 98" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting regulation including any applicable subparts. All references are adopted by reference as if it was copied into this rule. References mentioned in this rule are adopted as they exist on February 9, 2022((~~, or the adoption date in WAC 173-400-025(1), whichever is later~~)).

(b) "Asset controlling supplier" or "ACS" means any entity that owns or operates interconnected electricity generating facilities or serves as an exclusive marketer for these facilities even though it does not own them, and has been designated by the department and received a department-published emissions factor for the wholesale electricity procured from its system. Electricity from an asset controlling supplier is considered a specified source of electricity.

(c) "Biomass" means nonfossilized and biodegradable organic material originating from plants, animals, or microorganisms, including products, by-products, residues and waste from agriculture, forestry, and related industries as well as the nonfossilized and biodegradable organic fractions of industrial and municipal wastes, including gases and liquids recovered from the decomposition of nonfossilized and biodegradable organic material.

(d) "Carbon dioxide equivalent" or "CO_2e" means a metric measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential.

(e) "Director" means the director of the department of ecology.

(f) "Ecology" means the Washington state department of ecology.

(g) "Electric power entity" or "EPE" includes any of the following that supply or transact electric power in Washington: (i) Electricity importers and exporters; (ii) retail providers, including multijurisdictional retail providers; and (iii) the asset controlling suppliers. See WAC 173-441-124 for more detail.

(h) "Facility" unless otherwise specified in WAC 173-441-122, 173-441-124, or any subpart of 40 C.F.R. Part 98 as adopted in WAC 173-441-120, means any physical property, plant, building, structure, source, or stationary equipment located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties in Washington in actual physical contact or separated solely by a public roadway or other public right of way and under common ownership or common control, that emits or may emit any greenhouse gas. Operators of military installations may classify such installations as more than a single facility based on distinct and independent functional groupings within contiguous military properties.

(i) "Fuel products" means petroleum products, biomass-derived fuels, coal-based liquid fuels, natural gas, biogas, and liquid petroleum gas as established in 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Subparts LL through NN. Renewable or biogenic versions of fuel products listed in Tables MM-1 or NN-1 of 40 C.F.R. Part 98 are also considered fuel products. Assume complete combustion or oxidation of fuel products when calculating GHG emissions.

(j) "Fuel supplier" means any of the following suppliers of fuel products: (See WAC 173-441-122 for more detail.)

(i) A supplier of fossil fuel other than natural gas, including:

(A) A supplier of petroleum products;

(B) A supplier of liquid petroleum gas;

(C) A supplier of coal-based liquid fuels.

(ii) A supplier of biomass-derived fuels;

(iii) A supplier of natural gas, including:

(A) Operators of interstate and intrastate pipelines;
(B) Suppliers of liquefied or compressed natural gas;
(C) Natural gas liquid fractionators;
(D) Local distribution companies.

(k) "Greenhouse gas," "greenhouse gases," "GHG," and "GHGs" includes carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. Beginning on January 1, 2012, "greenhouse gas" also includes any other gas or gases designated by ecology by rule in Table A-1 in WAC 173-441-040.

(l) "Material misstatement" means any discrepancy, omission, misreporting, or any combination of the three, that results in a five percent or greater change in total reported emissions (metric tons of CO_2e). This standard also separately applies to any product data in the annual GHG report.

(m) "Nonconformance" means any failure to use the methods or emission factors specified by chapter 173-441 WAC to calculate emissions, or the failure to meet any other requirements of chapter 173-441 or 173-446 WAC.

(n) "Operator" means any individual or organization who operates or supervises a facility, supplier, or electric power entity. The operator of an electric power entity may be the electric power entity itself.

((~~(m)~~)) (o) "Owner" means any individual or organization who has legal or equitable title to, has a leasehold interest in, or control of a facility, supplier, or electric power entity, except an individual or organization whose legal or equitable title to or leasehold interest in the facility, supplier, or electric power entity arises solely because the person is a limited partner in a partnership that has legal or equitable title to, has a leasehold interest in, or control of the facility, supplier, or electric power entity shall not be considered an "owner" of the facility, supplier, or electric power entity.

((~~(n)~~)) (p) "Person" includes the owner or operator of:
(i) A facility;
(ii) A supplier; or
(iii) An electric power entity.

((~~(o)~~)) (q) "Product data" means data related to a facility's production that is part of the annual GHG report.

((~~(p)~~)) (r) "Quality assured data" or "quality assured value" means the data are obtained from a monitoring system that is operating within the performance specifications and the quality assurance/quality control procedures set forth in the applicable rules, for example 40 C.F.R. Part 60 (February 9, 2022) or Part 75 (February 9, 2022), which is hereby incorporated by reference, without unscheduled maintenance, repair, or adjustment.

(s) "Reporter" means any of the following subject to this chapter:
(i) A facility;
(ii) A supplier; or
(iii) An electric power entity.

((~~(q)~~)) (t) "Supplier" means any person who is a:
(i) Fuel supplier that produces, imports, or delivers, or any combination of producing, importing, or delivering, fuel products in Washington; and

(ii) Supplier of carbon dioxide that produces, imports, or delivers a quantity of carbon dioxide in Washington that, if released, would result in emissions in Washington.

(2) **Definitions specific to the Climate Commitment Act program.** For those terms not listed in subsection (1) of this section, WAC 173-441-122(2), or 173-441-124(2), the definitions from chapter 70A.65 RCW, as described in chapters 173-446 and 173-446A WAC apply in this chapter in order of precedence.

(3) **Definitions from 40 C.F.R. Part 98.** For those terms not listed in subsection (1) or (2) of this section, WAC 173-441-122(2), or 173-441-124(2), the definitions found in 40 C.F.R. § 98.6 or a subpart as adopted in this chapter, apply in this chapter as modified in WAC 173-441-120(2).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-05-050, filed 2/9/22, effective 3/12/22)

WAC 173-441-030 Applicability. The GHG reporting requirements and related monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this chapter apply to the owners and operators of any facility that meets the requirements of subsection (1) of this section; any supplier that meets the requirements of subsection (2) of this section; and any electric power entity that meets the requirements of subsection (3) of this section. In determining whether reporting is required, the requirements of each subsection must be applied independently of the requirements of the other subsections. Research and development activities are not considered to be part of any source category defined in this chapter.

(1) **Facility reporting.** Reporting is mandatory for an owner or operator of any facility located in Washington state with total GHG emissions that exceeds the reporting threshold defined in (a) of this subsection. GHG emissions from all applicable source categories listed in WAC 173-441-120 at the facility must be included when determining whether emissions from the facility meet the reporting threshold.

(a) **Facility reporting threshold.** Any facility that emits 10,000 metric tons CO_2e or more per calendar year in total GHG emissions from all applicable source categories listed in WAC 173-441-120 exceeds the reporting threshold.

(b) **Calculating facility emissions for comparison to the threshold.** To calculate GHG emissions for comparison to the reporting threshold, the owner or operator must:

(i) Calculate the total annual emissions of each GHG in metric tons from all applicable source categories that are listed and defined in WAC 173-441-120. The GHG emissions must be calculated using the calculation methodologies specified in WAC 173-441-120 and available company records.

(ii) Include emissions of all GHGs that are listed in Table A-1 of WAC 173-441-040, including all GHG emissions from the combustion of biomass and all fugitive releases of GHG emissions from biomass, calculated as provided in the calculation methods referenced in Table 120-1.

(iii) Sum the emissions estimates for each GHG and calculate metric tons of CO_2e using Equation A-1 of this subsection.

$$CO_2e = \sum_{i=1}^{n} GHG_i \times GWP_i \qquad \textit{(Eq. A – 1)}$$

Where:

CO_2e	=	Carbon dioxide equivalent, metric tons/ year.
GHG_i	=	Mass emissions of each greenhouse gas listed in Table A-1 of WAC 173-441-040, metric tons/year.
GWP_i	=	Global warming potential for each greenhouse gas from Table A-1 of WAC 173-441-040.
n	=	The number of greenhouse gases emitted.

(2) **Supplier reporting.** Beginning with the 2022 emissions year reported in 2023 reporting is mandatory for an owner or operator of any supplier with total GHG emissions in Washington that exceed the reporting threshold defined in (a) of this subsection. GHG emissions from all applicable source categories listed in WAC 173-441-122 from the supplier must be included when determining whether emissions from the supplier meet the reporting threshold.

(a) **Supplier reporting threshold.** Any supplier that produces, imports, or delivers 10,000 metric tons CO_2e or more per calendar year in total GHG emissions from all applicable source categories listed in WAC 173-441-122 exceeds the reporting threshold.

(b) **Calculating supplier emissions for comparison to the threshold.** To calculate GHG emissions for comparison to the reporting threshold, the owner or operator must:

(i) Calculate the total annual emissions of each GHG in metric tons from all applicable source categories that are listed and defined in WAC 173-441-122. The GHG emissions must be calculated using the calculation methodologies specified in WAC 173-441-122 and available company records. Supplied CO_2 is considered emissions.

(ii) Include emissions of all GHGs that are listed in Table A-1 of WAC 173-441-040, including all GHG emissions from the combustion of biomass, calculated as provided in the calculation methods referenced in WAC 173-441-122.

(iii) Sum the emissions estimates for each GHG and calculate metric tons of CO_2e using Equation A-1 of this section.

(3) **Electric power entity reporting.** Beginning with the 2022 emissions year reported in 2023 reporting is mandatory for an owner or operator of any electric power entity with total GHG emissions that exceed the reporting threshold defined in (a) of this subsection. GHG emissions from all applicable source categories listed in WAC 173-441-124 from the electric power entity must be included when determining whether emissions from the electric power entity meet the reporting threshold.

(a) **Electric power entity reporting threshold.**

(i) Before emissions year 2027, any electric power entity that imports or delivers 10,000 metric tons CO_2e or more per calendar year in total GHG emissions from all applicable source categories listed in WAC 173-441-124 exceeds the reporting threshold.

(ii) Beginning with emissions year 2027 and forward, any electric power entity that imports or delivers more than zero metric tons CO_2e per calendar year in total GHG emissions from any applicable source category listed in WAC 173-441-124 exceeds the reporting threshold.

(b) **Calculating electric power entity emissions for comparison to the threshold.** To calculate GHG emissions for comparison to the reporting threshold, the owner or operator must:

(i) Calculate the total annual emissions of each GHG in metric tons from all applicable source categories that are listed and defined in WAC 173-441-124. The GHG emissions must be calculated using the calculation methodologies specified in WAC 173-441-124 and available company records.

(ii) Include emissions of all GHGs that are listed in Table A-1 of WAC 173-441-040, including all GHG emissions from the combustion of biomass, calculated as provided in the calculation methods referenced in WAC 173-441-124.

(iii) Sum the emissions estimates for each GHG and calculate metric tons of CO_2e using Equation A-1 of this section.

(4) **Applicability over time.** A person that does not meet the applicability requirements of subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section is not subject to this rule. Such a person would become subject to the rule and the reporting requirements of this chapter if they exceed the applicability requirements of subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section at a later time. Thus, persons should reevaluate the applicability to this chapter (including the revising of any relevant emissions calculations or other calculations) whenever there is any change that could cause a reporter to meet the applicability requirements of subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section. Such changes include, but are not limited to, process modifications, increases in operating hours, increases in production, changes in fuel or raw material use, addition of equipment, facility expansion, and changes to this chapter.

(5) **Voluntary reporting.** A person may choose to voluntarily report to ecology GHG emissions that are not required to be reported under subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section. Persons voluntarily reporting GHG emissions must use the methods established in WAC 173-441-120(3), 173-441-122 (1)(c), and 173-441-124 (1)((~~(c)~~)) (b) to calculate any voluntarily reported GHG emissions.

(6) **Reporting requirements when emissions of greenhouse gases fall below reporting thresholds.** Except as provided in this subsection, once a reporter is subject to the requirements of this chapter, the person must continue for each year thereafter to comply with all requirements of this chapter, including the requirement to submit annual GHG reports (annual GHG reports, GHG report, emissions report, annual report), even if the reporter does not meet the applicability requirements in subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section in a future year. Reporters with a compliance obligation under chapter 70A.65 RCW, as described in chapter 173-446 WAC must continue to report for any year with a compliance obligation.

(a) If reported emissions for a facility or a supplier are less than 10,000 metric tons CO_2e per year for five consecutive years, then the ((~~person~~)) facility or supplier may discontinue reporting as required by this chapter, provided that the ((~~person~~)) facility or supplier submits a notification to ecology that announces the cessation of reporting and explains the reasons for the reduction in emissions. The notification must be submitted no later than the report submission

due date, specified in WAC 173-441-050(2), of the year immediately following the fifth consecutive year of emissions less than 10,000 tons CO_2e per year. The ((~~person~~)) facility or supplier must maintain the corresponding records required under WAC 173-441-050(6) for each of the five consecutive years and retain such records for 10 years following the year that reporting was discontinued. The ((~~person~~)) facility or supplier must resume reporting if annual emissions in any future calendar year increase above the thresholds in subsection (1) or (2) of this section.

(b) If reported emissions for a facility or supplier are less than ((~~five thousand~~)) 5,000 metric tons CO_2e per year for three consecutive years, then the ((~~person~~)) facility or supplier may discontinue reporting as required by this chapter provided that the ((~~person~~)) facility or supplier submits a notification to ecology that announces the cessation of reporting and explains the reasons for the reduction in emissions. The notification must be submitted no later than the report submission due date, specified in WAC 173-441-050(2), of the year immediately following the third consecutive year of emissions less than 5,000 tons CO_2e per year. The ((~~person~~)) facility or supplier must maintain the corresponding records required under WAC 173-441-050(6) for each of the three consecutive years and retain such records for 10 years following the year that reporting was discontinued. The ((~~person~~)) facility or supplier must resume reporting if annual emissions in any future calendar year increase above the thresholds in subsection (1) or (2) of this section. ((~~This provision does not apply to electric power entities.~~))

(c) If the operations of a reporter are changed such that all applicable GHG-emitting processes and operations listed in WAC 173-441-120, 173-441-122, and 173-441-124 cease to operate, then the person is exempt from reporting in the years following the year in which cessation of such operations occurs, provided that the person submits a notification to ecology that announces the cessation of reporting and certifies to the closure of all GHG-emitting processes and operations no later than the report submission due date, specified in WAC 173-441-050(2), of the year following such changes. This provision does not apply to seasonal or other temporary cessation of operations. This provision does not apply to facilities with municipal solid waste landfills, industrial waste landfills, or to underground coal mines. The person must resume reporting for any future calendar year during which any of the GHG-emitting processes or operations resume operation.

(d) A federal power marketing association may voluntarily elect to comply with the reporting requirements of this chapter and may voluntarily elect to assume the compliance obligation associated with all electricity marketed in the state by the federal power marketing administration as specified in chapter 173-446 WAC. For any emissions year in which a federal power marketing administration has assumed a voluntary compliance obligation as described, any electric power entity with no reportable emissions under WAC 173-441-124 for that emissions year and had only reported electricity imports associated with power purchased from the federal marketing association for the previous emissions year, may forgo reporting for that emissions year by notifying ecology in writing no later than February 1st of the following emissions year. This written notice must be accompanied by appropriate documentation, including a signed attestation or declaration approved by the entity's control person as defined in WAC 173-446-020.

(e) Except as provided in (d) of this subsection, if an electric power entity reports zero $MTCO_2e$ in emissions for three consecutive years, not including years where it opted to forgo reporting under (d) of this subsection, then the electric power entity may discontinue reporting as required by this chapter provided that the electric power entity submits a notification to ecology that announces the cessation of reporting and explains the reasons for the reduction in emissions. The notification must be submitted no later than the report submission due date, specified in WAC 173-441-050(2), of the year immediately following the third consecutive year of reporting zero $MTCO_2e$ in emissions. The electric power entity must maintain the corresponding records required under WAC 173-441-050(6) for each of the three consecutive years and retain such records for 10 years following the year that reporting was discontinued. The electric power entity must resume reporting if annual emissions in any future calendar year increase above the thresholds in subsection (3) of this section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-05-050, filed 2/9/22, effective 3/12/22)

WAC 173-441-040 Greenhouse gases. (1) **Greenhouse gases.** Table A-1 of this section lists the GHGs regulated under this chapter and their global warming potentials.

(2) **CO_2e conversion.** Use Equation A-1 of WAC 173-441-030 (1)(b)(iii) and the global warming potentials (GWP) listed in Table A-1 of this section to convert emissions into CO_2e.

Table A-1:
Global Warming Potentials (100-Year Time Horizon)

Name	CAS No.	Chemical Formula	GWP (100 yr.)[1,2]	
			2012-2013	≥ 2014[3,4]
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	CO_2	1	1
Methane	74-82-8	CH_4	21	25
Nitrous oxide	10024-97-2	N_2O	310	298
Fully Fluorinated GHGs				
Sulfur hexafluoride	2551-62-4	SF_6	23,900	22,800
Trifluoromethyl sulphur pentafluoride	373-80-8	SF_5CF_3	17,700	17,700
Nitrogen trifluoride	7783-54-2	NF_3	17,200	17,200
PFC-14 (Perfluoromethane)	75-73-0	CF_4	6,500	7,390
PFC-116 (Perfluoroethane)	76-16-4	C_2F_6	9,200	12,200
PFC-218 (Perfluoropropane)	76-19-7	C_3F_8	7,000	8,830
Perfluorocyclopropane	931-91-9	$C\text{-}C_3F_6$	17,340	17,340
PFC-3-1-10 (Perfluorobutane)	355-25-9	C_4F_{10}	7,000	8,860
PFC-318 (Perfluorocyclobutane)	115-25-3	$C\text{-}C_4F_8$	8,700	10,300
PFC-4-1-12 (Perfluoropentane)	678-26-2	C_5F_{12}	7,500	9,160
PFC-5-1-14 (Perfluorohexane, FC-72)	355-42-0	C_6F_{14}	7,400	9,300

Name	CAS No.	Chemical Formula	GWP (100 yr.)[1,2]	
			2012-2013	≥ 2014[3,4]
PFC-6-1-12 (Hexadecafluoroheptane)	335-57-9	C_7F_{16}; $CF_3(CF_2)_5CF_3$	7,820	7,820
PFC-7-1-18 (Octadecafluorooctane)	307-34-6	C_8F_{18}; $CF_3(CF_2)_6CF_3$	7,620	7,620
PFC-9-1-18	306-94-5	$C_{10}F_{18}$	7,500	7,500
PFPMIE (HT-70)	NA	$CF_3OCF(CF_3)CF_2OCF_2OCF_3$	10,300	10,300
Perfluorodecalin (cis)	60433-11-6	Z-$C_{10}F_{18}$	7,236	7,236
Perfluorodecalin (trans)	60433-12-7	E-$C_{10}F_{18}$	6,288	6,288
Saturated Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) with Two or Fewer Carbon-Hydrogen Bonds				
HFC-23	75-46-7	CHF_3	11,700	14,800
HFC-32	75-10-5	CH_2F_2	650	675
HFC-125	354-33-6	C_2HF_5	2,800	3,500
HFC-134	359-35-3	$C_2H_2F_4$	1,000	1,100
HFC-134a	811-97-2	CH_2FCF_3	1,300	1,430
HFC-227ca (1,1,1,2,2,3,3-Heptafluoropropane)	2252-84-8	$CF_3CF_2CHF_2$	2,640	2,640
HFC-227ea	431-89-0	C_3HF_7	2,900	3,220
HFC-236cb	677-56-5	$CH_2FCF_2CF_3$	1,340	1,340
HFC-236ea	431-63-0	CHF_2CHFCF_3	1,370	1,370
HFC-236fa	690-39-1	$C_3H_2F_6$	6,300	9,810
HFC-329p (1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-Nonafluorobutane)	375-17-7	$CHF_2CF_2CF_2CF_3$	2,360	2,360
HFC-43-10mee	138495-42-8	$CF_3CFHCFHCF_2CF_3$	1,300	1,640
Saturated Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) with Three or More Carbon-Hydrogen Bonds				
HFC-41	593-53-3	CH_3F	150	92
HFC-143	430-66-0	$C_2H_3F_3$	300	353
HFC-143a	420-46-2	$C_2H_3F_3$	3,800	4,470
HFC-152	624-72-6	CH_2FCH_2F	53	53
HFC-152a	75-37-6	CH_3CHF_2	140	124
HFC-161	353-36-6	CH_3CH_2F	12	12
HFC-245ca	679-86-7	$C_3H_3F_5$	560	693
HFC-245cb (1,1,1,2,2-Pentafluoropropane)	1814-88-6	$CF_3CF_2CH_3$	4,620	4,620
HFC-245ea (1,1,2,3,3-Pentafluoropropane)	24270-66-4	$CHF_2CHFCHF_2$	235	235
HFC-245eb (1,1,1,2,3-Pentafluoropropane)	431-31-2	$CH_2FCHFCF_3$	290	290
HFC-245fa	460-73-1	$CHF_2CH_2CF_3$	1,030	1,030
HFC-263fb (1,1,1-Trifluoropropane)	421-07-8	$CH_3CH_2CF_3$	76	76
HFC-272ca (2,2-Difluoropropane)	420-45-1	$CH_3CF_2CH_3$	144	144
HFC-365mfc	406-58-6	$CH_3CF_2CH_2CF_3$	794	794
Saturated Hydrofluoroethers (HFEs) and Hydrochlorofluoroethers (HCFEs) with One Carbon-Hydrogen Bond				
HFE-125	3822-68-2	CHF_2OCF_3	14,900	14,900

Name	CAS No.	Chemical Formula	GWP (100 yr.)[1,2]	
			2012-2013	≥ 2014[3,4]
HFE-227ea	2356-62-9	$CF_3CHFOCF_3$	1,540	1,540
HFE-329mcc2	134769-21-4	$CF_3CF_2OCF_2CHF_2$	919	919
HFE-329me3 (1,1,1,2,3,3-Hexafluoro-3-(trifluoromethoxy)propane)	428454-68-6	$CF_3CFHCF_2OCF_3$	NA	4,550*
1,1,1,2,2,3,3-Heptafluoro-3-(1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)-propane	3330-15-2	$CF_3CF_2CF_2OCHFCF_3$	NA	6,490*
Saturated HFEs and HCFEs with Two Carbon-Hydrogen Bonds				
HFE-134 (HG-00)	1691-17-4	CHF_2OCHF_2	6,320	6,320
HFE-236ca (1-(Difluoromethoxy)-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane)	32778-11-3	$CHF_2OCF_2CHF_2$	NA	4,240*
HFE-236ca12 (HG-10)	78522-47-1	$CHF_2OCF_2OCHF_2$	2,800	2,800
HFE-236ea2 (Desflurane)	57041-67-5	$CHF_2OCHFCF_3$	989	989
HFE-236fa	20193-67-3	$CF_3CH_2OCF_3$	487	487
HFE-338mcf2	156053-88-2	$CF_3CF_2OCH_2CF_3$	552	552
HFE-338mmz1	26103-08-2	$CHF_2OCH(CF_3)_2$	380	380
HFE-338pcc13 (HG-01)	188690-78-0	$CHF_2OCF_2CF_2OCHF_2$	1,500	1,500
HFE-43-10pccc (H-Galden 1040x, HG-11)	E1730133	$CHF_2OCF_2OC_2F_4OCHF_2$	1,870	1,870
HCFE-235ca2 (Enflurane) (2-Chloro-1-(difluoromethoxy)-1,1,2-trifluoroethane)	13838-16-9	CHF_2OCF_2CHFCl	NA	583*
HCFE-235da2 (Isoflurane)	26675-46-7	$CHF_2OCHClCF_3$	350	350
HG-02 (1-(Difluoromethoxy)-2-(2-(difluoromethoxy)-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane)	205367-61-9	$HF_2C\text{-}(OCF_2CF_2)_2\text{-}OCF_2H$	NA	3,825*
HG-03 (1,1,3,3,4,4,6,6,7,7,9,9,10,10,12,12-Hexadecafluoro-2,5,8,11-tetraoxadodecane)	173350-37-3	$HF_2C\text{-}(OCF_2CF_2)_3\text{-}OCF_2H$	NA	3,670*
HG-20 ((Difluoromethoxy) ((difluoromethoxy) difluoromethoxy) difluoromethane)	249932-25-0	$HF_2C\text{-}(OCF_2)_2\text{-}OCF_2H$	NA	5,300*
HG-21 (1,1,3,3,5,5,7,7,8,8,10,10-Dodecafluoro-2,4,6,9-tetraoxadecane)	249932-26-1	$HF_2C\text{-}OCF_2CF_2OCF_2OCF_2O\text{-}CF_2H$	NA	3,890*
HG-30 (1,1,3,3,5,5,7,7,9,9-Decafluoro-2,4,6,8-tetraoxanonane)	188690-77-9	$HF_2C\text{-}(OCF_2)_3\text{-}OCF_2H$	NA	7,330*
1,1,3,3,4,4,6,6,7,7,9,9,10,10,12,12,13,13,15,15-eicosafluoro-2,5,8,11,14-Pentaoxapentadecane	173350-38-4	$HCF_2O(CF_2CF_2O)_4CF_2H$	NA	3,630*
1,1,2-Trifluoro-2-(trifluoromethoxy)-ethane	84011-06-3	$CHF_2CHFOCF_3$	NA	1,240*
Trifluoro (fluoromethoxy) methane	2261-01-0	CH_2FOCF_3	NA	751*

Name	CAS No.	Chemical Formula	GWP (100 yr.)[1,2]	
			2012-2013	≥ 2014[3,4]
Saturated HFEs and HCFEs with Three or More Carbon-Hydrogen Bonds				
HFE-143a	421-14-7	CH_3OCF_3	756	756
HFE-245cb2	22410-44-2	$CH_3OCF_2CF_3$	708	708
HFE-245fa1	84011-15-4	$CHF_2CH_2OCF_3$	286	286
HFE-245fa2	1885-48-9	$CHF_2OCH_2CF_3$	659	659
HFE-254cb2	425-88-7	$CH_3OCF_2CHF_2$	359	359
HFE-263fb2	460-43-5	$CF_3CH_2OCH_3$	11	11
HFE-263m1; R-E-143a (1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoro-1-(trifluoromethoxy)ethane)	690-22-2	$CF_3OCH_2CH_3$	NA	29*
HFE-347mcc3 (HFE-7000)	375-03-1	$CH_3OCF_2CF_2CF_3$	575	575
HFE-347mcf2	171182-95-9	$CF_3CF_2OCH_2CHF_2$	374	374
HFE-347mmy1	22052-84-2	$CH_3OCF(CF_3)_2$	343	343
HFE-347mmz1; Sevoflurane (2-(Difluoromethoxy)-1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane)	28523-86-6	$(CF_3)_2CHOCHF_2$	NA	216*
HFE-347pcf2	406-78-0	$CHF_2CF_2OCH_2CF_3$	580	580
HFE-356mec3	382-34-3	$CH_3OCF_2CHFCF_3$	101	101
HFE-356mff2 (bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl) ether)	333-36-8	$CF_3CH_2OCH_2CF_3$	NA	17*
HFE-356mmz1	13171-18-1	$(CF_3)_2CHOCH_3$	27	27
HFE-356pcc3	160620-20-2	$CH_3OCF_2CF_2CHF_2$	110	110
HFE-356pcf2	50807-77-7	$CHF_2CH_2OCF_2CHF_2$	265	265
HFE-356pcf3	35042-99-0	$CHF_2OCH_2CF_2CHF_2$	502	502
HFE-365mcf2 (1-Ethoxy-1,1,2,2,2-pentafluoroethane)	22052-81-9	$CF_3CF_2OCH_2CH_3$	NA	58*
HFE-365mcf3	378-16-5	$CF_3CF_2CH_2OCH_3$	11	11
HFE-374pc2	512-51-6	$CH_3CH_2OCF_2CHF_2$	557	557
HFE-449sl (HFE-7100) Chemical blend	163702-07-6 163702-08-7	$C_4F_9OCH_3$ $(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3$	297	297
HFE-569sf2 (HFE-7200) Chemical blend	163702-05-4 163702-06-5	$C_4F_9OC_2H_5$ $(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OC_2H_5$	59	59
HG'-01 (1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoro-1,2-dimethoxyethane)	73287-23-7	$CH_3OCF_2CF_2OCH_3$	NA	222*
HG'-02 (1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoro-1-methoxy-2-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-2-methoxyethoxy)ethane)	485399-46-0	$CH_3O(CF_2CF_2O)_2CH_3$	NA	236*
HG'-03 (3,3,4,4,6,6,7,7,9,9,10,10-Dodecafluoro-2,5,8,11-tetraoxadodecane)	485399-48-2	$CH_3O(CF_2CF_2O)_3CH_3$	NA	221*
Difluoro(methoxy)methane	359-15-9	CH_3OCHF_2	NA	144*
2-Chloro-1,1,2-trifluoro-1-methoxyethane	425-87-6	CH_3OCF_2CHFCl	NA	122*
1-Ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane	22052-86-4	$CF_3CF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_3$	NA	61*

Name	CAS No.	Chemical Formula	GWP (100 yr.)[1,2]	
			2012-2013	≥ 2014[3,4]
2-Ethoxy-3,3,4,4,5-pentafluorotetrahydro-2,5-bis [1,2,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]-furan	920979-28-8	$C_{12}H_5F_{19}O_2$	NA	56*
1-Ethoxy-1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane	380-34-7	$CF_3CHFCF_2OCH_2CH_3$	NA	23*
Fluoro(methoxy)methane	460-22-0	CH_3OCH_2F	NA	13*
1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoro-3-methoxy-propane; Methyl 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropyl ether	60598-17-6	$CHF_2CF_2CH_2OCH_3$	NA	0.5*
1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoro-1-(fluoromethoxy) ethane	37031-31-5	$CH_2FOCF_2CF_2H$	NA	871*
Difluoro (fluoromethoxy) methane	461-63-2	CH_2FOCHF_2	NA	617*
Fluoro (fluoromethoxy) methane	462-51-1	CH_2FOCH_2F	NA	130*
Fluorinated Formates				
Trifluoromethyl formate	85358-65-2	$HCOOCF_3$	NA	588*
Perfluoroethyl formate	313064-40-3	$HCOOCF_2CF_3$	NA	580*
1,2,2,2-Tetrafluoroethyl formate	481631-19-0	$HCOOCHFCF_3$	NA	470*
Perfluorobutyl formate	197218-56-7	$HCOOCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_3$	NA	392*
Perfluoropropyl formate	271257-42-2	$HCOOCF_2CF_2CF_3$	NA	376*
1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoropropan-2-yl formate	856766-70-6	$HCOOCH(CF_3)_2$	NA	333*
2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl formate	32042-38-9	$HCOOCH_2CF_3$	NA	33*
3,3,3-Trifluoropropyl formate	1344118-09-7	$HCOOCH_2CH_2CF_3$	NA	17*
Fluorinated Acetates				
Methyl 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate	431-47-0	CF_3COOCH_3	NA	52*
1,1-Difluoroethyl 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate	1344118-13-3	$CF_3COOCF_2CH_3$	NA	31*
Difluoromethyl 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate	2024-86-4	$CF_3COOCHF_2$	NA	27*
2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate	407-38-5	$CF_3COOCH_2CF_3$	NA	7*
Methyl 2,2-difluoroacetate	433-53-4	HCF_2COOCH_3	NA	3*
Perfluoroethyl acetate	343269-97-6	$CH_3COOCF_2CF_3$	NA	2.1*
Trifluoromethyl acetate	74123-20-9	CH_3COOCF_3	NA	2.0*
Perfluoropropyl acetate	1344118-10-0	$CH_3COOCF_2CF_2CF_3$	NA	1.8*
Perfluorobutyl acetate	209597-28-4	$CH_3COOCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_3$	NA	1.6*
Ethyl 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate	383-63-1	$CF_3COOCH_2CH_3$	NA	1.3*
Carbonofluoridates				
Methyl carbonofluoridate	1538-06-3	$FCOOCH_3$	NA	95*
1,1-Difluoroethyl carbonofluoridate	1344118-11-1	$FCOOCF_2CH_3$	NA	27*
Fluorinated Alcohols other than Fluorotelomer Alcohols				
Bis(trifluoromethyl)-methanol	920-66-1	$(CF_3)_2CHOH$	195	195

Name	CAS No.	Chemical Formula	GWP (100 yr.)[1,2]	
			2012-2013	≥ 2014[3,4]
(Octafluorotetramethy-lene) hydroxymethyl group	NA	X-$(CF_2)_4CH(OH)$-X	73	73
2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropanol	422-05-9	$CF_3CF_2CH_2OH$	42	42
2,2,3,3,4,4,4-Heptafluorobutan-1-ol	375-01-9	$C_3F_7CH_2OH$	NA	25*
2,2,2-Trifluoroethanol	75-89-8	CF_3CH_2OH	NA	20*
2,2,3,4,4,4-Hexafluoro-1-butanol	382-31-0	$CF_3CHFCF_2CH_2OH$	NA	17*
2,2,3,3-Tetrafluoro-1-propanol	76-37-9	$CHF_2CF_2CH_2OH$	NA	13*
2,2-Difluoroethanol	359-13-7	CHF_2CH_2OH	NA	3*
2-Fluoroethanol	371-62-0	CH_2FCH_2OH	NA	1.1*
4,4,4-Trifluorobutan-1-ol	461-18-7	$CF_3(CH_2)_2CH_2OH$	NA	0.05*
Unsaturated Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)				
PFC-1114; TFE (tetrafluoroethylene (TFE); Perfluoroethene)	116-14-3	$CF_2=CF_2$; C_2F_4	0.04	0.004
PFC-1216; Dyneon HFP (hexafluoropropylene (HFP); Perfluoropropene)	116-15-4	C_3F_6; $CF_3CF=CF_2$	0.05	0.05
PFC C-1418 (Perfluorocyclopentene; Octafluorocyclopentene)	559-40-0	c-C_5F_8	1.97	1.97
Perfluorobut-2-ene	360-89-4	$CF_3CF=CFCF_3$	1.82	1.82
Perfluorobut-1-ene	357-26-6	$CF_3CF_2CF=CF_2$	0.10	0.10
Perfluorobuta-1,3-diene	685-63-2	$CF_2=CFCF=CF_2$	0	0.003
Unsaturated Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)				
HFC-1132a; VF2 (vinylidiene fluoride)	75-38-7	$C_2H_2F_2$, $CF_2=CH_2$	0.04	0.04
HFC-1141; VF (vinyl fluoride)	75-02-5	C_2H_3F, $CH_2=CHF$	0.02	0.02
(E)-HFC-1225ye ((E)-1,2,3,3,3-Pentafluoroprop-1-ene)	5595-10-8	$CF_3CF=CHF$(E)	0.06	0.06
(Z)-HFC-1225ye ((Z)-1,2,3,3,3-Pentafluoroprop-1-ene)	5528-43-8	$CF_3CF=CHF$(Z)	0.22	0.22
Solstice 1233zd(E) (trans-1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene)	102687-65-0	$C_3H_2ClF_3$; $CHCl=CHCF_3$	NA	1.34*
HFC-1234yf; HFO-1234yf (2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroprop-1-ene)	754-12-1	$C_3H_2F_4$; $CF_3CF=CH_2$	0.31	0.31
HFC-1234ze(E) ((E)-1,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroprop-1-ene)	1645-83-6	$C_3H_2F_4$; trans-$CF_3CH=CHF$	0.97	0.97
HFC-1234ze(Z) ((Z)-1,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroprop-1-ene)	29118-25-0	$C_3H_2F_4$; cis-$CF_3CH=CHF$; $CF_3CH=CHF$	0.29	0.29
HFC-1243zf; TFP (trifluoro propene (TFP); 3,3,3-Trifluoroprop-1-ene)	677-21-4	$C_3H_3F_3$,$CF_3CH=CH_2$	0.12	0.12
(Z)-HFC-1336 ((Z)-1,1,1,4,4,4-Hexafluorobut-2-ene)	692-49-9	$CF_3CH=CHCF_3$(Z)	1.58	1.58
HFC-1345zfc (3,3,4,4,4-Pentafluorobut-1-ene)	374-27-6	$C_2F_5CH=CH_2$	0.09	0.09

Name	CAS No.	Chemical Formula	GWP (100 yr.)[1,2]	
			2012-2013	≥ 2014[3,4]
Capstone 42-U (perfluorobutyl ethene (42-U); 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-Nonafluorohex-1-ene)	19430-93-4	$C_6H_3F_9$,$CF_3(CF_2)_3CH=CH_2$	0.16	0.16
Capstone 62-U (perfluorohexyl ethene (62-U); 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooct-1-ene)	25291-17-2	$C_8H_3F_{13}$,$CF_3(CF_2)_5CH=CH_2$	0.11	0.11
Capstone 82-U (perfluorooctyl ethene (82-U); 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-Heptadecafluorodec-1-ene)	21652-58-4	$C_{10}H_3F_{17}$,$CF_3(CF_2)_7CH=CH_2$	0.09	0.09
Unsaturated Halogenated Ethers				
PMVE; HFE-216 (perfluoromethyl vinyl ether (PMVE))	1187-93-5	$CF_3OCF=CF_2$	NA	0.17*
Fluoroxene ((2,2,2-Trifluoroethoxy) ethene)	406-90-6	$CF_3CH_2OCH=CH_2$	NA	0.05*
Fluorinated Aldehydes				
3,3,3-Trifluoro-propanal	460-40-2	CF_3CH_2CHO	NA	0.01*
Fluorinated Ketones				
Novec 1230 (FK-5-1-12 Perfluoroketone; FK-5-1-12myy2; perfluoro (2-methyl-3-pentanone))	756-13-8	$CF_3CF_2C(O)CF(CF_3)_2$	NA	0.1*
Fluorotelomer Alcohols				
3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-Undecafluoroheptan-1-ol	185689-57-0	$CF_3(CF_2)_4CH_2CH_2OH$	NA	0.43*
3,3,3-Trifluoropropan-1-ol	2240-88-2	$CF_3CH_2CH_2OH$	NA	0.35*
3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,9-Pentadecafluorononan-1-ol	755-02-2	$CF_3(CF_2)_6CH_2CH_2OH$	NA	0.33*
3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,11-Nonadecafluoroundecan-1-ol	87017-97-8	$CF_3(CF_2)_8CH_2CH_2OH$	NA	0.19*
Fluorinated GHGs with Carbon-Iodine Bond(s)				
Trifluoroiodomethane	2314-97-8	CF_3I	NA	0.4*
Other Fluorinated Compounds				
Dibromodifluoromethane (Halon 1202)	75-61-6	CBr_2F_2	NA	231*
2-Bromo-2-chloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (Halon-2311/ Halothane)	151-67-7	$CHBrClCF_3$	NA	41*
Default GWPs for which Chemical-Specific GWPs are not Listed Above				
((~~Saturated PFCs~~)) Fully fluorinated GHGs			10,000	10,000
Saturated HFCs with 2 or fewer carbon-hydrogen bonds			3,700	3,700
Saturated HFCs with 3 or more carbon-hydrogen bonds			930	930
Unsaturated PFCs and unsaturated HFCs			1	1

NA = not available.

[1] = **Determining applicability for emissions years 2013 and 2014.** For emissions year 2013 (reported in 2014) and emissions year 2014 (reported in 2015), facilities may use the GWPs in either column when calculating GHG emissions for comparison to the reporting threshold under WAC 173-441-030.

[2] = **Calculating annual GHG emissions for emissions year 2013.** For emissions year 2013 (reported in 2014), facilities may use the GWPs in either column when calculating GHG emissions for the annual GHG report.

[3] = **Determining applicability for emissions year 2015+.** For emissions year 2015 (reported in 2016) and subsequent years, facilities must use the GWPs in this column when calculating GHG emissions for comparison to the reporting threshold under WAC 173-441-030.

[4] = **Calculating annual GHG emissions for emissions year 2014+.** For emissions year 2014 (reported in 2015) and subsequent years, facilities must use the GWPs in this column when calculating GHG emissions for the annual GHG report.
* = Requirements to include emissions of this compound when calculating GHG emissions for comparison to the reporting threshold under WAC 173-441-030 and when calculating GHG emissions for the annual GHG report become effective beginning with emissions year 2016 (reported in 2017).

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 24-24-087, filed 12/3/24, effective 1/3/25)

WAC 173-441-050 General monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping and verification requirements. Persons subject to the requirements of this chapter must submit GHG reports to ecology, as specified in this section. Every metric ton of CO_2e emitted by a reporter required to report under this chapter and covered under any applicable source category listed in WAC 173-441-120, 173-441-122, or 173-441-124 must be included in the report.

(1) **General.** Follow the procedures for emission calculation, monitoring, quality assurance, missing data, recordkeeping, and reporting that are specified in each relevant section of this chapter.

(2) **Schedule.** The annual GHG report must be submitted as follows:

(a) Report submission due date:

(i) A person required to report or voluntarily reporting GHG emissions under WAC 173-441-030 must submit the report required under this chapter to ecology no later than March 31st of each calendar year for GHG emissions in the previous calendar year. Electric power entities required to report or voluntarily reporting GHG emissions under WAC 173-441-124 must submit a report ((~~by~~)) no later than June 1st of each calendar year for GHG emissions in the previous calendar year.

(ii) Unless otherwise stated, if the final day of any time period falls on a weekend or a state holiday, the time period shall be extended to the next business day.

(b) Reporting requirements begin:

(i) For an existing reporter that began operation before January 1, 2012, report emissions for calendar year 2012 and each subsequent calendar year.

(ii) For a new reporter that begins operation on or after January 1, 2012, and becomes subject to the rule in the year that it becomes operational, report emissions beginning with the first operating month and ending on December 31st of that year. Each subsequent annual report must cover emissions for the calendar year, beginning on January 1st and ending on December 31st.

(iii) For any reporter that becomes subject to this rule because of a physical or operational change that is made after January 1, 2012, report emissions for the first calendar year in which the change occurs.

(A) Reporters begin reporting with the first month of the change and ending on December 31st of that year. For a reporter that becomes subject to this rule solely because of an increase in hours of operation or level of production, the first month of the change is the month in which the increased hours of operation or level of production, if maintained for the remainder of the year, would cause the reporter to exceed the applicable threshold.

(B) Suppliers and electric power entities begin reporting January 1st and ending on December 31st the year of the change.

(C) For all reporters, each subsequent annual report must cover emissions for the calendar year, beginning on January 1st and ending on December 31st.

(3) **Content of the annual report.** Each annual GHG report must contain the following information. All reported information is subject to verification by ecology as described in subsection (5) of this section.

(a) Reporter name, reporter ID number, and physical street address of the reporter, including the city, state, and zip code. If the facility does not have a physical street address, then the facility must provide the latitude and longitude representing the geographic centroid or center point of facility operations in decimal degree format. This must be provided in a comma-delimited "latitude, longitude" coordinate pair reported in decimal degrees to at least four digits to the right of the decimal point.

(b) Year and months covered by the report.

(c) Date of submittal.

(d) For facilities, report annual emissions of each GHG (as defined in WAC 173-441-020) and each fluorinated heat transfer fluid, as follows:

(i) Annual emissions (including biogenic CO_2) aggregated for all GHGs from all applicable source categories in WAC 173-441-120 and expressed in metric tons of CO_2e calculated using Equation A-1 of WAC 173-441-030 (1)(b)(iii).

(ii) Annual emissions of biogenic CO_2 aggregated for all applicable source categories in WAC 173-441-120, expressed in metric tons.

(iii) Annual emissions from each applicable source category in WAC 173-441-120, expressed in metric tons of each applicable GHG listed in (d)(iii)(A) through (F) of this subsection.

(A) Biogenic CO_2.

(B) CO_2 (including biogenic CO_2).

(C) CH_4.

(D) N_2O.

(E) Each fluorinated GHG.

(F) For electronics manufacturing each fluorinated heat transfer fluid that is not also a fluorinated GHG as specified under WAC 173-441-040.

(iv) Emissions and other data for individual units, processes, activities, and operations as specified in the "data reporting requirements" section of each applicable source category referenced in WAC 173-441-120.

(v) Indicate (yes or no) whether reported emissions include emissions from a cogeneration unit located at the facility.

(vi) When applying (d)(i) of this subsection to fluorinated GHGs and fluorinated heat transfer fluids, calculate and report CO_2e for only those fluorinated GHGs and fluorinated heat transfer fluids listed in WAC 173-441-040.

(vii) For reporting year 2014 and thereafter, you must enter into verification software specified by the director the data specified in the verification software records provision in each applicable recordkeeping section. For each data element entered into the verification software, if the software produces a warning message for the data value and you elect not to revise the data value, you may provide an explanation in the verification software of why the data value is not being revised. Whenever the use of verification software is required

or voluntarily used, the file generated by the verification software must be submitted with the facility's annual GHG report.

(e) For suppliers and electric power entities, report annual emissions of each GHG (as defined in WAC 173-441-020) as follows:

(i) Annual emissions (including biogenic CO_2) aggregated for all GHGs from all applicable source categories in WAC 173-441-122 and 173-441-124 and expressed in metric tons of CO_2e calculated using Equation A-1 of WAC 173-441-030 (1)(b)(iii).

(ii) Annual emissions of biogenic CO_2 aggregated for all applicable source categories in WAC 173-441-122 and 173-441-124, expressed in metric tons.

(iii) Annual emissions from each applicable source category in WAC 173-441-122 and 173-441-124, expressed in metric tons of each applicable GHG listed in subsection (3)(d)(iii)(A) through (E) of this section.

(A) Biogenic CO_2.

(B) CO_2 (including biogenic CO_2).

(C) CH_4.

(D) N_2O.

(E) Each fluorinated GHG.

(iv) Emissions and other data for individual units, processes, activities, and operations as specified in the "data reporting requirements" section of each applicable source category referenced in WAC 173-441-122 and 173-441-124.

(f) A written explanation, as required under subsection (4) of this section, if you change emission or product data calculation methodologies during the reporting period or since the previous reporting period.

(g) Each data element for which a missing data procedure was used according to the procedures of an applicable subpart referenced in WAC 173-441-120, 173-441-122, or 173-441-124 and the ((~~total number of hours in the year that a missing data procedure was used for each data element~~)) data capture rate of that element, as a percentage of the data year.

(h) A signed and dated certification statement provided by the designated representative of the owner or operator, according to the requirements of WAC 173-441-060 (5)(a).

(i) NAICS code(s) that apply to the reporter. NAICS codes are subject to approval by ecology.

(i) Primary NAICS code. Report the NAICS code that most accurately describes the reporter's primary product/activity/service. The primary product/activity/service is the principal source of revenue for the reporter. A reporter that has two distinct products/activities/services providing comparable revenue may report a second primary NAICS code.

(ii) Additional NAICS code(s). Report all additional NAICS codes that describe all product(s)/activity(s)/service(s) at the reporter that are not related to the principal source of revenue.

(j) Legal name(s) and physical address(es) of the highest-level United States parent company(s) of the owners (or operators) of the reporter and the percentage of ownership interest for each listed parent company as of December 31st of the year for which data are being reported according to the following instructions.

(i) If the reporter is entirely owned by a single United States company that is not owned by another company, provide that company's

legal name and physical address as the United States parent company and report 100 percent ownership.

(ii) If the reporter is entirely owned by a single United States company that is, itself, owned by another company (e.g., it is a division or subsidiary of a higher-level company), provide the legal name and physical address of the highest-level company in the ownership hierarchy as the United States parent company and report 100 percent ownership.

(iii) If the reporter is owned by more than one United States company (e.g., company A owns 40 percent, company B owns 35 percent, and company C owns 25 percent), provide the legal names and physical addresses of all the highest-level companies with an ownership interest as the United States parent companies and report the percent ownership of each company.

(iv) If the reporter is owned by a joint venture or a cooperative, the joint venture or cooperative is its own United States parent company. Provide the legal name and physical address of the joint venture or cooperative as the United States parent company, and report 100 percent ownership by the joint venture or cooperative.

(v) If the reporter is entirely owned by a foreign company, provide the legal name and physical address of the foreign company's highest-level company based in the United States as the United States parent company, and report 100 percent ownership.

(vi) If the reporter is partially owned by a foreign company and partially owned by one or more United States companies, provide the legal name and physical address of the foreign company's highest-level company based in the United States, along with the legal names and physical addresses of the other United States parent companies, and report the percent ownership of each of these companies.

(vii) If the reporter is a federally owned facility, report "U.S. Government" and do not report physical address or percent ownership.

(k) An indication of whether the facility includes one or more plant sites that have been assigned a "plant code" by either the Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration or by the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Clean Air Markets Division.

(l) Facilities must report electricity information including:

(i) Total annual electricity purchased in megawatt hours (MWh), itemized by the supplying utility or, if not obtained from a utility, from the supplying electric power entity for each different source of electricity. Total annual purchases must be reported separately for each supplying utility or electric power entity.

(ii) Self-generated electricity should be itemized separately if a facility includes an electricity generating unit as follows:

(A) Total facility nameplate generating capacity in megawatts (MW).

(B) Generated electricity in MWh provided or sold to each retail provider, electricity marketer, or other reportable end-user that is not a part of the facility, itemized by end-user.

(C) Generated electricity for on-site industrial applications not related to electricity generation in MWh.

(m) Report fuel use or supplied as follows:

(i) Facilities, report each fuel combusted separately by type, quantity, and units of measurement.

(ii) Fuel suppliers, report:

(A) Each fuel supplied separately by type, quantity, and units of measurement; and

(B) Separately report the quantity of each fuel type by purpose if the fuel supplier reports that the fuel is used for one of the purposes described in WAC 173-441-122 (5)(d)(xi).

(n) Facilities, report total annual facility product data, units of production, and specific product based on their first primary NAICS code.

(i) Facilities with a primary NAICS code listed in Table 050-1 of this section must report total annual facility product data as described in Table 050-1. Facilities may additionally report total annual facility product data as described in Table 050-1 for any reported secondary NAICS code. Use six digit NAICS codes when available, otherwise use the shorter NAICS codes listed below substituting the values in the full reported six digit NAICS code for "X".

Table 050-1: Total Annual Facility Product Data Requirements by Primary NAICS Code.

Primary NAICS Code and Sector Definition	Activity	Production Metric
112112: Cattle Feedlots	Cattle feedlots	Cattle head days
211130: Natural Gas Extraction	Natural gas extraction	Million standard cubic feet of natural gas extracted
212399: All Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining	Freshwater diatomite filter aids manufacturing	Metric tons of mineral product produced
2211XX: Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	Net megawatt hours
221210: Natural Gas Distribution	Natural gas distribution	Million standard cubic feet of natural gas distributed
221330: Steam and Air-conditioning Supply	Steam supply	Kilograms steam produced
311213: Malt Manufacturing	Malt manufacturing	Metric tons of malt produced
3114XX: Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	Metric tons of food product produced
3115XX: Dairy Product Manufacturing	Dairy product manufacturing	Metric tons of dairy product produced
311611: Animal (except poultry) Slaughtering	Animal (except poultry) slaughtering	Metric tons of meat product processed
311613: Rendering and Meat By-product Processing	Rendering and meat by-product processing	Metric tons of meat by-product processed
311919: Other Snack Food Manufacturing	Other snack food manufacturing	Metric tons of snack food produced
311920: Coffee and Tea Manufacturing	Coffee and tea manufacturing	Metric tons of coffee and tea produced
321XXX: Wood Product Manufacturing	Wood product manufacturing	Air dried (10 percent moisture) metric tons of wood product produced
3221XX: Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	Air dried (10 percent moisture) metric tons of produced: • Pulp product; or • Paper; or • Paperboard
322299: All Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	All other converted paper product manufacturing	Air dried (10 percent moisture) metric tons of converted paper product produced

Primary NAICS Code and Sector Definition	Activity	Production Metric
324110: Petroleum Refineries	Petroleum refineries	Report all of the following: • Facility level Subpart MM report as reported under 40 C.F.R. Part 98; and • Barrels of crude oil and intermediate products received from off-site that are processed at the facility((~~; and~~ ~~• Beginning with the first emissions year after a refinery's first turnaround after 2022, the refinery must also submit complexity weighted barrel (CWB) as described in CARB MRR section 95113(l)(3) as adopted by 7/1/2021. CWB supporting data must also be submitted to Ecology as described in CARB MRR section 95113(l)(3)~~)).
324121: Asphalt Paving Mixture and Block Manufacturing	Asphalt paving mixture and block manufacturing	Metric tons of asphalt paving mixture and block produced
3251XX: Basic Chemical Manufacturing	Basic chemical manufacturing	Metric tons of chemical produced
325311: Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing	Nitric acid production	Metric tons of nitric acid produced
32721X: Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing	Glass and glass product manufacturing	Metric tons of glass produced
327310: Cement Manufacturing	Cement manufacturing	Metric tons of adjusted clinker and mineral additives produced
327390: Other Concrete Product Manufacturing	Other concrete product manufacturing	Metric tons of concrete product produced
327410: Lime Manufacturing	Lime manufacturing	Metric tons of lime produced
327420: Gypsum Product Manufacturing	Gypsum product manufacturing	Metric tons of gypsum product produced
331110: Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing	Steel production using an electric arc furnace (EAF)	Metric tons of steel produced
33131X: Alumina and Aluminum Production and Processing	Alumina and aluminum production and processing	Metric tons of aluminum produced
331410: Nonferrous Metal (except aluminum) Smelting and Refining	Granular polysilicon production	Metric tons of granular polysilicon produced
332111: Iron and Steel Forging	Iron forging	Metric tons of iron produced
334413: Semiconductor and Related Device Manufacturing	Semiconductor and related device manufacturing	Square meters of mask layer produced
335991: Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	Carbon and graphite product manufacturing	Metric tons of carbon and graphite product produced
3364XX: Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	• Metric tons of aircraft product and parts produced; or • Square meters of external surface area of aircraft
486210: Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas	Pipeline transportation of natural gas	Million standard cubic feet of natural gas transported
488119: Other Airport Operations	Other airport operations	Passenger kilometers serviced
562111: Solid Waste Collection	Solid waste collection	Metric tons of total solid waste collected
562212: Solid Waste Landfill	Solid waste landfill	Metric tons of total waste entered into landfill
562213: Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators	Solid waste combustors and incinerators	Net megawatt hours

Primary NAICS Code and Sector Definition	Activity	Production Metric
611310: Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	Colleges, universities, and professional schools	Students serviced
928110: National Security	Military bases	Troops stationed

(ii) Facilities without a primary NAICS code listed in Table 050-1 of this section must contact ecology no later than 45 calendar days prior to the emissions report deadline established in subsection (2) of this section and report total annual facility product data as instructed by the department. If ecology does not identify product data for a facility, a facility must use the energy-based calculation method described in Equation 050-1 of this section. Report product data and inputs to the equation. Product data calculated using the energy-based method shall use the following equation:

$$\text{Product data} = S_{consumed} + F_{consumed} - e_{sold} \quad \text{(Eq. 050-1)}$$

Where:

"$S_{Consumed}$" is the annual amount of steam consumed, measured in MMBtu, at the facility for any process, including heating or cooling applications. This value shall exclude any steam used to produce electricity. This value shall exclude steam produced from an on-site cogeneration unit;

"$F_{Consumed}$" is the annual amount of energy produced due to fuel combustion at the facility, measured in MMBtu. This value shall be calculated based on measured higher heating values or the default higher heating value of the applicable fuel in Table C-1 of 40 C.F.R. Part 98. This value shall include any energy from fuel combusted in an on-site electricity generation or cogeneration unit. This value shall exclude energy to generate the steam accounted for in the "$S_{Consumed}$" term;

"e_{Sold}" is the annual amount of electricity sold or provided for off-site use, measured in MWh and converted to MMBtu using the reporting year U.S. Energy Information Administration conversion factor;

(iii) Facilities with a change in operation that alters either their primary NAICS code, units of production, or product data measurement method must contact ecology no later than 45 calendar days prior to the emissions report deadline established in subsection (2) of this section and report total annual facility product data as instructed by the department. If ecology does not identify product data for a facility, a facility must use the energy-based calculation method described in Equation 050-1 of this section. Report product data and inputs to the equation.

(iv) For a primary NAICS code in Table 050-1 that has multiple production metrics, a facility that wishes to change their reported production metric must contact ecology no later than 45 calendar days prior to the emissions report deadline established in subsection (2) of this section and report total annual facility ((~~production~~)) product data as instructed by the department.

(o) Reporters that cease operation, other than routine maintenance or seasonal shutdowns, for more than 90 calendar days must provide the following information:

(i) The anticipated type of cessation: Closure or curtailment;

(ii) Date cessation began;

(iii) Date cessation ended (if applicable); and

(iv) Reason for cessation and/or resumption of operation.

(p) If there is an increase or decrease of more than five percent in emissions of greenhouse gases in relation to the previous year, the reporter must provide a brief narrative description of what caused the increase or decrease in emissions.

(4) **Emission calculations.** In preparing the GHG report, you must use the calculation methodologies specified in the relevant sections of this chapter. For each source category, you must use the same calculation methodology as previous reports. This includes throughout a reporting period, and between reporting years. An owner or operator intending to change methodologies must provide a written explanation at least 60 calendar days before the report submission due date in subsection (2)(a) of this section of why a change in methodology was required. Ecology has 45 calendar days to approve or reject the change in method. The reporter must continue to use existing methods until the change is approved by ecology.

(5) **Verification.** To verify the completeness and accuracy of reported GHG emissions, ecology may review the certification statements described in subsection (3)(h) of this section and any other credible evidence, in conjunction with a comprehensive review of the GHG reports and periodic audits of selected reporting facilities. Nothing in this section prohibits ecology from using additional information to verify the completeness and accuracy of the reports. Reporters must cooperate with ecology's efforts to verify GHG reports.

(6) **Recordkeeping.** A person that is required to report GHGs under this chapter must keep records as specified in this subsection. Retain all required records for at least 10 years from the date of submission of the annual GHG report for the reporting year in which the record was generated. Upon request by ecology, the person must submit the records required under this section within 15 business days of receipt of the notification, unless a different schedule is agreed to by ecology. Records may be retained off-site if the records are readily available for expeditious inspection and review. For records that are electronically generated or maintained, the equipment or software necessary to read the records must be made available, or, if requested by ecology, electronic records must be converted to paper documents. You must retain the following records, in addition to those records prescribed in each applicable section of this chapter:

(a) A list of all units, operations, processes, and activities for which GHG emissions were calculated.

(b) The data used to calculate the GHG emissions for each unit, operation, process, and activity, categorized by fuel or material type. These data include, but are not limited to, the following information:

(i) The GHG emissions calculations and methods used.

(ii) Analytical results for the development of site-specific emissions factors.

(iii) The results of all required analyses for high heat value, carbon content, and other required fuel or feedstock parameters.

(iv) Any facility operating data or process information used for the GHG emission calculations.

(c) The annual GHG reports.

(d) Missing data computations. For each missing data event, also retain a record of the cause of the event and the corrective actions taken to restore malfunctioning monitoring equipment.

(e) Owners or operators required to report under WAC 173-441-030 must keep a written GHG monitoring plan (monitoring plan, plan).

(i) At a minimum, the GHG monitoring plan must include the following elements:

(A) Identification of positions of responsibility (i.e., job titles) for collection of the emissions and product data.

(B) Explanation of the processes and methods used to collect the necessary data for the GHG calculations and product data.

(C) Description of the procedures and methods that are used for quality assurance, maintenance, and repair of all continuous monitoring systems, flow meters, and other instrumentation used to provide data for the GHGs and product data reported under this chapter.

(D) Facilities must reference to one or more simplified block diagrams that provide a clear visual representation of the relative locations and positions of measurement devices and sampling locations, as applicable, required for calculating ((~~covered~~)) emissions and ((~~covered~~)) product data (e.g., temperature, total pressure, HHV, fuel consumption). The diagram(s) must include fuel sources, combustion units, and production processes, as applicable.

(ii) The GHG monitoring plan may rely on references to existing corporate documents (e.g., standard operating procedures, quality assurance programs under appendix F to 40 C.F.R. Part 60 or appendix B to 40 C.F.R. Part 75, and other documents) provided that the elements required by (e)(i) of this subsection are easily recognizable.

(iii) The owner or operator must revise the GHG monitoring plan as needed to reflect changes in production processes, monitoring instrumentation, and quality assurance procedures; or to improve procedures for the maintenance and repair of monitoring systems to reduce the frequency of monitoring equipment downtime.

(iv) Upon request by ecology, the owner or operator must make all information that is collected in conformance with the GHG monitoring plan available for review during an audit within 15 business days of receipt of the notification, unless a different schedule is agreed to by ecology. Electronic storage of the information in the plan is permissible, provided that the information can be made available in hard copy upon request during an audit.

(f) The results of all required certification and quality assurance tests of continuous monitoring systems, fuel flow meters, and other instrumentation used to provide data for the GHGs reported under this chapter.

(g) Maintenance records for all continuous monitoring systems, flow meters, and other instrumentation used to provide data for the GHGs reported under this chapter.

(h) Suppliers and electric power entities must retain any other data specified in WAC 173-441-122 and 173-441-124.

(7) **Annual GHG report revisions.**

(a) A person must submit a revised annual GHG report within 45 calendar days of discovering that an annual GHG report that the person previously submitted contains one or more substantive errors. The revised report must correct all substantive errors.

(b) Ecology may notify the person in writing that an annual GHG report previously submitted by the person contains one or more substantive errors. Such notification will identify each such substantive

error. The person must, within 45 calendar days of receipt of the notification, either resubmit the report that, for each identified substantive error, corrects the identified substantive error (in accordance with the applicable requirements of this chapter) or provide information demonstrating that the previously submitted report does not contain the identified substantive error or that the identified error is not a substantive error.

(c)(i) A substantive error is an error that impacts the quantity of GHG emissions reported, product data reported, or otherwise prevents the reported data from being validated or verified. Substantive errors are cumulative for the emissions year. Multiple discoveries of substantive errors for the same emissions year contribute to exceeding the total thresholds for that emissions year.

(ii) Substantive errors that impact the quantity of GHG emissions reported:

(A) An annual GHG report is required to be revised and resubmitted to ecology when the sum of $MTCO_2e$ of the substantive errors is over either of these two thresholds:

(I) 5 percent or more of total reported GHG emissions.

(II) 500 $MTCO_2e$ or more of total reported GHG emissions.

(B) Substantive error notification and report submittal timelines:

(I) Ecology must be notified of all substantive errors in an annual GHG report that affect GHG emissions greater than zero $MTCO_2e$ within 45 calendar days of discovery.

(II) An annual GHG report found to have a substantive error requiring correction under (c)(ii) of this subsection, must be revised and submitted to ecology within 45 calendar days of notification of the substantive error discovery.

(C) If a person is required to submit a revised annual GHG report for substantive errors that resulted from over-reporting or under-reporting GHG emissions, then the person is required to submit the revised annual GHG report only if the substantive error is identified within this time range:

(I) Over-reporting of GHG emissions: The first year following the third-party verification deadline in WAC 173-441-085 (6)(a) of the applicable emissions year.

(II) Under-reporting of GHG emissions: The seven years following the third-party verification deadline in WAC 173-441-085 (6)(a) of the applicable emissions year.

(d) Notwithstanding (a) and (b) of this subsection, upon request by a person, ecology may provide reasonable extensions of the 45-day period for submission of the revised report or information under (a) and (b) of this subsection. If ecology receives a request for extension of the 45-day period, by email, at least five business days prior to the expiration of the 45 calendar day period, and ecology does not respond to the request by the end of such period, the extension request is deemed to be automatically granted for 15 more calendar days. During the automatic 15-day extension, ecology will determine what extension, if any, beyond the automatic extension is reasonable and will provide any such additional extension.

(e) The owner or operator must retain documentation for 10 years to support any revision made to an annual GHG report.

(8) **Calibration and accuracy requirements.** The owner or operator of a facility that is subject to the requirements of this chapter and using flow meters or product data measuring devices to measure liquid

and gaseous fuel feed rates, process stream flow rates, or feedstock flow rates to provide data for the GHG emissions calculations or product data must meet the applicable ((~~flow meter~~)) calibration and accuracy requirements of this subsection. The accuracy specifications in this subsection do not apply where either the use of company records (as defined in WAC 173-441-020(3)) or the use of "best available information" is specified in an applicable subsection of this chapter to quantify fuel usage and/or other parameters. Further, the provisions of this subsection do not apply to stationary fuel combustion units that use the methodologies in 40 C.F.R. Part 75 to calculate CO_2 mass emissions. Measurement devices used for financial transactions between two or more independent parties meet the calibration and accuracy requirements of this chapter.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in (d) through (f) of this subsection, flow meters that measure liquid and gaseous fuel feed rates, process stream flow rates, product data measuring devices, or feedstock flow rates and provide data for the GHG emissions calculations or product data, must be calibrated prior to January 1, 2012, for emissions data or January 1, 2023, for product data, using the procedures specified in this subsection when such calibration is specified in a relevant section of this chapter. Each of these flow meters must meet the applicable accuracy specification in (b) or (c) of this subsection. All other measurement devices (e.g., weighing devices) that are required by a relevant subsection of this chapter, and that are used to provide data for the GHG emissions calculations or product data, must also be calibrated prior to January 1, 2012, for emissions data or January 1, 2023, for product data; however, the accuracy specifications in (b) and (c) of this subsection do not apply to these devices. Rather, each of these measurement devices must be calibrated to meet the accuracy requirement specified for the device in the applicable subsection of this chapter, or, in the absence of such accuracy requirement, the device must be calibrated to an accuracy within the appropriate error range for the specific measurement technology, based on an applicable operating standard including, but not limited to, manufacturer's specifications and industry standards. The procedures and methods used to quality-assure the data from each measurement device must be documented in the written monitoring plan, pursuant to subsection (6)(e)(i)(C) of this section.

(i) All flow meters and other measurement devices that are subject to the provisions of this subsection must be calibrated according to one of the following: You may use the manufacturer's recommended procedures; an appropriate industry consensus standard method; or a method specified in a relevant section of this chapter. The calibration method(s) used must be documented in the monitoring plan required under subsection (6)(e) of this section.

(ii) For reporters that become subject to this chapter after January 1, 2012, all flow meters and other measurement devices (if any) that are required by the relevant subsection(s) of this chapter to provide data for the GHG emissions calculations or product data must be installed no later than the date on which data collection is required to begin using the measurement device, and the initial calibration(s) required by this subsection (if any) must be performed no later than that date.

(iii) Except as otherwise provided in (d) through (f) of this subsection, subsequent recalibrations of the flow meters and other

measurement devices subject to the requirements of this subsection must be performed at one of the following frequencies:

(A) You may use the frequency specified in each applicable subsection of this chapter.

(B) You may use the frequency recommended by the manufacturer or by an industry consensus standard practice, if no recalibration frequency is specified in an applicable subsection.

(b) Perform all flow meter calibration at measurement points that are representative of the normal operating range of the meter. Except for the orifice, nozzle, and venturi flow meters described in (c) of this subsection, calculate the calibration error at each measurement point using Equation A–2 of this subsection. The terms "R" and "A" in Equation A–2 must be expressed in consistent units of measure (e.g., gallons/minute, ft^3/min). The calibration error at each measurement point must not exceed 5.0 percent of the reference value.

$$CE = \frac{|R-A|}{R} \times 100 \qquad \textit{(Eq. A – 2)}$$

Where:

CE = Calibration error (%)

R = Reference value

A = Flow meter response to the reference value

(c) For orifice, nozzle, and venturi flow meters, the initial quality assurance consists of in situ calibration of the differential pressure (delta-P), total pressure, and temperature transmitters.

(i) Calibrate each transmitter at a zero point and at least one upscale point. Fixed reference points, such as the freezing point of water, may be used for temperature transmitter calibrations. Calculate the calibration error of each transmitter at each measurement point, using Equation A–3 of this subsection. The terms "R," "A," and "FS" in Equation A–3 of this subsection must be in consistent units of measure (e.g., milliamperes, inches of water, psi, degrees). For each transmitter, the CE value at each measurement point must not exceed 2.0 percent of full-scale. Alternatively, the results are acceptable if the sum of the calculated CE values for the three transmitters at each calibration level (i.e., at the zero level and at each upscale level) does not exceed 6.0 percent.

$$CE = \frac{|R-A|}{FS} \times 100 \qquad \textit{(Eq. A – 3)}$$

Where:

CE = Calibration error (%)

R = Reference value

A = Transmitter response to the reference value

FS = Full-scale value of the transmitter

(ii) In cases where there are only two transmitters (i.e., differential pressure and either temperature or total pressure) in the immediate vicinity of the flow meter's primary element (e.g., the orifice plate), or when there is only a differential pressure transmitter in close proximity to the primary element, calibration of these exist-

ing transmitters to a CE of 2.0 percent or less at each measurement point is still required, in accordance with (c)(i) of this subsection; alternatively, when two transmitters are calibrated, the results are acceptable if the sum of the CE values for the two transmitters at each calibration level does not exceed 4.0 percent. However, note that installation and calibration of an additional transmitter (or transmitters) at the flow monitor location to measure temperature or total pressure or both is not required in these cases. Instead, you may use assumed values for temperature and/or total pressure, based on measurements of these parameters at a remote location (or locations), provided that the following conditions are met:

(A) You must demonstrate that measurements at the remote location(s) can, when appropriate correction factors are applied, reliably and accurately represent the actual temperature or total pressure at the flow meter under all expected ambient conditions.

(B) You must make all temperature and/or total pressure measurements in the demonstration described in (c)(ii)(A) of this subsection with calibrated gauges, sensors, transmitters, or other appropriate measurement devices. At a minimum, calibrate each of these devices to an accuracy within the appropriate error range for the specific measurement technology, according to one of the following: You may calibrate using a manufacturer's specification or an industry consensus standard.

(C) You must document the methods used for the demonstration described in (c)(ii)(A) of this subsection in the written GHG monitoring plan under subsection (6)(e)(i)(C) of this section. You must also include the data from the demonstration, the mathematical correlation(s) between the remote readings and actual flow meter conditions derived from the data, and any supporting engineering calculations in the GHG monitoring plan. You must maintain all of this information in a format suitable for auditing and inspection.

(D) You must use the mathematical correlation(s) derived from the demonstration described in (c)(ii)(A) of this subsection to convert the remote temperature or the total pressure readings, or both, to the actual temperature or total pressure at the flow meter, or both, on a daily basis. You must then use the actual temperature and total pressure values to correct the measured flow rates to standard conditions.

(E) You must periodically check the correlation(s) between the remote and actual readings (at least once a year), and make any necessary adjustments to the mathematical relationship(s).

(d) Fuel billing meters are exempted from the calibration requirements of this section and from the GHG monitoring plan and recordkeeping provisions of subsection (6)(e)(i)(C) and (g) of this section, provided that the fuel supplier and any unit combusting the fuel do not have any common owners and are not owned by subsidiaries or affiliates of the same company. Meters used exclusively to measure the flow rates of fuels that are used for unit startup are also exempted from the calibration requirements of this section.

(e) For a flow meter that has been previously calibrated in accordance with (a) of this subsection, an additional calibration is not required by the date specified in (a) of this subsection if, as of that date, the previous calibration is still active (i.e., the device is not yet due for recalibration because the time interval between successive calibrations has not elapsed). In this case, the deadline for the successive calibrations of the flow meter must be set according to one of the following: You may use either the manufacturer's

recommended calibration schedule or you may use the industry consensus calibration schedule.

(f) For units and processes that operate continuously with infrequent outages, it may not be possible to meet the deadline established in (a) of this subsection for the initial calibration of a flow meter or other measurement device without disrupting normal process operation. In such cases, the owner or operator may postpone the initial calibration until the next scheduled maintenance outage. The best available information from company records may be used in the interim. The subsequent required recalibrations of the flow meters may be similarly postponed. Such postponements must be documented in the monitoring plan that is required under subsection (6)(e) of this section.

(g) If the results of an initial calibration or a recalibration fail to meet the required accuracy specification, data from the flow meter must be considered invalid, beginning with the hour of the failed calibration and continuing until a successful calibration is completed. You must follow the missing data provisions provided in the relevant missing data sections during the period of data invalidation.

(h) Missing data substitution procedures. Persons must comply with 40 C.F.R. Part 98 when substituting for missing data, except as otherwise provided below. Substitute ((~~missing~~)) data used for product data or other data required under this section that is not ((~~included~~)) covered in ((~~your~~)) 40 C.F.R. Part 98 ((~~report by using the best available estimate of the parameter, based on all available data~~)) must follow the requirements below.

(i) If the data capture rate is at least 90 percent for the data year, the facility must substitute for each missing value using the best available estimate of the parameter, based on all available process data.

(ii) If the data capture rate is at least 80 percent but less than 90 percent for the data year, the facility must substitute for each missing value with the highest quality assured value recorded for the parameter during the given data year, as well as the two previous data years.

(iii) If the data capture rate is less than 80 percent for the data year, the facility must substitute for each missing value with the highest quality assured value recorded for the parameter in all records kept according to WAC 173-441-050.

(iv) The facility must document and retain records of the procedure used for all missing data estimates pursuant to the recordkeeping requirements of WAC 173-441-050.

(9) **Measurement device installation.** 40 C.F.R. § 98.3(j) and 40 C.F.R. § 98.3(d) are adopted by reference as modified in WAC 173-441-120(2).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-05-050, filed 2/9/22, effective 3/12/22)

WAC 173-441-085 Third-party verification. Beginning with the 2023 emissions year reported in 2024, a person that emits 25,000 metric tons CO_2e or more per calendar year in total GHG emissions as calculated using the methods in WAC 173-441-030 or has a mandatory or voluntary compliance obligation under chapter 70A.65 RCW, as described in chapter 173-446 WAC must have the reporter's annual GHG reports

verified by a third party as specified in this section. Third-party verification requirements are in addition to other verification and report correction requirements in this chapter.

(1) **Annual GHG reports must be third-party verified each emissions year that:**

(a) The reporter ((~~emits~~)) reports 25,000 metric tons CO_2e or more per calendar year in total GHG emissions as calculated using the methods in WAC 173-441-030;

(b) The reporter has a mandatory or voluntary compliance obligation under chapter 70A.65 RCW, as described in chapter 173-446 WAC;

(c) Is part of a baseline calculation or otherwise covered under chapter 70A.65 RCW, as described in chapter 173-446 WAC; or

(d) For the first year after no longer meeting the requirements of (a) through (c) of this subsection unless the operations of the reporter are changed such that all applicable GHG emitting processes and operations listed in WAC 173-441-120, 173-441-122, and 173-441-124 permanently cease to operate.

(2) **Information subject to third-party verification.** All GHG emissions and other information reported under this chapter are subject to the requirements of this section. Emissions factors published by ecology based on data previously reported under this chapter that received a positive verification statement would not need to be reverified; however, any calculations based on that information are subject to the requirements of this section.

(3) **Verification standards.** The third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body must certify that annual GHG reports meet the following conditions:

(a) Annual GHG reports must be consistent with the relevant requirements and methods in this chapter.

(b) The absolute value of any discrepancy, omission, or misreporting, or aggregation of the three, must be less than five percent of total reported emissions (metric tons of CO_2e) or the verification will result in a material misstatement and an adverse verification statement. This standard also separately applies to any product data in the annual GHG report.

(i) "Discrepancies" means any differences between the reported emissions or product data and the third-party ((~~verifier's~~)) verification body's review of emissions or product data for a data source or product data subject to this chapter.

(ii) ((~~"Omissions" means any emissions or product data the third-party verifier concludes must be part of the annual GHG report, but were not included by the reporting entity in the annual GHG report~~)) "Lead verifier" means a party that has met all the requirements in subsection (7) of this section and who may act as the lead verifier of a verification team providing verification services or as a lead verifier providing an independent review of verification services rendered.

(iii) "Lead verifier independent reviewer" or "independent reviewer" means a lead verifier within a verification body who has not participated in conducting verification services for a project developer or authorized project designee for the current project data report and who provides an independent review of verification services rendered for a project developer or authorized project designee. The independent reviewer is not required to also meet the requirements for a sector specific or project specific verifier.

(iv) "Misreporting" means duplicate, incomplete or other emissions the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body concludes should, or should not, be part of the annual GHG report or duplicate or other product data the ((~~verifier~~)) verification body concludes should not be part of the annual GHG report.

((~~(iv)~~)) (v) For the purposes of this section, "omissions" means any emissions or product data the third-party verification body concludes must be part of the annual GHG report but were not included by the reporting entity in the annual GHG report.

(vi) "Total reported emissions or product data" means the total annual reporter's emissions or total annual reporter's product data for which the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body is conducting an assessment.

(4) **Verification services.**

(a) Full verification is required at least once every three reporting years for reporters subject to third-party verification under subsection (1)(b) through (d) of this section. The first year of third-party verification for a reporter subject to third-party verification under subsection (1)(b) through (d) of this section must be full verification. A person required to conduct third-party verification under subsection (1)(b) through (d) of this section may choose to obtain less intensive verification services for the remaining two years in the three-year period as long as:

(i) No year in the three-year period has an adverse verification statement;

(ii) The third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body can provide findings with a ((~~reasonable~~)) high level of ((~~assurance~~)) confidence;

(iii) There has not been a change in the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body;

(iv) There has not been a change in operational control of the reporter; and

(v) There has not been a significant change in sources or emissions. A difference in emissions of greater than 25 percent relative to the preceding year's emissions is considered significant unless that change can be directly shown to result from a verifiable change in product data.

(b) *Full verification*. A full verification report must be in a format specified by ecology and contain:

(i) Documentation identifying the reporter reporting emissions and the scope of emissions verified in the report.

(ii) Documentation identifying the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body, including all relevant information about the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body in subsection (7)(a) of this section and the names, roles, and sector specific qualifications (if any) of all individuals working on the verification report.

(iii) Documentation demonstrating and certifying that the requirements of subsection (7)(b) and (c) of this section have been met.

(iv) A verification plan that details the data and methodologies used to verify the annual GHG report and schedule describing when the verification services occurred. ((~~This must include~~)) The verification plan shall be based on the requirements of subsection (4)(d) of this section.

(v) A sampling plan that describes how the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body prioritized which emissions to verify, and a summary of the data checks used to determine the reliability of the annual GHG report. In addition, the sampling plan shall meet the requirements of subsection (4)(e) of this section. Full verification re-

quires a more complete sampling of data and additional data checks than less intensive verification. ((~~At a minimum,~~))

(vi) Data checks for a full verification must include the following:

(A) Tracing data in the emissions data report to its origin;

(B) Reviewing the process for data compilation and collection;

(C) Recalculating emission estimates to check original calculations;

(D) Reviewing calculation methodologies used by the reporter for conformance with this chapter; ((~~and~~))

(E) Reviewing meter and fuel analytical instrumentation measurement accuracy and calibration for consistency with the requirements of this chapter; and

(F) The requirements of subsection (4)(f) of this section.

((~~(v)~~)) (vii) Documentation of the third-party ((~~verifier's~~)) verification body's review of reporter operations to identify applicable GHG emissions sources and product data. Any applicable GHG emissions sources or product data not included in the annual GHG report must be identified. The third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body must also ensure that the reported current NAICS code(s) accurately represents the activities on-site.

((~~(vi)~~)) (viii) Documentation of any corrections made to the annual GHG report.

((~~(vii)~~)) (ix) Documentation supporting the third-party ((~~verifiers'~~)) verification body's findings evaluating if the annual GHG report is compliant with the requirements in subsection (3) of this section. This must include a log of any issues (if any) identified in the course of verification, their potential impact on the quality of the annual GHG report, and their resolution.

((~~(viii)~~)) (x) The individuals conducting the third-party verification must certify that the verification report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief.

((~~(ix)~~)) (xi) Information about the required on-site visit, including date(s) and a description of the verification services conducted on-site. At least one accredited verifier in the verification team, including the sector specific verifier, if applicable, must at a minimum make one site visit, during each year full verification is required. The third-party verifier must visit the headquarters or other location of central data management when the reporter is a supplier or electric power entity. During the site visit, the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body must:

(A) Confirm that all applicable emissions are included in the annual GHG report.

(B) Check that all sources specified in the annual GHG report are identified appropriately.

(C) Review and understand the data management systems used by the owners or operators to track, quantify, and report GHG emissions and, when applicable, product data and fuel transactions. The third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body must evaluate the uncertainty and effectiveness of these systems.

(D) Interview key personnel.

(E) Make direct observations of equipment for data sources and equipment supplying data for sources determined to be high risk.

(F) Assess conformance with measurement accuracy, data capture, and missing data substitution requirements.

(G) Review financial transactions to confirm fuel, feedstock, and product data, and confirming the complete and accurate reporting of

required data such as reporter fuel suppliers, fuel quantities delivered, and if fuel was received directly from an interstate pipeline.

(c) *Less intensive verification*. A less intensive verification report must be in a format specified by ecology and meet the requirements of subsection (4)(b)(i) through ((~~(viii)~~)) (x) of this section. Less intensive verification of an annual GHG report allows for less detailed data checks and document reviews of the annual GHG report based on the analysis and risk assessment in the most current sampling plan developed as part of the most current full verification. Persons subject to third-party verification under subsection (1)(a) through (d) of this section must, at a minimum, conduct less intensive verification for any year full verification is not conducted.

(d) *Verification plan*. A verification plan based on the following:

(i) Information from the reporting entity. Such information shall include:

(A) Information to allow the verification body to develop a general understanding of facility or entity boundaries, operations, emissions sources, product data, and electricity or fuel transactions as applicable.

(B) Information regarding the training or qualifications of personnel involved in developing the emissions data report.

(C) Description of the specific methodologies used to quantify and report greenhouse gas emissions, product data, electricity and fuel transactions, and associated data as needed to develop the verification plan.

(D) Information about the data management system used to track greenhouse gas emissions, product data, electricity and fuel transactions, and associated data as needed to develop the verification plan.

(E) Previous verification reports.

(ii) Timing of verification services. Such information shall include:

(A) Dates of proposed meetings and interviews with reporting facility personnel;

(B) Dates of proposed site visits;

(C) Types of proposed document and data reviews;

(D) Expected date for completing verification services.

(e) *Sampling plan*. A sampling plan that meets the following requirements:

(i) The sampling plan shall be developed based on a strategic analysis developed from document reviews and interviews to assess the likely nature, scale, and complexity of the verification services for a reporting entity. The analysis shall review the inputs for the development of the submitted emissions data report, the rigor and appropriateness of data management systems, and the coordination within the reporting entity's organization to manage the operation and maintenance of equipment and systems used to develop emissions data reports.

(ii) The sampling plan shall include a ranking of emissions sources by amount of contribution to total CO_2 equivalent emissions for the reporting entity, and a ranking of emissions sources with the largest calculation uncertainty. As applicable and deemed appropriate by the verification body, fuel and electricity transactions shall also be ranked or evaluated relative to the amount of fuel or power exchanged and uncertainties that may apply to data provided by the reporting entity including risk of incomplete reporting.

(iii) The sampling plan shall include a qualitative narrative of uncertainty risk assessment in the following areas as applicable under WAC 173-441-120 through 173-441-124:

(A) Data acquisition equipment;

(B) Data sampling and frequency;

(C) Data processing and tracking;

(D) Emissions calculations;

(E) Product data;

(F) Data reporting;

(G) Management policies or practices in developing emissions data reports.

(iv) After completing the analyses required by (e)(i) through (iii) of this subsection, the verification body shall include in the sampling plan a list which includes the following:

(A) Emissions sources, product data, and/or transactions that will be targeted for document reviews, and data checks as specified in (f) of this subsection, and an explanation of why they were chosen.

(B) Methods used to conduct data checks for each source, product data, or transaction.

(C) A summary of the information analyzed in the data checks and document reviews conducted for each emissions source, product data, or transaction targeted.

The sampling plan list must be updated and finalized prior to the completion of verification services. The final sampling plan must describe in detail how the identified risks were addressed during the verification.

(v) The verification body shall revise the sampling plan to describe tasks completed by the verification body as information becomes available, including discovery of any errors, material misstatements, or nonconformance with the requirements of this section.

(vi) The verification body shall retain the sampling plan in paper, electronic, or other format for a period of not less than 10 years following the submission of each verification statement. The sampling plan shall be made available to ecology upon request.

(vii) The verification body shall retain all material received, reviewed, or generated to render a verification statement for a reporting entity for no less than 10 years. The documentation must allow for a transparent review of how a verification body reached its conclusion in the verification statement.

(f) *Data checks*. To determine the reliability of the submitted emissions data report, the verification body shall use data checks. Such data checks shall focus on the largest and most uncertain estimates of emissions, product data, and fuel and electricity transactions, and shall include the following:

(i) Data checks to ensure that the appropriate methodologies and emission factors have been applied for the emissions sources, fuel and electricity transactions covered under WAC 173-441-120 through 173-441-124.

(ii) The verification body shall use data checks to ensure the accuracy of product data reported under WAC 173-441-050.

(iii) The verification body shall choose data checks for emissions sources, product data, and fuel and electricity transactions data, as applicable, based on their relative contributions to emissions and the associated risks of contributing to material misstatement or nonconformance, as indicated in the sampling plan.

(iv) The verification body is responsible for ensuring via data checks that there is a high level of confidence that the emissions da-

ta report conforms to the requirements in chapter 173-441 WAC. In addition, and as applicable, the verifier's review of conformance must confirm the following information is correctly reported:

(A) For facilities that combust fuels produced onsite, fuel name and quantity combusted.

(B) For facilities, electricity purchases and generation pursuant to WAC 173-441-050 (3)(l).

(v) The verification body shall compare its own calculated results with the reported data in order to confirm the extent and impact of any omissions and errors. Any discrepancies must be investigated. The comparison of data checks must also include a narrative to indicate which sources, product data, and transactions were checked, the types and quantity of data that were evaluated for each source, product data, and transaction, the percentage of reported emissions covered by the data checks, the percentage of product data covered by the data checks, and any separate discrepancies that were identified in emission data or product data.

(vi) If a source selected for a data check was affected by a loss of data used to calculate GHG emissions for the data year:

(A) The verification body shall confirm that the reported emissions for that source were calculated using the applicable missing data procedures, or that an approved interim data collection procedure was used for the source.

(B) If 20 percent or less of any single data elements used to calculate emissions are missing, and emissions are correctly calculated using the missing data requirements in WAC 173-441-120 through 173-441-124, these emissions will be considered accurate and as meeting the reporting requirements for that source.

(C) If greater than 20 percent of any single data element used to calculate emissions are missing, or if any combination of data elements are missing that would result in more than five percent of total reported emissions being calculated using missing data requirements in WAC 173-441-120 through 173-441-124, the verifier must include a finding of nonconformance with the required emissions calculation methodology as part of the verification statement.

(D) The verifier must note the date, time, and source of any missing data substitutions discovered during the course of verification in the verification report.

(5) **Annual GHG report corrections.** Owners or operators subject to this section must correct errors in their annual GHG report.

(a) Corrections are required if errors are identified by:

(i) The third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body;

(ii) The owner or operator;

(iii) Ecology; or

(iv) EPA.

(b) The owner or operator must fix all correctable errors that affect emissions or product data in the submitted emissions data report, and submit a revised emissions data report to ecology. Failure to do so will result in an adverse verification statement.

(c) Failure to fix correctable errors that do not affect emissions or product data represents a nonconformance with this chapter but does not, absent other errors, result in an adverse verification statement.

(d) Any corrections to the annual GHG report identified during the verification process must be submitted to ecology no later than 45 calendar days after discovery of the error or the verification report deadline in subsection (6)(a) of this section, whichever is sooner.

Any corrections to the annual GHG report or verification report discovered after the verification report deadline in subsection (6)(a) of this section must be submitted to ecology no later than 45 calendar days after discovery of the error.

(e) The owner or operator must maintain documentation to support any revisions made to the initial emissions data report. Documentation for all emissions data report submittals must be retained by the reporting entity for 10 years.

(6) **Report.**

(a) The third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body must submit a complete verification report to ecology for each year as required under subsection (1) of this section no later than August 10th for GHG emissions occurring in the previous calendar year. If August 10th falls on a weekend or a state holiday, the report submission date shall be extended to the next business day.

(b) The third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body must include a certification of one of the following verification statements based on the verification standards in subsection (3) of this section.

(i) A positive verification statement may be issued by a third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body if the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body can say with high confidence that the submitted GHG data report is free of material misstatement and that the GHG data report conforms to the requirements of this chapter.

(ii) A qualified positive verification statement must be issued by a third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body if the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body can say with high confidence that the submitted GHG data report is free of material misstatement and contains no errors that affect emissions or product data, but the GHG data report may include one or more other nonconformance(s) with the requirements of this chapter which do not result in a material misstatement.

(iii) An adverse verification statement must be issued by a third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body if the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body cannot say with high confidence that the submitted GHG data report is free of material misstatement, or that the emissions or product data submitted in the GHG data report is free of errors that affect emissions or product data and thus is not in conformance with the requirements to fix such errors.

(c) Records must be retained following the requirements of WAC 173-441-050(6).

(7) **Eligible third-party ((~~verifiers~~)) verification bodies.**

(a) Owners or operators subject to this section must have their annual GHG report verified by a third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body certified by ecology. Certification requires:

(i) Registering as a third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body with ecology. Registration is required for both the verification organization and all individuals performing verification services for the verification organization.

(ii) Demonstrating to ecology's satisfaction that the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body has sufficient knowledge of the relevant methods and protocols in this chapter. Certification may be limited to certain types or sources of emissions.

(iii) Active accreditation or recognition as a third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body under California ARB's Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions program.

(iv) Ecology may modify, suspend, or revoke certification of a third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body based on the accuracy of

their signed verification statements, conformance with conflict of interest provisions, or other requirements of this section. For the same reasons, ecology may also modify, suspend, or revoke certification for individual officers or employees of a third-party verification body.

(b) An owner or operator must not use the same third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body (either organization or individuals) for a period of more than six consecutive years. The owner or operator must wait at least three years before using the previous third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body to verify their annual GHG reports.

(c) An owner or operator and third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body must certify that there is not a conflict of interest in verifying the annual GHG report. The potential for a conflict of interest must be deemed to be high where:

(i) The third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body and reporter share any management staff or board of directors membership, or any of the senior management staff of the reporter have been employed by the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body, or vice versa, within the previous five years; or

(ii) Any employee of the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body, or any employee of a related entity, or a subcontractor who is a member of the verification team has provided to the reporter any services within the previous five years, unless the service was part of GHG verification for another jurisdiction. Any years of previous service in the other jurisdiction count towards the limit in (b) of this subsection.

(iii) Any staff member of the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body provides any type of incentive to a reporter to secure a verification services contract.

(8) **Ecology verification.** Ecology retains full authority in determining if an annual GHG report contains a discrepancy, omission, or misreporting, or any aggregation of the three, that impacts the verification status of the annual GHG report. Ecology may issue an adverse verification statement for an annual GHG report even if the annual GHG report has received a positive verification statement from the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body. Ecology may also issue an adverse verification statement for:

(a) Failure to submit a complete annual GHG report in a timely manner;

(b) Failure to complete third-party verification if required by this subsection; or

(c) Other forms of noncompliance with this chapter.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-05-050, filed 2/9/22, effective 3/12/22)

WAC 173-441-086 Assigned emissions level. (1) Ecology may assign an emissions level to any annual GHG report that:

(a) Failed to submit a complete annual GHG report by the report submission due date, specified in WAC 173-441-050(2);

(b) Failed to meet the third-party verification requirements in WAC 173-441-085;

(c) Has an adverse verification statement; or

(d) Ecology determines a discrepancy, omission, or misreporting, as described in WAC 173-441-085 (3)(b)(i) through (iv), results in a

substantive error as defined in WAC 173-441-050 (7)(c). This standard also separately applies to any product data in the annual GHG report.

(2) The assigned emissions level must be used when determining compliance with chapter 70A.65 RCW, as described in chapter 173-446 WAC.

(3) Ecology must use conservative assumptions when setting the assigned emissions level to avoid underestimating emissions in a compliance year or overestimating emissions in a baseline year.

(a) Within five working days of a written request by ecology, the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body (if applicable) must provide any available verification services information or correspondence related to the emissions data.

(b) Within five working days of a written request by ecology, the owner or operator of a reporter must provide the data that is required to calculate GHG emissions for the reporter according to the requirements of this chapter, the preliminary or final detailed verification report prepared by the third-party ((~~verifier~~)) verification body (if applicable), and other information requested by ecology, including the operating days and hours of the reporter during the data year. The owner or operator must also make available personnel who can assist ecology's determination of an assigned emissions level for the data year.

(4) Ecology may adjust the assigned emissions level if the owner or operator is able to obtain a positive verification statement for the annual GHG report at a later date.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-05-050, filed 2/9/22, effective 3/12/22)

WAC 173-441-120 Calculation methods for facilities. This section establishes the scope of reportable GHG emissions under this chapter and GHG emissions calculation methods for facilities. Owners and operators of facilities must follow the requirements of this section to determine if they are required to report under WAC 173-441-030(1). Owners and operators of facilities that are subject to this chapter must follow the requirements of this section and all subparts of 40 C.F.R. Part 98 listed in Table 120-1 of this section when calculating emissions. If a conflict exists between a provision in WAC 173-441-010 through 173-441-110 and 173-441-140 through 173-441-170 and any applicable provision of this section, the requirements of those sections must take precedence.

(1) **Source categories and calculation methods for facilities.** An owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this chapter must report GHG emissions, including GHG emissions from biomass, from all applicable source categories in Washington state listed in Table 120-1 of this section using the methods incorporated by reference in Table 120-1. Table 120-1 and subsection (2) of this section list modifications and exceptions to calculation methods adopted by reference in this section.

Table 120-1:
Source Categories and Calculation Methods
Incorporated by Reference from 40 C.F.R. Part 98 for Facilities

Source Category	40 C.F.R. Part 98 Subpart*	Exceptions to Calculation Method or Applicability Criteria+#
General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources	C	
Electricity Generation	D	
Adipic Acid Production	E	
Aluminum Production	F	
Ammonia Manufacturing	G	
Cement Production	H	
Electronics Manufacturing	I	In § 98.91(a), replace "You must report GHG emissions under this subpart if electronics manufacturing production processes, as defined in § 98.90, are performed at your facility and your facility meets the requirements of either § 98.2 (a)(1) or (a)(2). To calculate total annual GHG emissions for comparison to the 25,000 metric ton CO_2e per year emission threshold in paragraph § 98.2 (a)(2), follow the requirements of § 98.2(b), with one exception" with "You must report GHG emissions under this subpart if electronics manufacturing production processes, as defined in § 98.90, are performed at your facility and your facility meets the requirements of WAC 173-441-030(1). To calculate GHG emissions for comparison to the emission threshold in WAC 173-441-030(1), follow the requirements of WAC 173-441-030 (1)(b) and include abatement reductions for systems meeting the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 98.94(f), with one exception."
Ferroalloy Production	K	
Fluorinated Gas Production	L	In § 98.121, replace "To calculate GHG emissions for comparison to the 25,000 metric ton CO_2e per year emission threshold in § 98.2 (a)(2)" with "To calculate GHG emissions for comparison to the emission threshold in WAC 173-441-030(1)."
Glass Production	N	
HCFC-22 Production and HFC-23 Destruction	O	
Hydrogen Production	P	This source category is defined consistent with 40 C.F.R. § 98.160 (b) and (c). The source category is further defined as a hydrogen production source that produces molecular hydrogen whether sold to other entities or consumed on-site. § 98.161 should read: "You must report GHG emissions under this subpart if your facility contains a hydrogen production process and the facility meets the requirements of WAC 173-441-030(1).
Iron and Steel Production	Q	
Lead Production	R	
Lime Manufacturing	S	
Magnesium Production	T	
Miscellaneous Uses of Carbonate	U	§ 98.211 should read: "You must report GHG emissions from miscellaneous uses of carbonate if your facility uses carbonates as defined in § 98.210 of this subpart and the facility meets the requirements of WAC 173-441-030(1).
Nitric Acid Production	V	
Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems	W	§ 98.231(a) should read: "You must report GHG emissions under this subpart if your facility contains petroleum and natural gas systems and the facility meets the requirements of WAC 173-441-030(1)."
Petrochemical Production	X	

Source Category	40 C.F.R. Part 98 Subpart*	Exceptions to Calculation Method or Applicability Criteria+#
Petroleum Refineries	Y	For periods of normal flare operation, the operator must use Equation Y-1a, Y-1b, or Y-2 as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 98.253 (b)(ii)(A) or 98.253 (b)(ii)(B). For periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) during which the operator was unable to measure the parameters required by Equations Y-1a, Y-1b, or Y-2, the operator must determine the quantity of gas discharged to the flare separately for each SSM, and calculate the CO_2 emissions as specified in the equation shown below. For SSM periods the operator must use engineering calculations and process knowledge to estimate the carbon content of flared gas as required by § 98.253 (b)(iii)(A). The terms of the equation below are defined as they are for Equation Y-3 in 40 C.F.R. § 98.253 (b)(iii)(C). $$CO_2 = 0.98 \times 0.001 \times \left(\sum_{p=1}^{n} \left[44/12 \times (Flare_{SSM})_p \right] \times MW_p / MVC \times CC_p \right)$$
Phosphoric Acid Production	Z	
Pulp and Paper Manufacturing	AA	
Silicon Carbide Production	BB	
Soda Ash Manufacturing	CC	
Electrical Transmission and Distribution Equipment Use	DD	§ 98.301 should read: "You must report GHG emissions under this subpart if your facility contains any electrical transmission and distribution equipment use process and the facility meets the requirements of WAC 173-441-030(1)." See subsection (2)(f) of this section.
Titanium Dioxide Production	EE	
Underground Coal Mines	FF	
Zinc Production	GG	
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	HH	CO_2 from combustion of landfill gas must also be included in calculating emissions for reporting and determining if the reporting threshold is met. § 98.346 (i)(13) should read: "Methane emissions for the landfill (i.e., the subpart HH total methane emissions). If the quantity of recovered CH_4 from Equation HH-4 of this subpart is used as the value of G_{CH4} in Equation HH-6, use the methane emissions calculated using Equation HH-8 as the methane emissions for the landfill." Otherwise use the higher methane emissions value from Equation HH-6 or Equation HH-8 of this subpart unless otherwise instructed by ecology.
Industrial Wastewater Treatment	II	CO_2 from combustion of wastewater biogas must also be included in calculating emissions for reporting and determining if the reporting threshold is met.
Geologic Sequestration of Carbon Dioxide	RR	§ 98.441(a) should read: "You must report GHG emissions under this subpart if any well or group of wells within your facility injects any amount of CO_2 for long-term containment in subsurface geologic formations and the facility meets the requirements of WAC 173-441-030(1)."
Electrical Equipment Manufacture or Refurbishment	SS	§ 98.451 should read: "You must report GHG emissions under this subpart if your facility contains an electrical equipment manufacturing or refurbishing process and the facility meets the requirements of WAC 173-441-030(1)."

Source Category	40 C.F.R. Part 98 Subpart*	Exceptions to Calculation Method or Applicability Criteria+#
Industrial Waste Landfills	TT	CO_2 from combustion of landfill gas must also be included in calculating emissions for reporting and determining if the reporting threshold is met. DOC and k values used in 40 C.F.R. 98.463 must be consistent for all years of generation reported in the same reporting year.
Injection of Carbon Dioxide	UU	§ 98.471 should read: "(a) You must report GHG emissions under this subpart if your facility contains an injection of carbon dioxide process and the facility meets the requirements of WAC 173-441-030(1). For purposes of this subpart, any reference to CO_2 emissions in WAC 173-441-030 means CO_2 received."

* Unless otherwise noted, all calculation methods are from 40 C.F.R. Part 98.
+ Modifications and exceptions in subsection (2) of this section and WAC 173-441-010 through 173-441-110 and 173-441-140 through 173-441-170 also apply.
# Whenever the use of verification software is required or voluntarily used, the file generated by the verification software must be submitted with the facility's annual GHG report.

(2) **Modifications and exceptions to calculation methods adopted by reference.** Except as otherwise specifically provided:

(a) Wherever the term "administrator" is used in the rules incorporated by reference in this chapter, the term "director" must be substituted.

(b) Wherever the term "EPA" is used in the rules incorporated by reference in this chapter, the term "ecology" must be substituted.

(c) Wherever the term "United States" is used in the rules incorporated by reference in this chapter, the term "Washington state" must be substituted.

(d) Wherever a calculation method adopted by reference in Table 120-1 of this section or a definition adopted by reference from 40 C.F.R. Part 98.6 refers to another subpart or paragraph of 40 C.F.R. Part 98:

(i) If Table 120-2 of this section lists the reference, then replace the reference with the corresponding reference to this chapter as specified in Table 120-2.

(ii) If the reference is to a subpart or subsection of a reference listed in Table 120-2 of this section, then replace the reference with the appropriate subsection of the corresponding reference to this chapter as specified in Table 120-2.

(iii) If the reference is to a subpart or paragraph of 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Subparts C through UU incorporated by reference in Table 120-1, then use the existing reference except as modified by this chapter.

(e) Use the following method to obtain specific version or date references for any reference in 40 C.F.R. Part 98 that refers to any document not contained in 40 C.F.R. Part 98:

(i) If the reference in 40 C.F.R. Part 98 includes a specific version or date reference, then use the version or date as specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 98.

(ii) If the reference in 40 C.F.R. Part 98 does not include a specific version or date reference, then use the version of the referenced document as available on the date of adoption of this chapter.

(f) For electrical transmission and distribution equipment use facilities where the electrical power system crosses Washington state boundaries, limit the GHG report to emissions that occur in Washington state using one of the following methods:

(i) Direct, state specific measurements;

(ii) Prorate the total emissions of the electric power system based upon either nameplate capacity or transmission line miles in the respective service areas by state using company records. Update the nameplate capacity or transmission line miles factor each reporting year and include the data used to establish the nameplate capacity or transmission line miles factor with your annual GHG report;

(iii) Prorate the total emissions of the electric power system based upon population in the respective service areas by state using the most recent U.S. Census data. Update the population factor each reporting year and include the data used to establish the population factor with your annual GHG report.

Table 120-2:
Corresponding References in 40 C.F.R. Part 98 and Chapter 173-441 WAC

Reference in 40 C.F.R. Part 98		Corresponding Reference in Chapter 173-441 WAC	
Section	**Topic**	**Section**	**Topic**
40 C.F.R. Part 98 or "part"	Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting	Chapter 173-441 WAC	Reporting of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases
Subpart A	General Provision	WAC 173-441-010 through 173-441-100	General Provisions
§ 98.1	Purpose and scope	WAC 173-441-010	Scope
§ 98.2	Who must report?	WAC 173-441-030	Applicability
§ 98.2(a)	Applicability: Facility reporting	WAC 173-441-030(1)	Applicability: Facility reporting
§ 98.2 (a)(1)	Applicability: Facility reporting Table A-3	WAC 173-441-030(1)	Applicability: Facility reporting
§ 98.2 (a)(2)	Applicability: Facility reporting Table A-4	WAC 173-441-030(1)	Applicability: Facility reporting
§ 98.2 (a)(3)	Applicability: Facility reporting source categories that meet all three of the conditions listed in this paragraph (a)(3)	WAC 173-441-030(1)	Applicability: Facility reporting
§ 98.2 (a)(4)	Applicability: Facility reporting Table A-5 source categories	WAC 173-441-030(1)	Applicability: Facility reporting
§ 98.2(b)	Calculating emissions for comparison to the threshold	WAC 173-441-030 (1)(b)	Calculating facility emissions for comparison to the threshold
§ 98.2(i)	Reporting requirements when emissions of greenhouse gases fall below reporting thresholds	WAC 173-441-030(5)	Reporting requirements when emissions of greenhouse gases fall below reporting thresholds
§ 98.3	What are the general monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping and verification requirements of this part?	WAC 173-441-050	General monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping and verification requirements
§ 98.3(c)	Content of the annual report	WAC 173-441-050(3)	Content of the annual report
§ 98.3(g)	Recordkeeping	WAC 173-441-050(6)	Recordkeeping
§ 98.3 (g)(5)	A written GHG monitoring plan	WAC 173-441-050 (6)(e)	A written GHG monitoring plan
§ 98.3(i)	Calibration accuracy requirements	WAC 173-441-050(8)	Calibration and accuracy requirements
§ 98.3 (i)(6)	Calibration accuracy requirements: Initial calibration	WAC 173-441-050 (8)(f)	Calibration accuracy requirements: Initial calibration
§ 98.4	Authorization and responsibilities of the designated representative	WAC 173-441-060	Authorization and responsibilities of the designated representative
§ 98.5	How is the report submitted?	WAC 173-441-070	Report submittal
§ 98.5(b)	Verification software	WAC 173-441-070(1)	Facility report submittal
§ 98.6	Definitions	WAC 173-441-020	Definitions
§ 98.7	What standardized methods are incorporated by reference into this part?	WAC 173-441-080	Standardized methods and conversion factors incorporated by reference
§ 98.8	What are the compliance and enforcement provisions of this part?	WAC 173-441-090	Compliance and enforcement
§ 98.9	Addresses	WAC 173-441-100	Addresses
Table A-1 to Subpart A of Part 98—Global Warming Potentials, Table A-1 of this part, or Table A-1 of this subpart	Global Warming Potentials	Table A-1 of WAC 173-441-040	Global Warming Potentials
Table A-2 to Subpart A of Part 98—Units of Measure Conversions	Units of Measure Conversions	Table A-2 of WAC 173-441-080	Units of Measure Conversions

(3) **Calculation methods for voluntary reporting.** GHG emissions reported voluntarily under WAC 173-441-030(5) must be calculated using the following methods:

(a) If the GHG emissions have calculation methods specified in Table 120-1 of this section, use the methods specified in Table 120-1.

(b) If the GHG emissions have calculation methods specified in WAC 173-441-122 or 173-441-124, use the methods specified in WAC 173-441-122 or 173-441-124.

(c) For all GHG emissions from facilities not covered in Table 120-1 of this section or persons supplying any product other than those listed in WAC 173-441-122 or 173-441-124, contact ecology for an appropriate calculation method no later than 180 calendar days prior to the emissions report deadline established in WAC 173-441-050(2) or submit a petition for alternative calculation methods according to the requirements of WAC 173-441-140.

(4) **Alternative calculation methods approved by petition.** An owner or operator may petition ecology to use calculation methods other than those specified in Table 120-1 of this section to calculate its facility GHG emissions. Such alternative calculation methods must be approved by ecology prior to reporting and must meet the requirements of WAC 173-441-140.

(5) **Emissions subject to reporting, but not subject to the reporting threshold.** Facilities that supply CO_2 as described in WAC 173-441-122 (3)(b) required to report or voluntarily reporting under WAC 173-441-030 (1) or (5) based on GHG emissions calculated under subsections (1) through (4) of this section must report supplied CO_2 using the 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Subpart PP methods described in WAC 173-441-122 (3)(b) as part of their facility report as described in that section regardless of the amount of GHG emissions. Those emissions do not count towards the reporting threshold in WAC 173-441-030(1).

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-05-050, filed 2/9/22, effective 3/12/22)

WAC 173-441-122 Calculation methods for suppliers. This section establishes the scope of reportable GHG emissions under this chapter and GHG emissions calculation methods for suppliers. Owners and operators of suppliers must follow the requirements of this section to determine if they are required to report under WAC 173-441-030(2). Owners and operators of suppliers that are subject to this chapter must follow the requirements of this section and all subparts of 40 C.F.R. Part 98 listed in this section when calculating emissions. If a conflict exists between a provision in WAC 173-441-010 through 173-441-110 and 173-441-140 through 173-441-170 and any applicable provision of this section, the requirements of those sections must take precedence.

(1) **General requirements.** An owner or operator of a supplier subject to the requirements of this chapter must report GHG emissions, including GHG emissions from biomass, from all applicable source categories with GHG emissions in Washington state listed in (a) of this subsection using the methods in this section. All GHG emissions in Washington state from a common primary parent company or owner or op-

erator are considered part of a single supplier for the purposes of this section.

(a) Supplier source categories:

(i) Position holders at terminals and refiners delivering fuel products, other than natural gas described in Subpart NN;

(ii) Enterers that import fuel products, other than natural gas described in Subpart NN, outside the bulk transfer/terminal system, and biofuel production facilities that produce and deliver fuel products outside the bulk/terminal system;

(iii) Refiners that produce liquefied petroleum gas;

(iv) Operators of interstate pipelines delivering natural gas;

(v) Importers of liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas, or liquefied natural gas into Washington;

(vi) Local distribution companies who are public utility gas corporations or publicly owned natural gas utilities delivering natural gas;

(vii) Operators of intrastate pipelines delivering natural gas;

(viii) Natural gas liquid fractionators;

(ix) Producers, importers, and exporters of carbon dioxide;

(x) Facilities that make and deliver liquefied natural gas products or compressed natural gas products by liquefying or compressing natural gas received from interstate pipelines.

(b) All references to 40 C.F.R. Part 98 are modified consistent with WAC 173-441-120 (2)(a) through (e).

(c) The calculation methods for voluntary reporting in WAC 173-441-120(3) apply, except calculation methods in WAC 173-441-120 (3)(b) take precedence over the methods from WAC 173-441-120 (3)(a).

(d) An owner or operator may petition ecology to use calculation methods other than those specified in this section to calculate its supplier GHG emissions. Such alternative calculation methods must be approved by ecology prior to reporting and must meet the requirements of WAC 173-441-140.

(2) **Definitions specific to suppliers.** The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Biomethane" or "renewable methane" means biogas that meets pipeline quality natural gas standards.

(b) "Biofuel production facility" means a production facility that produces one or more biomass-derived fuels.

(c) "Biomass-derived fuels" means a fuel listed in 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Table MM-2, or any renewable or biogenic version of a product listed in 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Table MM-1 or 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Table NN-1.

(d) "Biogas" or "renewable natural gas" means a gas consisting largely of methane and other hydrocarbons derived from the decomposition of organic material in landfills, wastewater treatment facilities, and anaerobic digesters.

(e) "Bulk transfer/terminal system" means a fuel distribution system consisting of refineries, pipelines, vessels, and terminals. Fuel storage and blending facilities that are not fed by pipeline or vessel are considered outside the bulk transfer system.

(f) "Enterer" means an entity that imports fuel products into Washington and who is the importer of record under federal customs law or the owner of fuel upon import into Washington if the fuel is not subject to federal customs law. Only enterers that import the fuels specified in this definition outside the bulk transfer/terminal system are subject to reporting under the regulation.

(g) "Fractionator" means plants that produce fractionated natural gas liquids (NGLs) extracted from produced natural gas and separate the NGLs individual component products: Ethane, propane, butanes and pentane-plus (C5+). Plants that only process natural gas but do not fractionate NGLs further into component products are not considered fractionators. Some fractionators do not process production gas, but instead fractionate bulk NGLs received from natural gas processors. Some fractionators both process natural gas and fractionate bulk NGLs received from other plants.

(h) "Fuel transaction" means the record of the exchange of fuel possession, ownership, or title from one entity to another.

(i) "Importer of fuel" means an entity that imports fuel products into Washington and who is the importer of record under federal customs law. For imported fuel products not subject to federal customs law, the "importer of fuel" is the owner of the fuel product upon its entering into Washington if the eventual transfer of ownership of the product to an end user or marketer located in Washington occurs at a location inside Washington. However, where the transfer of ownership of the fuel product to a Washington end user or marketer occurs at a location outside of Washington, the "importer of fuel" is the producer, marketer, or distributor that is the seller of the fuel product to the end user or marketer located inside Washington. Pursuant to subsection (4) of this section, only importers of liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas, and liquefied natural gas are subject to reporting as an importer of fuel.

(j) "Importer of record" means the owner or purchaser of the goods that are imported into Washington.

(k) "Interstate pipeline" means any entity that owns or operates a natural gas pipeline delivering natural gas to consumers in the state and is subject to rate regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(l) "Intrastate pipeline" means any pipeline or piping system wholly within Washington state that is delivering natural gas to end users and is not regulated as a public utility gas corporation by the Washington state utilities and transportation commission, is not a publicly owned natural gas utility, and is not regulated as an interstate pipeline by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Only intrastate pipeline operators that physically deliver gas to end users in Washington are subject to reporting under this chapter. This definition includes onshore petroleum and natural gas production facilities and natural gas processing facilities, as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 98, that deliver pipeline and/or nonpipeline quality natural gas to one or more end users. Facility operators that operate an interconnection pipeline that connects their facility to an interstate pipeline, or that share an interconnection pipeline to an interstate pipeline with other nearby facilities, are not considered intrastate pipeline operators. Facilities that receive gas from an upstream LDC and redeliver a portion of the gas to one or more adjacent facilities are not considered intrastate pipelines.

(m) "Local distribution company" or "LDC," for purposes of this chapter (chapter 173-441 WAC), means a company that owns or operates distribution pipelines, not interstate pipelines, that physically deliver natural gas to end users and includes public utility gas corporations, publicly owned natural gas utilities and intrastate pipelines that are delivering natural gas to end users.

(n) "Position holder" means an entity that holds an inventory position in fuel products as reflected in the records of the terminal

operator or a terminal operator that owns fuel products in its terminal. "Position holder" does not include inventory held outside of a terminal, fuel jobbers (unless directly holding inventory at the terminal), retail establishments, or other fuel suppliers not holding inventory at a fuel terminal.

(o) "Producer" means a person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a Washington state production facility.

(p) "Rack" means a mechanism for delivering motor vehicle fuel or diesel from a refinery or terminal into a truck, trailer, railroad car, or other means of nonbulk transfer.

(q) "Refiner" means, for purposes of this chapter, an individual entity or a corporate-wide entity that delivers fuel products to end users in Washington state that were produced by petroleum refineries owned by that entity or a subsidiary of that entity.

(r) "Terminal" means a fuel product storage and distribution facility that is supplied by pipeline or vessel, and from which fuel product may be removed at a rack. "Terminal" includes a fuel production facility where fuel product is produced and stored and from which fuel product may be removed at a rack.

(s) "Terminal operator" means any entity that owns, operates, or otherwise controls a terminal that is supplied by pipeline or vessel and from which accountable fuel products may be removed at a rack.

(3) **Suppliers of carbon dioxide.** Any supplier of carbon dioxide with supplied CO_2 calculated under this subsection that exceeds the reporting threshold in WAC 173-441-030(2) of this chapter must comply with 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Subpart PP in reporting to ecology, except as otherwise provided in this section. Also use Subpart PP for threshold calculations.

(a) When reporting imported and exported quantities of CO_2 as required in 40 C.F.R. § 98.422, the supplier must report quantities of carbon dioxide imported into and exported from Washington state. Exports for purposes of geologic sequestration must be reported separately from exports for other purposes.

(b) Facilities required to report or voluntarily reporting under WAC 173-441-030 (1) or (5) with the following processes must report supplied CO_2 using the methods in this section as part of their facility GHG report under WAC 173-441-070(1) regardless of the amount of CO_2 supplied.

(i) Production process units located in Washington state that capture a CO_2 stream for purposes of supplying CO_2 to another entity or facility or that capture the CO_2 stream in order to utilize it for geologic sequestration where capture refers to the initial separation and removal of CO_2 from a manufacturing process or any other process; or

(ii) CO_2 production wells located in Washington state that extract or produce a CO_2 stream for purposes of supplying CO_2 for commercial applications or that extract a CO_2 stream in order to utilize it for geologic sequestration.

(c) Missing data substitution procedures. The supplier must comply with 40 C.F.R. § 98.425 when substituting for missing data, except as otherwise provided below.

(i) If the data capture rate is at least 90 percent for the data year, the supplier must substitute for each missing value using the best available estimate of the parameter, based on all available process data.

(ii) If the data capture rate is at least 80 percent but not at least 90 percent for the data year, the supplier must substitute for each missing value with the highest quality assured value recorded for the parameter during the given data year, as well as the two previous data years.

(iii) If the data capture rate is less than 80 percent for the data year, the supplier must substitute for each missing value with the highest quality assured value recorded for the parameter in all records kept according to WAC 173-441-050.

(iv) The supplier must document and retain records of the procedure used for all missing data estimates pursuant to the recordkeeping requirements of WAC 173-441-050.

(4) **Suppliers of natural gas.** Any supplier of natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas, or liquefied natural gas with emissions calculated under this subsection that exceeds the reporting threshold in WAC 173-441-030(2) must comply with 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Subpart NN in reporting emissions and related data to ecology, except as otherwise provided in this section. Also use the methods in this section for threshold calculations.

(a) *GHGs to report.* In addition to the CO_2 emissions specified under 40 C.F.R. § 98.402, all suppliers of natural gas covered in this section must separately report the CO_2, CO_2 from biomass-derived fuels, CH_4, N_2O, and CO_2e emissions from the complete combustion or oxidation of the annual volume of natural gas delivered, sold or imported in Washington state.

(b) *Calculating GHG emissions.* When reporting imported and exported quantities of GHGs as required in 40 C.F.R. § 98.403 and (a) of this subsection, the supplier must report quantities of GHGs imported into and exported from Washington state.

(i) Natural gas liquid fractionators must use calculation methodology 2 as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 98.403 (a)(2) to estimate the CO_2 emissions that would result from the complete combustion of all natural gas liquid products supplied. For calculating the emissions from liquefied petroleum gas, the fractionators must sum the emissions from the individual constituents of liquefied petroleum gas sold or delivered to others that was produced on-site, except for products for which a final destination outside Washington state can be demonstrated.

(ii) Local distribution companies must estimate CO_2 emissions at the state border or city gate for pipeline quality natural gas using calculation methodology 1 as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 98.403 (a)(1), except that the product of HHV and Fuel is replaced by the annual MMBtu of natural gas received.

(iii) For the calculation of CO_{2j} in Equation 122-2, public utility gas corporations and publicly owned natural gas utilities must estimate annual CO_2 emissions from instate receipts of pipeline quality natural gas from other public utility gas corporations, interstate pipelines and intrastate transmission pipelines, and annual CO_2 emissions from all natural gas redelivered to other public utility gas corporations or interstate pipelines. Annual CO_2 emissions from redelivered natural gas to intrastate pipelines or publicly owned natural gas utilities must be estimated only if the intrastate pipeline or publicly owned natural gas utility also reports emissions under this section. Emissions are calculated according to Equation NN-3 of 40 C.F.R. § 98.403 (b)(1) except that CO_{2j} will be the product of $MMBtu_{To-}$

$_{tal}$ and the default emission factor from Table NN-1 or the product of $MMBtu_{Total}$ and the reporter specific emission factor. $MMBtu_{Total}$ must be calculated as follows:

$$MMBtu_{Total} = MMBtu_{redelivery} - MMBtu_{receipts} \quad \text{(Eq. 122-1)}$$

Where:

$MMBtu_{Total}$	=	Total annual MMBtu used in Equation NN-3
$MMBtu_{redelivery}$	=	Total annual MMBtu of natural gas delivered to other companies as specified above
$MMBtu_{receipts}$	=	Total annual MMBtu of natural gas received from other companies as specified above

(iv) For the calculation of CO_2l in Equation 122-2, emissions from receipts of pipeline quality natural gas from in-state natural gas producers and net volume of pipeline quality natural gas injected into storage are estimated according to Equation NN-5a of 40 C.F.R. § 98.403 (b)(3) except that CO_2l will be calculated as the product of the net annual MMBtu and a default emission factor from Table NN-1 or the product of the net annual MMBtu and a reporter specific emission factor.

(v) For the calculation of CO_2n in Equation 122-2, emissions from natural gas received directly by LDC systems from producers or natural gas processing plants from local production, received as a liquid and vaporized for delivery, or received from any other source that by-passed the city gate are estimated according to Equation NN-5b of 40 C.F.R. § 98.403 (b)(3) except that CO_2n will be calculated as the product of the net annual MMBtu and a default emission factor from Table NN-1 or the product of the net annual MMBtu and the reporter specific emission factor.

(vi) For the calculation of CO_2k in Equation 122-2, natural gas delivered to large end users, use Equation NN-4 of 40 C.F.R. § 98.403 (b)(2), except that CO_2k will be calculated as the product of the annual MMBtu delivered and a default emission factor from Table NN-1 or the product of the annual MMBtu delivered and the reporter specific emission factor. A large end user means any end user facility required to report under WAC 173-441-030(1).

(vii) Determination of pipeline quality natural gas is based on the annual weighted average HHV, determined according to Equation C-2b of 40 C.F.R. § 98.33 (a)(2)(ii)(A), for natural gas from a single city gate, storage facility, or connection with an in-state producer, interstate pipeline, intrastate pipeline or local distribution company. If the HHV is outside the range of pipeline quality natural gas, emissions will be calculated using the appropriate subsection (4) of this section replacing the default emission factor with either a reporter specific emission factor as calculated in 40 C.F.R. § 98.404 (b)(2) or one determined as follows:

(A) For natural gas or biomethane with an annual weighted HHV below 970 Btu/scf and not exceeding three percent of total emissions estimated under this section, the local distribution company may use the reporter specific weighted yearly average higher heating value and the default emission factor or an emission factor as determined in 40 C.F.R. § 98.404 (c)(3). If emissions exceed three percent of the total, then the Tier 3 method specified in 40 C.F.R. § 98.33 (a)(3)(iii)

must be used with monthly carbon content samples to calculate the annual emissions from the portion of natural gas that is below 970 Btu/scf.

(B) For natural gas or biomethane with an annual HHV above 1100 Btu/scf and not exceeding three percent of total emissions estimated under this section, the local distribution company must use the reporter specific weighted yearly average higher heating value and a default emission factor of 54.67 kg CO_2/MMBtu or an emission factor as determined in 40 C.F.R. § 98.404 (c)(3). If emissions exceed three percent of the total, then the Tier 3 method specified in 40 C.F.R. § 98.33 (a)(3)(iii) must be used with monthly carbon content samples to calculate the annual emissions from the portion of natural gas that is above 1100 Btu/scf.

(viii) When calculating total CO_2 emissions for Washington state, the equation below must be used:

$$CO_2 = \sum CO_{2i} - \sum CO_{2j} - \sum CO_{2l} + \sum CO_{2n} - \sum CO_{2k} \quad \text{(Eq. 122-2)}$$

Where:

CO_2	=	Total emissions.
CO_2i	=	Emissions from natural gas received at the state border or city gate, calculated pursuant to subsection (4)(b)(ii) of this section.
CO_2j	=	Emissions from natural gas received for redistribution to or received from other natural gas transmission companies, calculated pursuant to subsection (4)(b)(iii) of this section.
CO_2l	=	Emissions from storage and direct deliveries from producers calculated pursuant to subsection (4)(b)(iv) of this section.
CO_2k	=	Emissions from natural gas delivered to each large end user as calculated pursuant to subsection (4)(b)(vi) of this section.
CO_2n	=	Emissions from natural gas received by the LDC directly from sources bypassing the city gate, and is not otherwise accounted for, as calculated pursuant to subsection (4)(b)(v) of this section.

(ix) The importer of liquefied petroleum gas into Washington state must use calculation methodology 2 described in 40 C.F.R. § 98.403 (a)(2) for calculating CO_2 emissions. For liquefied petroleum gas, the importer must sum the emissions from the individual components of the gas to calculate the total emissions. If the composition is not supplied by the producer, the importer must use the default value for liquefied petroleum gas presented in Table C-1 of 40 C.F.R. Part 98. The importer of compressed natural gas or liquefied natural gas into Washington state must estimate CO_2 using calculation methodology 1 as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 98.403 (a)(1), except that the product of HHV and fuel is replaced by the annual MMBtu of the imported compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas.

(x) Operators of facilities that make liquefied natural gas products or compressed natural gas products must estimate CO_2 using calculation methodology 1 as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 98.403 (a)(1), except

that the product of HHV and fuel is replaced by the annual MMBtu of the liquefied natural gas sold or delivered in Washington state.

(xi) Operators of facilities that make liquefied natural gas products or compressed natural gas products, importers of liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas, or liquefied natural gas into Washington state, natural gas liquid fractionators, and local distribution companies must estimate and report CH_4 and N_2O emissions using Equation C-8 and Table C-2 as described in 40 C.F.R. § 98.33 (c)(1) for all fuels where annual CO_2 emissions are required to be reported. Operators of facilities that make liquefied natural gas products or compressed natural gas products must estimate CH_4 and N_2O emissions based on the MMBtu of liquefied natural gas sold or delivered. Local distribution companies must use the annual MMBtu determined in (b)(ii) through (vi) of this subsection above in place of the product of the fuel and HHV in Equation C-8 when calculating emissions.

(xii) Local distribution companies must separately and individually calculate end user emissions of CH_4, N_2O, CO_2 from biomass-derived fuels, and CO_2e by replacing CO_2 in Equation 122-2 with CH_4, N_2O, CO_2 from biomass-derived fuels, and CO_2e. CO_2 emissions from biomass-derived fuel are based on the fuel the LDC has contractually purchased on behalf of and delivered to end users. LDCs can elect to report biomethane directly purchased by an end user and delivered by the LDC if the LDC can provide the relevant documentation including invoices, shipping reports, in-kind nomination reports, and contracts to demonstrate the receipt of eligible biomethane and the following information for each contracted delivery:

(A) Name and address of the biomethane vendor from which biomethane is purchased;

(B) Annual MMBtu delivered by each biomethane vendor;

(C) Name, address, and facility type of the facility from which the biomethane is produced;

Emissions from contractually purchased biomethane are calculated using the methods for natural gas required by this section, including the use of the emission factor for natural gas found in 40 C.F.R. § 98.408, Table NN-1. Biomass-derived fuels directly purchased by end users and delivered by the LDC must be reported as natural gas by the LDC, unless the LDC has elected to report the delivery as biomethane and can provide the necessary documentation during verification as stated above.

(xiii) All suppliers in this section must also estimate CO_2e emissions using Equation A-1.

(c) *Monitoring and QA/QC requirements.* For each emissions calculation method chosen under this section, the supplier must meet all monitoring and QA/QC requirements specified in 40 C.F.R. § 98.404, except as modified in WAC 173-441-050, 173-441-120, and below.

(i) All natural gas suppliers must measure required values at least monthly.

(ii) All natural gas suppliers must determine reporter specific HHV at least monthly, or if the local distribution company does not make its own measurements according to standard business practices, it must use the delivering pipeline measurement.

(iii) All natural gas liquid fractionators must sample for composition at least monthly.

(iv) All importers of liquefied petroleum gas into Washington state must record composition, if provided by the supplier, and quan-

tity in barrels, corrected to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, for each shipment received.

(d) *Data reporting requirements.*

(i) For the emissions calculation method selected under (b) of this subsection, natural gas liquid fractionators must report, in addition to the data required by 40 C.F.R. § 98.406(a), the annual volume of liquefied petroleum gas, corrected to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, that was produced on-site and sold or delivered to others, except for products for which a final destination outside Washington state can be demonstrated. Natural gas liquid fractionators must report the annual quantity of liquefied petroleum gas produced and sold or delivered to others as the total volume in barrels as well as the volume of the individual components for all components listed in 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Table MM-1. Fractionators must also include the annual CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, and CO_2e mass emissions (metric tons) from the volume of liquefied petroleum gas reported in 40 C.F.R. § 98.406 (a)(5) as modified by this regulation, calculated in accordance with (b) of this subsection.

(ii) For the emissions calculation method selected under (b) of this subsection, local distribution companies must report all the data required by 40 C.F.R. § 98.406(b) subject to the following modifications:

(A) Publicly owned natural gas utilities that report in-state receipts at the city gate under 40 C.F.R. § 98.406 (b)(1) must also identify each delivering entity by name and report the annual energy of natural gas received in MMBtu.

(B) Local distribution companies that report under 40 C.F.R. § 98.406 (b)(1) through (b)(7) must also report the annual energy of natural gas in MMBtu associated with the volumes.

(C) In addition to the requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 98.406 (b)(8), local distribution companies must also include CO_2, CO_2 from biomass-derived fuels, CH_4, N_2O, and CO_2e annual mass emissions in metric tons calculated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 98.403 (a) and (b)(1) through (b)(3) as modified by (b) of this subsection.

(D) Local distribution companies and intrastate pipelines that deliver natural gas to downstream gas pipelines and other local distribution companies, must report the annual energy in MMBtu, and the information required in 40 C.F.R. § 98.406 (b)(12). These requirements are in addition to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 98.406 (b)(6).

(E) Local distribution companies and intrastate pipelines must also report the annual energy in MMBtu, customer information required in 40 C.F.R. § 98.406 (b)(12), and ecology reporter ID if available, for all end users required to report under WAC 173-441-030(1). In addition to reporting the information specified in 40 C.F.R. § 98.406 (b)(13), local distribution companies and intrastate pipelines that deliver to end users must report the annual energy in MMBtu delivered to the following end use categories: Residential consumers; commercial consumers; industrial consumers; electricity generating facilities; and other end users not identified as residential, commercial, industrial, or electricity generating facilities. Local distribution companies must also report the total energy in MMBtu delivered to all Washington state end users.

(F) Local distribution companies that report under 40 C.F.R. § 98.406 (b)(9) must report annual CO_2, CO_2 from biomass-derived fuel, CH_4, N_2O, and CO_2e emissions (metric tons) that would result from the complete combustion or oxidation of the natural gas supplied to all entities calculated in accordance with (b) of this subsection.

(iii) In addition to the information required in 40 C.F.R. § 98.3(c), the operator of an interstate pipeline, which is not a local distribution company, must report the customer name, address, and ecology reporter ID along with the annual energy of natural gas in MMBtu for natural gas delivered to each customer, including themselves.

(iv) In addition to the information required in 40 C.F.R. § 98.3(c), the operator of an intrastate pipeline that delivers natural gas directly to end users must follow the reporting requirements described under Subpart NN of 40 C.F.R. Part 98 and this section for local distribution companies. The intrastate pipeline operator must also report the summed energy (MMBtu) of natural gas delivered to each entity receiving gas from the intrastate pipeline for purposes of estimating the CO_2i parameter as specified in (b)(ii) of this subsection. Additionally, intrastate pipeline operators are required to estimate a value for CO_2j as specified in (b)(iii) of this subsection for natural gas delivered to local distribution companies, interstate pipelines, and other intrastate pipelines. The CO_2l parameter as specified in (b)(iv) of this subsection must have a value of zero for calculating emissions.

(v) In addition to the information required in 40 C.F.R. § 98.3(c), the importer of liquefied petroleum gas into Washington state must report the annual quantity of liquefied petroleum gas imported as the total volume in barrels as well as the volume of its individual components for all components listed in 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Table MM-1, if supplied by the producer, and report CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, and CO_2e annual mass emissions in metric tons using the calculation methods in (b) of this subsection. All importers of compressed or liquefied natural gas into Washington state and liquefied natural gas production facilities must report the annual quantities imported, and delivered or sold, respectively, in MMBtu, and report CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, and CO_2e annual mass emissions in metric tons separately for compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas using the calculation methods in (b) of this subsection.

(vi) In addition to the information required in 40 C.F.R. § 98.3(c), all local distribution companies that report biomass emissions from biomethane fuel that was contractually purchased by the LDC on behalf of and delivered to end users, and all liquefied natural gas production facilities reporting biomass emission from biomethane, must report, for each contracted delivery, the information specified in (b)(x) of this subsection.

(vii) All operators of facilities that make liquefied natural gas products must report end user information for deliveries of liquefied natural gas to industrial facilities and natural gas utility customers, including customer name, address, and the annual quantity of liquefied natural gas delivered to each customer in MMBtu.

(viii) All natural gas liquid fractionators and importers of liquefied petroleum gas must report the total quantity in barrels of liquefied petroleum gas that is excluded from emissions reporting due to demonstration of final destination outside Washington state.

(e) *Procedures for estimating missing data.* Suppliers must follow the missing data procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. § 98.405. The operator must document and retain records of the procedure used for all missing data estimates pursuant to the recordkeeping requirements of WAC 173-441-050.

(5) **Fuel suppliers other than suppliers of natural gas.** Any supplier of petroleum products, biomass-derived fuels, or coal-based liquid fuels with emissions calculated under this subsection that exceeds the reporting threshold in WAC 173-441-030(2) must comply with 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Subparts LL and MM in reporting emissions and related data to ecology, except as otherwise provided in this section. Also use the methods in this section for threshold calculations. For the purposes of this subsection, fuel products do not include products reported under subsection (4) of this section but do include all fuel products listed in 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Subpart MM Tables MM-1 and MM-2, including products listed in Table MM-1 of Subpart MM that are coal-based (coal-to-liquid products). Renewable or biogenic versions of fuel products listed in Table MM-1 are also considered fuel products.

(a) *GHGs to report.*

(i) In addition to the CO_2 emissions specified under 40 C.F.R. § 98.392, all refiners that produce liquefied petroleum gas must report the CO_2, CO_2 from biomass-derived fuels, CH_4, N_2O and CO_2e emissions that would result from the complete combustion or oxidation of the annual quantity of liquefied petroleum gas sold or delivered, except for fuel products for which a final destination outside Washington state can be demonstrated.

(ii) Refiners, position holders of fossil fuel products, and biomass-derived fuel products that supply fuel products at Washington state terminal racks, and enterers that import fuel products for distribution outside the bulk transfer/terminal system must report the CO_2, CO_2 from biomass-derived fuels, CH_4, N_2O, and CO_2e emissions that would result from the complete combustion or oxidation of each fuel product. However, emissions reporting is not required for fuel products in which a final destination outside Washington state can be demonstrated to ecology's satisfaction, or for fuel products that can be demonstrated to ecology's satisfaction to have been previously delivered by a position holder or refiner out of an upstream Washington state terminal or refinery rack prior to delivery out of a second terminal rack. The volume of all fuel products that are excluded from emissions reporting based on the criteria in this paragraph must be reported pursuant to the requirements in (d)(ix) of this subsection. No fuel product shall be reported as finished fuel. Fuel products must be reported as the individual fuel product. For purposes of this chapter, CARBOB blendstocks are reported as RBOB blendstocks.

(b) *Calculating GHG emissions.*

(i) Refiners, position holders at Washington state terminals, and enterers that import fuel products for distribution outside the bulk transfer system must use Equation MM-1 as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 98.393(a)(1) to estimate the CO_2 emissions that would result from the complete combustion of the fuel product. Emissions must be based on the quantity of fuel product removed from the rack (for refiners and position holders), fuel product imported for distribution outside the bulk transfer/terminal system (by enterers), and fuel product sold to unlicensed entities as specified in (d)(iii) of this subsection (by refiners). For fuel products that are blended, emissions must be reported for each individual fuel product separately, and not as motor gasoline (finished), biofuel blends, or other similar finished fuel product. Emissions from denatured fuel ethanol must be calculated as 100 percent ethanol only. The volume of denaturant is assumed to be zero and is not required to be reported. Emission factors must be taken from column C of 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Table MM-1 or MM-2 as specified

in Calculation Method 1 of 40 C.F.R. § 98.393 (f)(1), except that the emission factor for renewable diesel is equivalent to the emission factor for Distillate No. 2. The emission factor for a renewable or biogenic version of a fuel product is equivalent to the emission factor for the corresponding nonrenewable or nonbiogenic version of the fuel product listed in Table MM-1. If a position holder in diesel or biodiesel fuel does not have sealed or financial transaction meters at the rack, and the position holder is the sole position holder at the terminal, the position holder must calculate emissions based on the delivering entity's invoiced volume of fuel product or a meter that meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 98.394 either at the rack or at a point prior to the fuel product going into the terminal storage tanks.

(ii) Refiners that produce liquefied petroleum gas must use Equation MM-1 as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 98.393 (a)(1) to estimate the CO_2 emissions that would result from the complete combustion of the fuel product supplied. For calculating the emissions from liquefied petroleum gas, the emissions from the individual components must be summed. Emission factors must be taken from column C of 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Table MM-1 as specified in Calculation Method 1 of 40 C.F.R. § 98.393 (f)(1).

(iii) Refiners, position holders at Washington state terminals, and enterers identified in this section must estimate and report CH_4 and N_2O emissions using Equation C-8 and Table C-2 as described in 40 C.F.R. § 98.33 (c)(1), except for fuel products listed in Table 122-1, which must use the emission factors in Table 122-1 and Equation C-8 as described in 40 C.F.R. § 98.33 (c)(1). Renewable or biogenic versions of a fuel product must use the same emission factor as required for the corresponding nonrenewable or nonbiogenic version of the fuel product.

Table 122-1. Fuel Product CH_4 and N_2O Emission Factors

Fuel	CH_4 (g/bbl)	N_2O (g/bbl)
Blendstocks or finished gasoline	20	20
Distillate and diesel-other	2	1
Ethanol	37	27
Biodiesel and renewable diesel	2	1
Oxygenates	13	3
Residuum	18	4
Waxes	17	3
Still gas	19	4
Miscellaneous products	17	3

(iv) All fuel suppliers in this section must estimate CO_2e emissions using Equation A-1.

(c) *Monitoring and QA/QC requirements.* The operator must meet all the monitoring and QA/QC requirements as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 98.394, and the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 98.3(i) as further specified in WAC 173-441-050 and below.

(i) Position holders are exempt from 40 C.F.R. § 98.3(i) calibration requirements except when the position holder and entity receiving the fuel product have common ownership or are owned by subsidiaries or affiliates of the same company. In such cases the 40 C.F.R. § 98.3(i) calibration requirements apply, unless:

(A) The fuel supplier does not operate the fuel billing meter;

(B) The fuel billing meter is also used by companies that do not share common ownership with the fuel supplier; or

(C) The fuel billing meter is sealed with a valid seal from the county sealer of weights and measures and the operator has no reason to suspect inaccuracies.

(ii) As required by 40 C.F.R. § 98.394 (a)(1)(iii), for fuel products that are liquid at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and one standard atmosphere, the volume reported must be temperature- and pressure-adjusted to these conditions. For liquefied petroleum gas the volume reported must be temperature-adjusted to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

(d) *Data reporting requirements.* In addition to reporting the information required in 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Subpart MM, the following entities must also report the information identified below:

(i) Washington state position holders must report the annual quantity in barrels, as reported by the terminal operator, of each fuel product, that is delivered across the rack in Washington state, except for fuel products for which a final destination outside Washington state can be demonstrated to ecology's satisfaction, or for fuel products that can be demonstrated to ecology's satisfaction to have been previously delivered by a position holder or refiner out of an upstream Washington state terminal or refinery rack prior to delivery out of a second terminal rack. Denatured fuel ethanol will be reported with the entire volume as 100 percent ethanol only. The volume of denaturant is assumed to be zero and is not required to be reported.

(ii) Washington state position holders that are also terminal operators and refiners must report the annual quantity in barrels delivered across the rack of each fuel product, except for fuel products for which a final destination outside Washington state can be demonstrated to ecology's satisfaction, or for fuel products that can be demonstrated to ecology's satisfaction to have been previously delivered by a position holder or refiner out of an upstream Washington state terminal or refinery rack prior to delivery out of a second terminal rack. Denatured fuel ethanol will be reported with the entire volume as 100 percent ethanol only. The volume of denaturant is assumed to be zero and is not required to be reported. If there is only a single position holder at the terminal, and only diesel or biodiesel is being dispensed at the rack then the position holder must report the annual quantity of fuel using a meter meeting the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 98.394 or billing invoices from the entity delivering fuel to the terminal.

(iii) Refiners that supply fuel products within the bulk transfer system to entities not licensed by the Washington state department of licensing as a fuel supplier must report the annual quantity in barrels delivered of each fuel product, except for fuel products for which a final destination outside Washington state can be demonstrated to ecology's satisfaction. Denatured fuel ethanol will be reported with the entire volume as 100 percent ethanol only. The volume of denaturant is assumed to be zero and is not required to be reported.

(iv) Enterers delivering fuel products for distribution outside the bulk transfer/terminal system must report the annual quantity in barrels, as reported on the bill of lading or other shipping documents of each fuel product that is imported as a blended component of a finished fuel product, except for fuel products for which a final destination outside Washington state can be demonstrated to ecology's satisfaction, typically based on bills of lading. The denatured fuel ethanol component of a finished fuel products must be reported with

the entire denatured ethanol volume as 100 percent ethanol only. The volume of denaturant is assumed to be zero and is not required to be reported. Biomass-derived blends containing no more than one percent petroleum-derived fuel by volume are considered to be 100 percent biomass-derived fuel. Individual biomass-derived fuels and biomass-derived fuels that are a blended component of an imported fuel product must be reported by enterers.

(v) In addition to the information required in 40 C.F.R. § 98.396, refiners must also report the volume of liquefied petroleum gas in barrels supplied in Washington state as well as the volumes of the individual components as listed in 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Table MM-1, except for fuel for which a final destination outside Washington state can be demonstrated.

(vi) All fuel suppliers identified in this section must also report CO_2, CO_2 from biomass-derived fuels, CH_4, N_2O, and CO_2e emissions in metric tons that would result from the complete combustion or oxidation of each fuel product calculated according to Equation A-1.

(vii) All fuel suppliers identified in this section, except for refiners that report pursuant to WAC 173-441-120, must report the total quantity of each fuel product that was imported from outside of Washington state for use in Washington state. In addition, for fuel product imports, the designated percentage of oxygenate must be reported.

(viii) Fuel suppliers identified in this section, except for refiners that report pursuant to WAC 173-441-120, must report the total quantity of biomass-derived fuel blended in Washington state petroleum-derived fuel for use in Washington state.

(ix) Fuel suppliers identified in this section must report the total quantity in barrels of each fuel product that is excluded from emissions reporting due to demonstration of final destination outside Washington state, or demonstration to ecology's satisfaction, typically based on bills of lading, that the fuel product was previously delivered by a position holder or refiner out of an upstream Washington state terminal or refinery rack prior to delivery out of a second terminal rack.

(x) Owners and operators of petroleum refineries and biofuel production facilities required to report or voluntarily reporting under WAC 173-441-030 (1) or (5) must submit a complete refiner report, as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Subpart MM, that includes all products listed in Tables MM-1 and MM-2, as part of their facility GHG report under WAC 173-441-070(1) regardless of the amount of fuel products produced.

(xi) Owners and operators ((~~may~~)) shall separately indicate the quantity of each fuel type if the fuel supplier can demonstrate to ecology's satisfaction that the fuel is used for one of the following purposes:

(A) Aviation fuels;

(B) Watercraft fuels that are combusted outside of Washington state; or

(C) Motor vehicle fuel or special fuel ((~~that is~~)) used exclusively for agricultural purposes by a farm fuel user, or used for transporting agricultural products on public highways. The supplier must demonstrate to ecology's satisfaction that the buyer of the fuel provided the seller with an exemption certificate ((~~as described in RCW 82.08.865. Fuel used for the purpose of transporting agricultural products on public highways may be included if it is flagged separate-~~

~~ly and meets the requirements in RCW 82.08.865~~)) in a form and manner prescribed by the department as described in RCW 70A.65.080. Until December 31, 2029, fuel used for transporting agricultural products on public highways may be included under this subsection if the supplier demonstrates to ecology's satisfaction that fuel was used for that purpose. After December 31, 2029, only motor vehicle fuel or special fuel used exclusively for agricultural purposes by a farm fuel user qualifies under this subsection. For the purposes of (d)(xi) of this subsection((~~,~~)):

"Agricultural purposes" and "farm fuel user" have the same meanings as provided in RCW 82.08.865 ((~~and motor vehicle fuel and special fuel have the same meanings as provided in RCW 82.38.020~~)).

"Motor vehicle fuel" means gasoline, the chief use of which is as a fuel for the propulsion of motor vehicles or vessels.

"Special fuel" means diesel, liquefied petroleum gas (also called propane), and biodiesel.

(e) *Procedures for missing data.* For quantities of fuel products that are purchased, sold, or transferred in any manner, fuel suppliers must follow the missing data procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. § 98.395. The supplier must document and retain records of the procedure used for all missing data estimates pursuant to the recordkeeping requirements of WAC 173-441-050.

(6) **GHG emissions reduction reporting requirements.** Beginning with emissions year 2027, any supplier reporting biomass-derived fuels pursuant to subsection (4) or (5) of this section must meet the requirements of this subsection.

(a) *Calculating GHG emissions reduction relative to petroleum fuel.* GHG emissions reductions must be determined individually for each reported biomass-derived fuel relative to a reference baseline petroleum fuel.

The calculation of each GHG emissions reduction must be calculated as follows:

$$GHG_{bio\text{-}petro} = \frac{CI_p - CI_b}{CI_p} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. 122-3)}$$

Where:

$GHG_{bio\text{-}petro}$	=	Percent GHG emissions reduction of biomass-derived fuel substituted for comparable petroleum fuel
CI_b	=	Carbon intensity of biomass-derived fuel as determined pursuant to subsection (6)(b) of this section expressed in grams carbon dioxide equivalent per megajoule (gCO_2e/MJ)
CI_p	=	Carbon intensity of reference baseline petroleum fuel as determined pursuant to subsection (6)(b) of this section expressed in gCO_2e/MJ

(b) *Carbon intensity determination.* For fuels subject to this section, each carbon intensity and fuel pathway must be determined as follows:

(i) Fuels listed in Table 6 of WAC 173-424-900 must use the carbon intensity value and fuel pathway code listed in the table.

(ii) Fuels not listed in Table 6 of WAC 173-424-900 must establish a carbon intensity and fuel pathway pursuant to WAC 173-424-600 (4) or (5).

(iii) Each carbon intensity and fuel pathway request pursuant to WAC 173-424-600(5) must be submitted for approval by ecology no later than one calendar year prior to the emissions report deadline established in WAC 173-441-050(2).

(A) For each carbon intensity and fuel pathway pending approval by ecology, a temporary value in Table 8 under WAC 173-424-900 may be requested. Requests for temporary values must be submitted for approval by ecology no later than 90 calendar days prior to the emissions report deadline established in WAC 173-441-050(2).

(iv) For each carbon intensity and fuel pathway not submitted for approval pursuant to (b)(iii) of this subsection, suppliers must submit the carbon intensity value and fuel pathway code for approval by ecology no later than 90 calendar days prior to the emissions report deadline established in WAC 173-441-050(2).

(v) Ecology may adjust or assign a carbon intensity or fuel pathway to any fuel reported under this section that does not demonstrate compliance to this subsection to ecology's satisfaction.

(c) *Data reporting requirements.* In addition to reporting the information required in subsections (4) and (5) of this section, suppliers subject to this subsection must also report the information identified below:

(i) Biomass-derived fuel products must be reported individually and not as an average biofuel blend and include:

(A) Fuel name;

(B) GHG emissions reduction expressed in percentage;

(C) Each input value used in Eq. 122-3 including each carbon intensity expressed in gCO_2e/MJ and corresponding fuel pathway code.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 24-24-087, filed 12/3/24, effective 1/3/25)

WAC 173-441-124 Calculation methods for electric power entities. This section establishes the scope of reportable energy and GHG emissions under this chapter and GHG emissions calculation methods for electric power entities. Owners and operators of electric power entities must follow the requirements of this section to determine if they are required to report under WAC 173-441-030(3). Owners and operators of electric power entities that are subject to this chapter must follow the requirements of this section when calculating emissions. If a conflict exists between a provision in WAC 173-441-010 through 173-441-110 and 173-441-140 through 173-441-170 and any applicable provision of this section, the requirements of those sections must take precedence. For emissions years 2026 and earlier, reported calendar year 2027 and earlier, reporters must report according to the requirements of this section that existed as of January 1, 2026.

(1) **General requirements.** An owner or operator of an electric power entity subject to the requirements of this chapter must report GHG emissions, including GHG emissions from biomass, from all applicable categories listed in (a) of this subsection using the methods and procedures in this section.

(a) Electric power entity categories:

(i) Electricity importers and exporters, as defined in this section;

(ii) Retail providers, including multijurisdictional retail providers, as defined in this section;

(iii) Asset controlling suppliers;

(iv) Electric generating facilities in Washington state must report using the methods specified in WAC 173-441-120.

(b) The calculation methods for voluntary reporting in WAC 173-441-120(3) apply, except calculation methods in WAC 173-441-120 (3)(b) take precedence over the methods from WAC 173-441-120 (3)(a).

(c) Alternative calculation methods approved by petition. An owner or operator may petition ecology to use calculation methods other than those specified in this section to calculate its electric power entities GHG emissions. Such alternative calculation methods must be approved by ecology prior to reporting and must meet the requirements of WAC 173-441-140.

(d) For emissions year 2027 and forward, a balancing authority operating in Washington must provide written authorization for data sharing to support verification and analysis of market transactions and associated emissions, and such authorization must be renewed and submitted to ecology once every two years.

(2) **Definitions specific to electric power entities.** The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Centralized electricity market" means an electricity market organized and operated by a market operator and approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to provide wholesale electricity to market participants through a system of bidding and generation resource offers that are used to determine the dispatch of electricity from market participants. Examples of existing and proposed centralized electricity markets include the energy imbalance market and extended day ahead market operated by the California Independent System Operator, and the Markets+ market operated by the Southwest Power Pool.

(b) "Deemed market importer" means a market participant that successfully offers electricity from a resource or system into a centralized electricity market and the electricity is assigned, designated, deemed, or attributed to be serving Washington electric load by the methodologies, processes, or decision algorithms that are put in place by the market operator of that centralized electricity market for purposes of reporting under this rule and approved by the department of ecology. For the western energy imbalance market and extended day ahead market, the deemed market importer is the participating resource scheduling coordinator if the methodologies, processes, or decision algorithms by which the electricity is assigned, designated, deemed, or attributed to be serving Washington electric load for purposes of reporting under this rule are approved by the department of ecology. If a federal power marketing administration is the market participant on behalf of nonfederal resources, then the resource owner or operator is the deemed market importer.

(c) "Direct delivery of electricity" means electricity that meets any of the following criteria: The facility has a first point of interconnection at a Washington scheduling point or within a balancing authority area located entirely in Washington; the electricity is scheduled for delivery from the specified source to a Washington scheduling point or a balancing authority area located entirely in Washington via a continuous physical transmission path from intercon-

nection of the facility in the balancing authority in which the facility is located to the Washington scheduling point or power system; or there is an agreement to dynamically transfer electricity from the facility to a Washington scheduling point or balancing authority area located entirely in Washington; or the facility has a first point of interconnection within a centralized electricity market and electricity from that facility is attributed to Washington by the centralized electricity market.

(d) "Electricity exporter" means electric power entities that deliver exported electricity. The entity that exports electricity is identified on the e-tag as the purchasing-selling entity (PSE) on the last segment of the tag's physical path, with the point of receipt located inside Washington state and the point of delivery located outside Washington state. For electricity that is exported from a designated scheduling point in the balancing authority area of a federal power marketing administration, the exporter is the purchasing-selling entity at the first point of the physical path of the e-tag that is not the generation source.

(e) "Electricity generating facility" means a facility that generates electricity and includes one or more generating units at the same location.

(f) "Electricity importer" means:

(i) For electricity that is scheduled with an e-tag to a final point of delivery into a balancing authority area located entirely within Washington state, the electricity importer is identified on the e-tag as the purchasing-selling entity on the last segment of the tag's physical path with the point of receipt located outside Washington state and the point of delivery located inside Washington state;

(ii) For facilities physically located outside Washington state with the first point of interconnection to a balancing authority area located entirely within Washington state when the electricity is not scheduled on an e-tag, the electricity importer is the facility operator or owner;

(iii) For imported electricity assigned, designated, deemed, or attributed to Washington through a centralized electricity market, the electricity importer is the deemed market importer;

(iv) For electricity from facilities allocated to serve retail electricity customers of a multijurisdictional electric company, the electricity importer is the multijurisdictional electric company;

(v) If the importer identified under (f)(i) or (xi) of this subsection is a federal power marketing administration over which Washington state does not have jurisdiction, and the federal power marketing administration has not voluntarily elected to comply with this chapter, then the electricity importer is the next purchasing-selling entity in the physical path on the e-tag, or if no additional purchasing-selling entity over which Washington state has jurisdiction, then the electricity importer is the electric utility that operates the Washington state transmission or distribution system, or the generation balancing authority;

(vi) For electricity that is imported into the state by a federal power marketing administration and sold to a public body or cooperative customer or direct service industrial customer located in Washington state pursuant to section 5 (b) or (d) of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act of 1980, P.L. 96-501, and (f)(i), (v), (viii), (ix), or (xi) of this subsection do not apply, the electricity importer is the federal marketing administration;

(vii) If the importer identified under (f)(vi) of this subsection has not voluntarily elected to comply with this chapter, then the electricity importer is the public body or cooperative customer or direct service industrial customer;

(viii) For electricity that is imported into the state to a designated scheduling point inside the balancing authority area of a federal power marketing administration, and there is no POD in Washington earlier on the physical path of the e-tag, the importer is the purchasing-selling entity on the e-tag at the last point on the physical path that is not the sink;

(ix) If the importer identified under (f)(viii) of this subsection is a federal power marketing administration that has not elected to voluntarily comply with this chapter, then the importer is the retail provider with which the scheduling point is associated; ((~~or~~))

(x) For electricity from facilities allocated to a consumer-owned utility inside Washington state from a multijurisdictional consumer-owned utility, the electricity importer is the consumer-owned utility inside Washington state;

(xi) For electricity that is scheduled with an e-tag to a discrete Washington load or Washington designated scheduling point inside a multi-state balancing authority area operated by a multijurisdictional electric company, that is not served by the multijurisdictional electric company, the electricity importer is identified on the e-tag as the purchasing-selling entity on the last segment of the tag's physical path with the point of receipt located outside Washington state and the point of delivery located inside Washington state;

(xii) If the importer identified under (f)(iii) of this subsection is a federal power marketing administration that has not voluntarily elected to comply with this chapter:

(A) Where the imported electricity is contracted to a Washington retail provider or retail end user, the electricity importer is that retail provider or retail end user;

(B) Where the imported electricity is not contracted to a Washington retail provider or retail end user, the electricity importer is the retail provider or retail end user that receives a pro rata attribution of electricity; and

(xiii) For imported electricity that is bulk unspecified electricity from resources within a centralized electricity market and assigned, designated, deemed, or attributed to Washington through a centralized electricity market, the electricity importer is the Washington retail provider or retail end user that receives a pro rata attribution of electricity.

(g) "Electricity transaction" means the purchase, sale, import, export, or exchange of electric power.

(h) "Western energy imbalance market" or "WEIM" means the western energy imbalance market operated by the California Independent System Operator.

(i) "E-tag" means an energy tag representing transactions on the North American bulk electricity market scheduled to flow between or across balancing authority areas and to and from locations listed in an affiliated registry, as represented in a manner and form created by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation and as maintained by the North American Energy Standards Board or a successor organization.

(j) "Exported electricity" means electricity generated inside Washington state and delivered to serve load located outside Washington state. This includes electricity delivered from a first point of

receipt inside Washington state, to the first point of delivery outside Washington state, with a final point of delivery outside Washington state. Exported electricity delivered across balancing authority areas is documented on e-tags with the first point of receipt located inside Washington state and the final point of delivery located outside Washington state. Exported electricity does not include electricity generated inside Washington state then transmitted outside of Washington state, but with a final point of delivery inside Washington state. Exported electricity does not include electricity generated inside Washington state that is allocated to serve Washington state retail customers of a multijurisdictional retail provider, consistent with a cost allocation methodology approved by the Washington state utilities and transportation commission and the utility regulatory commission of at least one additional state in which the multijurisdictional retail provider provides retail electric service.

(k) "Extended day ahead market" or "EDAM" means the extended day ahead market operated by the California Independent System Operator. EDAM entities participate in both the CAISO EDAM and WEIM. EDAM transactions are settled in the real-time WEIM.

(l) "Final point of delivery" means the sink specified on the e-tag, where defined points have been established through the affiliated registry. When e-tags are not used to document electricity deliveries, as may be the case within a balancing authority, the final point of delivery is the location of the load. Exported electricity is disaggregated by the final point of delivery.

(m) "First point of delivery in Washington" means the first defined point on the transmission system located inside Washington state at which imported electricity may be measured, consistent with defined points that have been established through the affiliated registry.

(n) "First point of receipt" means the generation source specified on the e-tag, where defined points have been established through the affiliated registry. When e-tags are not used to document electricity deliveries, as may be the case within a balancing authority, the first point of receipt is the location of the individual generating facility or unit, or group of generating facilities or units.

(o) "Generation providing entity" or "GPE" means a facility or generating unit operator, full or partial owner, party to a contract for a fixed percentage of net generation from the facility or generating unit, party to a tolling agreement with the owner, or exclusive marketer for the facility or generating unit recognized by ecology.

(p) "Grid" or "electric power grid" means a system of synchronized power providers and consumers connected by transmission and distribution lines and operated by one or more control centers.

(q) "Imported electricity" means electricity generated outside Washington state with a final point of delivery within the state.

(i) "Imported electricity" includes electricity transferred into or attributed to Washington by a centralized electricity market, but does not include electricity imported into Washington by a market operator to obtain or provide emergency assistance under applicable emergency preparedness and operations reliability standards of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation or western electricity coordinating council.

(ii) "Imported electricity" includes imports from linked jurisdictions, but such imports shall be construed as having no emissions.

(iii) Electricity from a system that is marketed by a federal power marketing administration shall be construed as "imported electricity," not electricity generated in Washington state.

(iv) "Imported electricity" does not include any electricity ((~~imports of unspecified electricity that are netted by exports of unspecified electricity to any jurisdiction not covered by a linked program by the same entity within the same hour~~)) wheeled through the state or separately accounted for in this chapter.

(v) For a multijurisdictional electric company, "imported electricity" means electricity, other than from in-state facilities, that contributes to a common system power pool. Where a multijurisdictional electric company has a cost allocation methodology approved by the Washington state utilities and transportation commission, the allocation of specific facilities to Washington state's retail load will be in accordance with that methodology.

(vi) For a multijurisdictional consumer-owned utility, "imported electricity" includes electricity from facilities that contribute to a common system power pool that are allocated to a consumer-owned utility inside Washington state pursuant to a methodology approved by the governing board of the consumer-owned utility.

(r) "Last point of delivery in Washington" means the last defined point on the transmission system located inside Washington state at which exported electricity may be measured, consistent with defined points that have been established through the North American Energy Standards Board Electric Industry Registry.

(s) "Marketer" means a purchasing-selling entity that delivers electricity and is not a retail provider.

(t) "Market operator" means the legal entity that operates and maintains a centralized electricity market.

(u) "Market participant" means an electric power entity that has an agreement with a centralized electricity market operator and participates in that centralized electricity market in accordance with the rules and procedures of that market, as well as with an approved tariff that governs the operations of the centralized electricity market.

(v) "Markets plus" or "Markets+" means the Markets+ centralized electricity market operated by the Southwest Power Pool.

(w) "Multijurisdictional consumer-owned utility" means an electric generation and transmission cooperative owned by a collection of consumer-owned utilities in multiple states or a consumer-owned utility that provides electricity to member owners in Washington state and in one or more other states in a contiguous service territory or from a common power system.

(x) "Multijurisdictional electric company" means an investor-owned utility that provides electricity to customers in Washington state and in one or more other states in a contiguous service territory or from a common power system.

(y) "Multijurisdictional retail provider" means a:

(i) Multijurisdictional electric company; or

(ii) Multijurisdictional consumer-owned utility.

(z) "Point of delivery" or "POD" means a point on the electricity transmission or distribution system where a deliverer makes electricity available to a receiver, or available to serve load. This point may be an interconnection with another system or a substation where the transmission provider's transmission and distribution systems are connected to another system, or a distribution substation where electricity is imported into the state over a multijurisdictional retail provider's distribution system.

(aa) "Point of receipt" or "POR" means the point on an electricity transmission or distribution system where an electricity receiver

receives electricity from a deliverer. This point can be an interconnection with another system or a substation where the transmission provider's transmission and distribution systems are connected to another system.

(bb) "Power" means electricity, except where the context makes clear that another meaning is intended.

(cc) "Power contract" or "written power contract," as used for the purposes of documenting specified versus unspecified sources of imported and exported electricity, means a written document, including associated verbal or electronic records if included as part of the written power contract, arranging for the sale or procurement of electricity. Power contracts may be, but are not limited to, power purchase agreements, enabling agreements, electricity transactions, and tariff provisions, without regard to duration, or written agreements to import or export on behalf of another entity, as long as that other entity also reports to ecology the same imported or exported electricity. A power contract for a specified source is a contract that is contingent upon delivery of power from a particular facility, unit, or asset-controlling supplier's system that is designated at the time the transaction is executed.

(dd) "Purchasing-selling entity" or "PSE" means the entity that is identified on an e-tag for each physical path segment.

(ee) "Retail end use customer" or "retail end user" means a residential, commercial, agricultural, or industrial electric customer who buys electricity to be consumed as a final product and not for resale.

(ff) "Retail provider" means any of the following:

(i) An electric utility as defined in RCW 19.405.020(14);

(ii) Multijurisdictional retail providers;

(iii) Multijurisdictional consumer-owned utilities.

(gg) "Retail sales" means electricity sold to retail end users over the course of a calendar year, measured in megawatt hours. Retail sales do not include line losses or self-consumption by the retail supplier.

(hh) "Specified source of electricity" or "specified source" means a facility, unit, or asset controlling supplier that is permitted to be claimed as the source of electricity delivered. The reporting entity must have either full or partial ownership in the facility or a written power contract to procure electricity generated by that facility or unit or from an asset controlling supplier at the time of entry into the transaction to procure electricity. For electricity from a resource or system that is assigned, designated, deemed, or attributed to be serving Washington electric load by the methodologies, processes, or decision algorithms that are put in place by the market operator of that centralized electricity market for purposes of reporting under this rule and approved by the department of ecology, the reporting entity must indicate in the offer of the electricity to the market that the electricity is available to serve load in Washington.

(ii) "Sink" or "sink to load" or "load sink" means the sink identified on the physical path of e-tags, where defined points have been established through the affiliated registry. Exported electricity is disaggregated by the sink on the e-tag, also referred to as the final point of delivery on the e-tag.

(jj) "Source of generation" or "generation source" means the generation source identified on the physical path of e-tags, where defined points have been established through the affiliated registry, or a resource or system identified by the market operator of a centralized electricity market as the source of electricity assigned, desig-

nated, deemed, or attributed to be serving Washington electric load. Imported electricity and wheels are disaggregated by the source on the e-tag, also referred to as the first point of receipt.

(kk) "Tolling agreement" means an agreement whereby a party rents a power plant from the owner. The rent is generally in the form of a fixed monthly payment plus a charge for every megawatt generated, generally referred to as a variable payment.

(ll) "Unspecified source of electricity" or "unspecified source" means a source of electricity that is not a specified source at the time of entry into the transaction to sell or procure the electricity.

(mm) "California Independent System Operator" or "CAISO" is the operator of the WEIM and EDAM centralized electricity markets.

(nn) "Common point" means, for purposes of identifying electricity wheeled through the state:

(i) Any first PORs and final PODs within the same balancing authority area located entirely in Washington; or

(ii) A final POD and corresponding first POR that is both located fully within Washington state and a multi-state balancing authority area, but is not associated with the multi-state balancing authority area's common system power pool.

(oo) "Composite source point of receipt" or "composite source POR" is a first point of receipt on the physical path of an e-tag at which electricity generated by multiple facilities or units is aggregated, including at least one generation resource that meets the requirements of subsection (3)(a)(xiii)(B) of this section. A composite source POR must be the last point of receipt on the e-tag's physical path outside Washington, with the next point of delivery located inside Washington state.

(pp) "Dynamic tag," "dynamically tagged power," "dynamic schedule," or "dynamic interchange schedule," mean specified transmission of electric power from a generation source updated in real time by telemetered reading or value in an interval on a NERC e-tag.

(qq) "Electricity wheeled through the state" means electricity that is generated outside the state of Washington and delivered into Washington with the final point of delivery outside Washington including, but not limited to, electricity wheeled through the state on a single NERC e-tag, or wheeled into and out of Washington at a common point or trading hub on the power system on separate e-tags within the same hour. "Electricity wheeled through the state" does not include electricity wheeled into and out of Washington on separate e-tags with a final point of delivery in a linked jurisdiction outside of Washington, unless the linked jurisdiction has adopted rules accounting for electricity imports wheeled into and out of Washington on separate e-tags.

(rr) "Extended day-ahead market" or "EDAM" is the day ahead centralized electricity market operated by CAISO.

(ss) "Market purchaser" means, for a given data year, an electrical distribution utility that directly or indirectly purchases any electricity through a centralized electricity market, to serve Washington load in the data year. An electrical distribution utility is considered to have purchased electricity through a centralized electricity market in a given data year if, during any five-minute interval in the data year, the electrical distribution utility serves Washington load through energy purchased directly from a centralized electricity market, or through energy purchased indirectly from a centralized electricity market through a scheduling coordinator.

(tt) "Linked jurisdiction" has the same meaning defined under WAC 173-446-020.

(3) **Data requirements and calculation methods.** Except as provided in (h) of this subsection, the electric power entity who is required to report under WAC 173-441-030(3) of this chapter must comply with the following requirements.

(a) General requirements and content for GHG emissions data reports for electricity importers and exporters.

(i) Greenhouse gas emissions. The electric power entity must report GHG emissions separately for each category of delivered electricity required, in metric tons of CO_2 equivalent (MT of CO_2e), with biogenic CO_2 reported separately, according to the calculation methods in this section.

(ii) Delivered electricity. The electric power entity must report imported and exported electricity in MWh disaggregated by first point of receipt (POR) or final point of delivery, as applicable, and must also separately report imported and exported electricity from unspecified sources, from centralized electricity markets, and from each specified source. Where applicable, first points of receipt and final points of delivery (POD) must be reported using the standardized code used in e-tags, as well as the full name of the POR/POD.

(iii) Imported electricity from unspecified sources. When reporting imported electricity delivered from unspecified sources, the electric power entity must report for each first point of receipt the following information:

(A) Whether the first point of receipt is located in a linked jurisdiction published on the ecology website((~~,~~)).

(B) The amount of electricity from unspecified sources as measured at the first point of delivery in Washington state((~~,~~)).

(C) The amount of electricity ((~~imports of unspecified electricity that are netted by exports of unspecified electricity to any jurisdiction not covered by a linked program~~)) from unspecified sources that is wheeled through the state, as defined in subsection (2)(gg) of this section, on separate e-tags by the same entity within the same hour.

(D) Where the first point of receipt is a composite source POR, the amount of electricity unambiguously shown to be supported by specified Washington generation sources within the same hour, as reported under (a)(xiii)(F)(II) of this subsection and where all requirements of (a)(xiii) of this subsection have been met.

(E) The net amount of imported unspecified electricity after ((~~taking into account the requirements in~~)) accounting for the amount of electricity reported under (a)(iii)(C) and (a)(iii)(D) of this subsection.

((~~(E)~~)) (F) GHG emissions, including those associated with transmission losses, as required in this section.

(iv) Delivered electricity from specified facilities or units. The electric power entity must report all direct delivery of electricity as from a specified source for facilities or units in which they are a generation providing entity (GPE) or have a written power contract to procure electricity. An electric power entity must report imported electricity as from a specified source when the electricity power entity is a GPE of that facility. When reporting imported electricity from specified facilities or units, the electric power entity must disaggregate electricity deliveries and associated GHG emissions by facility or unit and by first point of receipt, as applicable. The

reporting entity must also report total GHG emissions and MWh from specified sources and the sum of emissions from specified sources explicitly listed as not covered in chapter 70A.65 RCW, as described in chapter 173-446 WAC. Seller Warranty: The sale or resale of specified source electricity is permitted among entities on the e-tag market path insofar as each sale or resale is for specified source electricity in which sellers have purchased and sold specified source electricity, such that each seller warrants the sale of specified source electricity from the source through the market path. Claims of specified sources of imported electricity, must include the following information:

(A) Measured at busbar. The amount of imported electricity from specified facilities or units as measured at the busbar; and

(B) Not measured at busbar. If the amount of imported electricity deliveries from specified facilities or units as measured at the busbar is not provided, report the amount of imported electricity as measured at the first point of delivery in Washington state, including estimated transmission losses as required in this section and the reason why measurement at the busbar is not known.

(v) Imported electricity from a centralized electricity market.

(A) For the western energy imbalance market only, and for emissions reporting years 2023 through 2026 only, the retail provider or market participant located or operating in Washington that receives a delivery of electricity facilitated through the western energy imbalance market is the electricity importer for that electricity for the purposes of this section. In the event that the market operator is able to identify deemed market importers that successfully offer energy that is attributed to Washington before 2026, those identified entities are the deemed market importers beginning in the following calendar year.

(B) For the western energy imbalance market only, and for emissions reporting years 2023 through 2026 only, the reporting entity must separately report power obtained from the western energy imbalance market, based on annual totals of electricity purchased in MWh.

(C) Each deemed market importer must separately report all electricity assigned, designated, deemed, or attributed to Washington by an originating centralized electricity market, in a manner designated by ecology.

(D) Each deemed market importer must calculate, report, and cause to be verified on an annual basis the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the electricity which the entity offered that has been designated, deemed, or attributed to Washington.

(vi) Imported electricity supplied by asset-controlling suppliers. The reporting entity must separately report imported electricity supplied by asset-controlling suppliers recognized by ecology. The reporting entity must:

(A) Report the asset-controlling supplier standardized purchasing-selling entity (PSE) acronym or code, full name, and the ecology identification number;

(B) Report asset-controlling supplier power that was not acquired as specified power, as unspecified power;

(C) Report delivered electricity from asset-controlling suppliers as measured at the first point of delivery in Washington state; and

(D) Report GHG emissions calculated pursuant to this section, including transmission losses.

(E) To claim power from an asset-controlling supplier, the asset-controlling supplier must be identified in one of the following means:

(I) On the physical path of the e-tag as the PSE at the first point of receipt, or in the case of asset-controlling suppliers that are exclusive marketers, as the PSE immediately following the associated generation owner; or

(II) If there is no e-tag associated with the imported electricity, on a long-term contract that identifies the ACS as the relevant provider of that electricity.

(vii) Exported electricity. The electric power entity must report exported electricity in MWh and associated GHG emissions in MT of CO_2e for unspecified sources disaggregated by each final point of delivery outside Washington state, and for each specified source disaggregated by each final point of delivery outside Washington state, as well as the following information:

(A) Exported electricity as measured at the last point of delivery located in Washington state, if known. If unknown, report as measured at the final point of delivery outside Washington state.

(B) Do not report estimated transmission losses.

(C) Report whether the final point of delivery is located in a linked jurisdiction published on the ecology website.

(D) Report GHG emissions calculated pursuant to this section.

(viii) Exchange agreements. The electric power entity must report delivered electricity under power exchange agreements consistent with imported and exported electricity requirements of this section. Electricity delivered into Washington state under exchange agreements must be reported as imported electricity and electricity delivered out of Washington state under exchange agreements must be reported as exported electricity.

(ix) Verification documentation. The electric power entity must retain for purposes of verification documentation of e-tags, written power contracts, settlements data, and any other reports provided by the market operator to the electric power entity regarding electricity attributed to Washington for which that entity is the deemed market importer, and all other information required to confirm reported electricity procurements and deliveries pursuant to the recordkeeping requirements of WAC 173-441-050.

(x) Electricity generating units and cogeneration units in Washington state. Electric power entities that also operate electricity generating units or cogeneration units located inside Washington state that meet the applicability requirements of WAC 173-441-030(1) must report GHG emissions to ecology under WAC 173-441-120.

(xi) Electricity generating units and cogeneration units outside Washington state. Operators and owners of electricity generating units and cogeneration units located outside Washington state who elect to report to ecology under WAC 173-441-030(5) must fully comply with the reporting and verification requirements of this chapter.

(xii) Aggregated zero-emissions generation sources. Aggregated hydroelectric or other zero-emissions generation sources can be collectively claimed as a single specified source if all the following requirements are met:

(A) All aggregated generation sources are hydroelectric or other zero-emission sources, and all aggregated sources share a need to be aggregated due to interdependent water flows or other physical limitations.

(B) The aggregated generation sources' e-tag is unique to the aggregated sources and no individual source or subset of sources within or external to the aggregate sources can be tagged from it.

(C) The output of any source, or combination of sources included in the aggregated generation sources, cannot be individually supplied to serve load independent of the aggregated sources configuration.

(D) The seller warranty is maintained pursuant to (a)(iv) of this subsection to claim each source in the aggregate as a specified source.

(E) The GPE of the aggregate generation source maintains meter data and provides to reporters subject to this article, no later than February 1st following each data year, documentation, data, and records, which can include, but are not limited to:

(I) Written contracts with hourly data;

(II) Allocated meter reports for each source, including all information required to conduct the lesser of analysis;

(III) Supplemental data to allow EPEs reporting imports into Washington to separately report the imports from each source in the aggregate. Each source in the aggregate may contribute a different share of the importer's total aggregate imports, including within the same hour.

(xiii) Composite source accounting.

(A) The amount of imported electricity from unspecified sources and delivered from a composite source POR which is unambiguously shown to be supported by Washington generation sources, according to the requirements of (a)(xiii) of this subsection and verified, may be reported under (xiii)(F)(II) of this subsection. A reporting entity may only report under (a)(xiii)(F)(II) of this subsection if all requirements of (a)(xiii) of this subsection are met. A reporting entity is not required to report any amount of electricity under (a)(xiii)(F) of this subsection. Electricity reported under (a)(xiii)(F)(II) of this subsection informs the net amount of imported electricity from unspecified sources calculated under (a)(iii) of this subsection.

(B) For all electricity reported in each hour under (a)(xiii)(F)(II) of this subsection the reporting entity must claim the Washington generation source as a specified source of electricity and the seller warranty must be maintained pursuant to (a)(iv) of this subsection. For each applicable Washington generation source the reporting entity must register the source according to (f)(i) of this subsection and the reporting entity must provide to ecology net generation data as reported to the EIA, along with contracts for delivery of power from the specified unit(s) to the reporting entity, and proof of direct delivery of the power to the applicable composite source POR.

(C) The reporting entity must have sole claim to all electricity reported in each hour under (a)(xiii)(F)(II) of this subsection.

(D) Any electricity reported under (a)(xiii)(F)(II) of this subsection may not be reported as MWhWSP-WA or EGWA in Eq. 124-10 and may not contribute to the system emission factor for an asset controlling supplier under (b)(iii) of this subsection. Any electricity reported under (a)(xiii)(F)(II) of this subsection is attributed to Washington load and may not be reported as an import to a linked jurisdiction or supporting imports to a linked jurisdiction by contribution to a system emission factor.

(E) A reporting entity must retain data to document their composite source accounting to a verifier, which must include, but is not limited to:

(I) All hourly e-tags representing electricity imports from the composite source POR and all hourly e-tags where an applicable Wash-

ington resource is the first point of receipt and the composite source POR is the sink.

(II) Hourly meter data and allocated meter reports for energy generated from each applicable Washington resource.

(III) Written power contracts, including for each applicable Washington resource.

(IV) An hourly accounting of any untagged energy from an applicable Washington resource reported under (a)(xiii)(F)(II) of this subsection.

(F) Where the requirements of (a)(xiii) of this subsection are met, a reporting entity may report as described below. For each composite source POR reported, the reporting entity must report for each hour the following information:

(I) The amount of electricity from each Washington resource supporting transacted electricity imports from unspecified sources. Where the composite source POR and Washington resource are in different balancing authority areas, the amount of electricity from the Washington resource must be documented by e-tags showing the composite source POR as the final point of delivery.

(II) The total amount of electricity generated by each Washington resource and the total amount of electricity generated by each Washington resource which is allocated to the reporting entity.

(b) Calculating GHG emissions.

(i) Calculating GHG emissions from unspecified sources. For electricity from unspecified sources, the electric power entity must calculate the annual CO_2 equivalent mass emissions using the following equation:

$$CO_2e = MWh \times TL \times EF_{unsp} \qquad \text{(Eq. 124-1)}$$

Where:

CO_2e	=	Annual CO_2 equivalent mass emissions from the unspecified electricity deliveries at each point of receipt identified (MT of CO_2e).
MWh	=	Megawatt-hours of unspecified electricity deliveries at each point of receipt identified.
EF_{unsp}	=	Default emission factor for unspecified electricity imports.
EF_{unsp}	=	0.428 MT of CO_2e/MWh.
TL	=	Transmission loss correction factor.
TL	=	((~~TL =~~)) 1.02 to account for transmission losses between the busbar and measurement at the first point of receipt in Washington and for electricity from a centralized electricity market that does not account for losses in attribution of energy to Washington.
TL	=	1.0 for electricity from a centralized electricity market that accounts for a two percent transmission loss factor in the attribution of energy to Washington.

(ii) Calculating GHG emissions from specified facilities or units. For electricity from specified facilities or units, including electricity that is deemed, designated, assigned, or attributed by a centralized electricity market, the electric power entity must calculate emissions using the following equation:

$$CO_2e = MWh \times TL \times EF_{sp} \quad \text{(Eq. 124-2)}$$

Where:

- CO_2e = Annual CO_2 equivalent mass emissions from the specified electricity deliveries from each facility or unit claimed (MT of CO_2e).
- MWh = Megawatt-hours of specified electricity deliveries from each facility or unit claimed.
- EF_{sp} = Facility-specific or unit-specific emission factor published on the ecology website and calculated using total emissions and transactions data as described below. The emission factor is based on data from the year prior to the reporting year.
- TL = Transmission loss correction factor.
- TL = 1.02 to account for transmission losses associated with generation outside of a Washington state balancing authority, including electricity from a centralized electricity market that does not account for losses in attribution of energy to Washington.
- TL = 1.0 if the reporting entity provides documentation that demonstrates to the satisfaction of a verifier and ecology that transmission losses have been accounted for, or are compensated by using electricity sourced from within Washington state, or for electricity from a centralized electricity market that accounts for a two percent transmission loss factor in the attribution of energy to Washington.

(A) Ecology shall calculate facility-specific or unit-specific emission factors and publish them on the ecology website using the following equation:

$$EFsp = Esp/EG \quad \text{(Eq. 124-3)}$$

Where:

- Esp = CO_2e emissions for a specified facility or unit for the report year (MT of CO_2e).
- EG = Net generation from a specified facility or unit for the report year shall be based on data reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA).

(B) To register a specified unit(s) source of power, the reporting entity must provide to ecology unit level GHG emissions consistent with the data source requirements of this section and net generation data as reported to the EIA, along with contracts for delivery of power from the specified unit(s) to the reporting entity, and proof of direct delivery of the power by the reporting entity as an import to Washington state.

(I) For specified facilities or units whose operators are subject to this chapter or whose owners or operators voluntarily report under this chapter, Esp shall be equal to the sum of CO_2e emissions reported pursuant to this section.

(II) For specified facilities or units whose operators are not subject to reporting under this chapter or whose owners or operators do not voluntarily report under this chapter, but are subject to the U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Regulation, Esp shall be based on GHG emissions reported to U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 98. For GHG emissions reported to U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 98, if it is not possible to isolate the emissions that are directly related to electricity production, ecology may calculate Esp based on EIA data. Emissions from combustion of biomass-derived fuels will be based on EIA data until such time the emissions are reported to U.S. EPA.

(III) For specified facilities or units whose operators are not subject to reporting under this chapter or whose owners or operators do not voluntarily report under this chapter, nor are subject to the U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Regulation, Esp is calculated using heat of combustion data reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) as shown below.

$$Esp = 0.001 \times \Sigma(Q \times EF) \qquad \text{(Eq. 124-4)}$$

Where:

0.001	=	Conversion factor kg to MT
Q	=	Heat of combustion for each specified fuel type from the specified facility or unit for the report year (MMBtu). For cogeneration, Q is the quantity of fuel allocated to electricity generation consistent with EIA reporting. For geothermal electricity, Q is the steam data reported to EIA (MMBtu).
EF	=	CO_2e emission factor for the specified fuel type as required by this chapter (kg CO_2e/MMBtu). For geothermal electricity, EF is the estimated CO_2 emission factor published by EIA.

(IV) Facilities or units will be assigned an emission factor by the ecology based on the type of fuel combusted or the technology used when a U.S. EPA GHG Report or EIA fuel consumption report is not available, including new facilities and facilities located outside the U.S.

(V) Meter data requirement. For verification purposes, electric power entities shall retain meter generation data to document that the power claimed by the reporting entity was generated by the facility or unit at the time the power was directly delivered.

(VI) A lesser of analysis is applicable to imports from specified sources for which ecology has calculated an emission factor of zero, and for imports from Washington renewable portfolio standard (RPS) eligible resources, excluding the following: Dynamically tagged power deliveries; nuclear power; asset controlling supplier power; and imports from hydroelectric facilities for which an entity's share of metered output on an hourly basis is not established by power contract. A lesser of analysis is required pursuant to the following equation:

$$\text{Sum of Lesser of MWh} = \Sigma HMsp \min(MGsp * Ssp, TGsp) \qquad \text{(Eq. 124-5)}$$

Where:

ΣHMsp	=	Sum of the Hourly Minimum of MGsp and TGsp (MWh).
MGsp	=	Metered facility or unit net generation (MWh).

Ssp = Entity's share of metered output, if applicable.

TGsp = Tagged or transmitted energy at the transmission or subtransmission level imported to Washington (MWh).

(iii) Calculating GHG emissions of imported electricity supplied by asset-controlling suppliers. Based on annual reports submitted to ecology pursuant to WAC 173-441-070(3), ecology will calculate and publish on the ecology website the system emission factor for all asset-controlling suppliers recognized by the ecology. The reporting entity must calculate emissions for electricity supplied using the following equation:

$$CO_2e = MWh \times TL \times EF_{acs} \quad \text{(Eq. 124-6)}$$

Where:

CO_2 = Annual CO_2 equivalent mass emissions from the specified electricity deliveries from ecology-recognized asset-controlling suppliers (MT of CO_2e).

MWh = Megawatt-hours of specified electricity deliveries.

EFACS = Asset-Controlling Supplier system emission factor published on the ecology website (MT CO_2e/MWh). Ecology will assign the system emission factors for all asset-controlling suppliers based on a previously verified GHG report submitted to ecology pursuant to WAC 173-441-070(3). The supplier-specific system emission factor is calculated annually by ecology. The calculation is derived from data contained in annual reports submitted that have received a positive or qualified positive verification statement. The emission factor is based on data from two years prior to the reporting year.

TL = Transmission loss correction factor.

TL = 1.02 when deliveries are not reported as measured at a first point of receipt located within the balancing authority area of the asset-controlling supplier.

TL = 1.0 when deliveries are reported as measured at a first point of receipt located within the balancing authority area of the asset-controlling supplier.

Ecology must calculate the system emission factor for asset-controlling suppliers using the following equations:

$$EFACS = \text{Sum of System Emissions MT of } CO_2e / \text{Sum of System MWh} \quad \text{(Eq. 124-7)}$$

$$\text{Sum of System Emissions, MT of } CO_2e = \Sigma Easp + \Sigma(PEsp * EFsp) + \Sigma(PEunsp * EFunsp) - \Sigma(SEsp * EFsp) \quad \text{(Eq. 124-8)}$$

$$\text{Sum of System MWh} = \Sigma EGasp + \Sigma PEsp + \Sigma PEunsp - \Sigma SEsp \quad \text{(Eq. 124-9)}$$

Where:

ΣEasp	=	Emissions from owned facilities. Sum of CO_2e emissions from each specified facility/unit in the asset-controlling supplier's fleet (MT of CO_2e).
ΣEGasp	=	Net generation from owned facilities. Sum of net generation for each specified facility/unit in the asset-controlling supplier's fleet for the data year as reported to ecology under this chapter (MWh).
PEsp	=	Electricity purchased from specified sources. Amount of electricity purchased wholesale and taken from specified sources by the asset-controlling supplier for the data year as reported to ecology under this chapter (MWh).
PEunsp	=	Electricity purchased from unspecified sources. Amount of electricity purchased wholesale from unspecified sources by the asset-controlling supplier for the data year as reported to ecology under this chapter (MWh).
SEsp	=	Electricity sold from specified sources. Amount of wholesale electricity sold from specified sources by the asset-controlling supplier for the data year as reported to ecology under this chapter (MWh).
EFsp	=	CO_2e emission factor as defined for each specified facility or unit calculated consistent with (b)(ii) of this subsection (MT CO_2e/MWh).
EFunsp	=	Default emission factor for unspecified sources calculated consistent with (b)(i) of this subsection (MT CO_2e/MWh).

(iv) Calculating GHG emissions of imported electricity for multijurisdictional retail providers. Multijurisdictional retail providers must include emissions and megawatt-hours in the terms below from facilities or units that contribute to a common system power pool. Multijurisdictional retail providers do not include emissions or megawatt-hours in the terms below from facilities or units allocated to serve retail loads in designated states pursuant to a cost allocation methodology approved by the Washington state utilities and transportation commission and the utility regulatory commission of at least one additional state in which the multijurisdictional retail provider provides retail electric service. For multijurisdictional consumer-owned utilities, the cost allocation methodology must be approved by its governing board. Multijurisdictional retail providers must calculate emissions that have a compliance obligation using the following equation:

$$CO_2e_{linked} = (MWhR \times TLR - MWhWSP\text{-}WA - EGWA) \times EFMJRP\text{-}notWA + MWhSP\text{-}notWA \times TLWSP \times EFunsp - CO_2e \quad \text{(Eq. 124-10)}$$

Where:

CO_2e	=	Annual CO_2e mass emissions of imported electricity (MT of CO_2e).

MWhR	=	Total electricity procured by multijurisdictional retail provider to serve its retail customers in Washington, reported as retail sales for Washington state service territory, MWh.
MWhWSP-WA	=	Wholesale electricity procured in Washington state by multijurisdictional retail provider to serve its retail customers in Washington state, as determined by the first point of receipt on a e-tag and pursuant to a cost allocation methodology approved by the Washington state utilities and transportation commission (UTC) and the utility regulatory commission of at least one additional state in which the multijurisdictional retail provider provides retail electric service, MWh. For multijurisdictional consumer-owned utilities, the cost allocation methodology must be approved by its governing board.
MWhWSP-not WA	=	Wholesale electricity imported into Washington state by multijurisdictional retail provider with a final point of delivery in Washington state and not used to serve its Washington state retail customers, MWh.
EFMJRP-not WA	=	Multijurisdictional retail provider system emission factor for out-of-state generation calculated by ecology and consistent with a cost allocation methodology approved by the Washington state utilities and transportation commission and the utility regulatory commission of at least one additional state in which the multijurisdictional retail provider provides retail electric service. For multijurisdictional consumer-owned utilities, the cost allocation methodology must be approved by its governing board.
EFunsp	=	Default emission factor for unspecified sources calculated consistent with this section (MT CO_2e/MWh).
EGWA	=	Net generation measured at the busbar of facilities and units located in Washington state that are allocated to serve its retail customers in Washington state pursuant to a cost allocation methodology approved by the Washington state utilities and transportation commission and the utility regulatory commission of at least one additional state in which the multijurisdictional retail provider provides retail electric service, MWh. For multijurisdictional consumer-owned utilities, the cost allocation methodology must be approved by its governing board.
TL	=	Transmission loss correction factor.
TL WSP	=	1.02 for transmission losses applied to wholesale power.
TL R	=	Estimate of transmission losses from busbar to end user reported by multijurisdictional retail provider.
CO_2e linked	=	Annual CO_2e mass emissions recognized by ecology pursuant to linkage under chapter 70A.65 RCW, as described in chapter 173-446 WAC (MT of CO_2e).

(c) Additional requirements for retail providers, excluding multijurisdictional retail providers. Retail providers must include the following information in the GHG emissions data report for each report year((~~,~~)) in addition to the information identified ((~~in (a)(i), (ii), and (vii) of this subsection~~)) elsewhere in this section.

(i) Retail providers must report Washington state retail sales. ((~~A retail provider who is required only to report retail sales may choose not to apply the verification requirements specified in WAC 173-441-085, if the retail provider deems the emissions data report nonconfidential.~~))

(ii) Retail providers may elect to report the subset of retail sales attributed to the electrification of shipping ports, truck stops, and motor vehicles if metering is available to separately track these sales from other retail sales.

(iii) Retail providers that report as electricity importers or exporters also must separately report electricity imported from specified and unspecified sources by other electric power entities to serve their load, designating the electricity importer. In addition, all imported electricity transactions documented by e-tags where the retail provider is the PSE at the sink must be reported.

(d) Additional requirements for multijurisdictional retail providers. Multijurisdictional retail providers that provide electricity into Washington state at the distribution level must include the following information in the GHG emissions data report for each report year, in addition to the information identified elsewhere in this section.

(i) A report of the electricity transactions and GHG emissions associated with the common power system or contiguous service territory that includes consumers in Washington state. This includes the requirements in this section as applicable for each generating facility or unit in the multijurisdictional retail provider's fleet;

(ii) The multijurisdictional retail provider must include in its emissions data report wholesale power purchased and taken (MWh) from specified and unspecified sources and wholesale power sold from specified sources according to the specifications in this section, and as required for ecology to calculate a supplier-specific emission factor;

(iii) Total retail sales (MWh) by the multijurisdictional retail provider in the contiguous service territory or power system that includes consumers in Washington state;

(iv) Retail sales (MWh) to Washington state customers served in Washington state's portion of the service territory;

(v) Retail sales derived from each centralized electricity market;

(vi) GHG emissions associated with the imported electricity, including both Washington state retail sales and wholesale power imported into Washington state from the retail provider's system, according to the specifications in this section;

(vii) Multijurisdictional retail providers that serve Washington state load must claim as specified power all power purchased or taken from facilities or units in which they have operational control or an ownership share or written power contract;

(viii) Multijurisdictional retail providers that serve Washington state load may elect to exclude information listed in this section when registering claims to specified power from facilities located outside Washington state and participating in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's PURPA Qualifying Facility program.

(e) Additional requirements for asset-controlling suppliers. Owners or operators of electricity generating facilities or exclusive marketers for certain generating facilities may apply for an asset-controlling supplier designation from ecology. Approved asset-controlling suppliers may request that ecology calculate or adopt a supplier-specific emission factor pursuant to this section. To apply for asset-controlling supplier designation, the applicant must:

(i) Meet the requirements in this chapter, including reporting pursuant as applicable for each generating facility or unit in the supplier's fleet;

(ii) Include in its emissions data report wholesale power purchased and taken (MWh) from specified and unspecified sources and wholesale power sold from specified sources according to the specifications in this section, and as required for ecology to calculate a supplier-specific emission factor;

(iii) Retain for verification purposes documentation that the power sold by the supplier originated from the supplier's fleet of facilities and either that the fleet is under the supplier's operational control or that the supplier serves as the fleet's exclusive marketer;

(iv) Provide the supplier-specific ecology identification number to electric power entities who purchase electricity from the supplier's system.

(v) To apply for and maintain asset-controlling supplier status, the entity shall submit as part of its emissions data report the following information, annually:

(A) General business information, including entity name and contact information;

(B) List of officer names and titles;

(C) Data requirements as prescribed by ecology;

(D) A list and description of electricity generating facilities that the reporting entity anticipates will be part of its greenhouse gas report; and

(E) An attestation, in writing and signed by an authorized officer of the applicant, as follows:

(I) "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that I am duly authorized by (name of entity) to sign this attestation on behalf of (name of entity), that (name of entity) meets the definition of an asset-controlling supplier as specified in this section and that the information submitted herein is true, accurate, and complete."

(II) Asset-controlling suppliers must annually adhere to all reporting and verification requirements of this chapter, or be removed from asset-controlling supplier designation. Asset-controlling suppliers will also lose their designation if they receive an adverse verification statement, but may reapply in the following year for redesignation.

(f) Requirements for claims of specified sources of electricity. Each reporting entity claiming specified facilities or units for imported or exported electricity, including deemed market importers, must register its anticipated specified sources with ecology ((~~as part of their greenhouse gas report~~)) pursuant to (f)(i) of this subsection by February 1st following each emissions year to obtain associated emission factors calculated by ecology for use in the emissions data report required to be submitted by the ((~~report submission due date~~)) reporting deadline in WAC 173-441-050 (2)(a) of the same year. ((~~If an operator fails to register a specified source by February 1st for sources used the previous year, the~~)) Specified source operators must use the emission factor provided by ecology for a specified facility or unit in the emissions data report ((~~required to be submitted by the report submission due date in WAC 173-441-050 (2)(a)~~)). Each reporting entity claiming specified facilities or units for imported or exported electricity must also meet requirements in the emissions data report.

(i) Registration information for specified sources. The following information is required:

(A) The facility names and, for specification to the unit level, the facility and unit names.

(B) For sources with a previously assigned ecology identification number, the ecology facility or unit identification number or supplier number published on ecology's website. For newly specified sources, ecology will assign a unique identification number.

(C) If applicable, the facility and unit identification numbers as used for reporting to the ((~~U.S. EPA Acid Rain Program,~~)) U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 98((~~,~~)) and U.S. Energy Information Administration((~~, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's PURPA Qualifying Facility program, as applicable~~)).

(D) The physical address of each facility, including jurisdiction.

(E) ((~~Provide names of facility owner and operator.~~

~~(F) The percent ownership share and whether the facility or unit is under the electricity importer's operational control.~~

~~(G) Total facility or unit gross and net nameplate capacity when the electricity importer is a GPE.~~

~~(H) Total facility or unit gross and net generation when the electricity importer is a GPE.~~

~~(I) Start date of commercial operation and, when applicable, date of repowering.~~

~~(J) GPEs claiming additional capacity at an existing facility must include the implementation date, the expected increase in net generation (MWh), and a description of the actions taken to increase capacity.~~

~~(K)~~)) Designate whether the facility or unit is a newly specified source, a continuing specified source, or was a specified source in the previous report year that will not be specified in the current report year.

((~~(L)~~)) (F) Provide the primary technology or fuel type ((~~as listed below:~~

~~(I) Variable renewable resources by type, defined for purposes of this chapter as pure solar, pure wind, and run-of-river hydroelectricity;~~

~~(II) Hybrid facilities such as solar thermal;~~

~~(III) Hydroelectric facilities ≤ 30 MW, not run-of-river;~~

~~(IV) Hydroelectric facilities ≥ 30 MW;~~

~~(V) Geothermal binary cycle plant or closed loop system;~~

~~(VI) Geothermal steam plant or open loop system;~~

~~(VII) Units combusting biomass-derived fuel, by primary fuel type;~~

~~(VIII) Nuclear facilities;~~

~~(IX) Cogeneration by primary fuel type;~~

~~(X) Fossil sources by primary fuel type;~~

~~(XI) Co-fired fuels;~~

~~(XII) Municipal solid waste combustion;~~

~~(XIII) Other.~~

~~(ii) Additional information for specified sources. For each claim to a specified source of electricity, the electricity importer must indicate whether one or more of the following descriptions applies:~~

~~(A) Deliveries from new facilities. Specified source of electricity is first registered pursuant to this section and delivered by an electricity importer within 12 months of the start date of commercial operation and the electricity importer making a claim in the current data year is either a GPE or purchaser of electricity under a written power contract;~~

~~(B) Deliveries from existing facilities with additional capacity. Specified source of electricity is first registered pursuant to this~~

~~section and delivered by a GPE within 12 months of the start date of an increase in the facility's generating capacity due to increased efficiencies or other capacity increasing actions~~)).

((~~(iii)~~)) (ii) Additional information for deemed market importers for claims of specified sources of electricity. To receive a positive verification statement upon verification for claims of specified imports from a centralized electricity market, the reporting entity must be able to demonstrate to ecology's satisfaction that the market operator designated, assigned, deemed, or otherwise attributed energy from those resources to Washington. The reporting entity may demonstrate proof of such attribution by settlement records or other information such as that provided by the market operator to the market participant showing that energy offered by the deemed market importer was attributed to Washington. This provision of records and other information must be submitted to ecology by the reporting entity in a manner designated by ecology by May 1st for electricity transactions involving centralized electricity markets in the previous calendar year.

(g) Additional requirements for market purchasers. Market purchasers must include the following information in the GHG emissions data report for each report year, in addition to the information identified elsewhere in this section.

(i) Total annual electricity purchased (MWh) from each centralized electricity market. For entities participating in EDAM, entities should report based on the results in the WEIM, which is where CAISO markets transactions are settled.

(ii) Total Washington retail sales (MWh) of each load-serving entity in its electrical distribution service territory.

(h) For electric power entities who report greenhouse gas emissions less than 10,000 $MTCO_2e$ annually, ecology may accept existing reports and disclosures that meet the requirements of this section. If ecology determines that existing reports and disclosures meet the requirements of this section, they will also be subject to third-party verification requirements of WAC 173-441-085.

(4) **Recordkeeping.** GHG inventory program for electric power entities that import or export electricity. In lieu of a GHG monitoring plan, electric power entities that import or export electricity must prepare GHG inventory program documentation that is maintained and available for verifier review and ecology audit pursuant to the recordkeeping requirements of this section. The following information is required:

(a) Information to allow the verification team to develop a general understanding of entity boundaries, operations, and electricity transactions;

(b) Reference to management policies or practices applicable to reporting pursuant to this section;

(c) List of key personnel involved in compiling data and preparing the emissions data report;

(d) Training practices for personnel involved in reporting delivered electricity and responsible for data report certification, including documented training procedures;

(e) Query of e-tag source data to determine the quantity of electricity (MWh) imported, exported, and wheeled for transactions in which they are the purchasing-selling entity on the last physical path segment that crosses the border of Washington state, access to review the raw e-tag data, a tabulated summary, and query description;

(f) Reference to other independent or internal data management systems and records, including written power contracts and associated verbal or electronic records, full or partial ownership, invoices, reports and statements from market operators, and settlements data used to document whether reported transactions are specified or unspecified and whether the requirements for adjustments to covered emissions of chapter 70A.65 RCW, as described in chapter 173-446 WAC are met;

(g) Description of steps taken and calculations made to aggregate data into reporting categories required pursuant to this section;

(h) Records of preventive and corrective actions taken to address ((~~verifier~~)) verification body and ecology findings of past nonconformances and material misstatements;

(i) Log of emissions data report modifications made after initial certification; and

(j) A written description of an internal audit program that includes emissions data report review and documents ongoing efforts to improve the GHG inventory program.

RDS-7120.3

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-010 Purpose. (1) The purpose of this chapter is to implement the provisions of the GHG emissions cap and invest program created by RCW 70A.65.060 through 70A.65.210, 70A.65.310, 70A.65.320, and 70A.65.400. The provisions of the cap and invest program implemented by this chapter establish a declining cap on GHG emissions from covered entities consistent with the limits established in RCW 70A.45.020, and a program to track, verify, and enforce compliance with the cap through the use of compliance instruments.

(2) Ecology will engage with the environmental justice council. Ecology acknowledges and recognizes there are communities that have historically borne the disproportionate impacts of environmental burdens and that now bear the disproportionate negative impacts of climate change, and the legislature specifically empowered the environmental justice council to provide recommendations to ecology on the cap and invest program.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 24-24-087, filed 12/3/24, effective 1/3/25)

WAC 173-446-020 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise. For those terms not listed in this section, the definitions found in chapters 173-441 and 173-446A WAC apply in this chapter.

"Additional" means, in the context of the offset provisions of this rule, greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals that exceed any greenhouse gas reduction or removals otherwise required by law, regulation or legally binding mandate, and that exceed any greenhouse

gas reductions or removals that would otherwise occur in a business-as-usual scenario.

"Adverse offset verification statement" means an offset verification statement rendered by a verification body attesting that the verification body cannot say with reasonable assurance that the submitted offset project data report is free of an offset material misstatement, or that it cannot attest that the offset project data report conforms to the requirements of this chapter or applicable compliance offset protocol.

"Affiliated registered entities" means a group of registered entities ((~~in~~)) with a direct ((~~or indirect~~)) corporate association.

"Aggregation" means, in the context of offsets, a grouping of offset projects carried out according to the same compliance offset protocol and under the responsibility of the same offset project developer or operator.

"Allowance" means an authorization to emit up to one metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent.

"Allowance price containment reserve" means an account maintained by ecology with allowances available for sale through separate reserve auctions at predefined prices to assist in containing compliance costs for covered and opt-in entities registered in Washington's program in the event of unanticipated high costs for compliance instruments.

"Annual allowance budget" means the total number of GHG allowances allocated for auction and distribution for one calendar year by ecology.

"Asset controlling supplier" or "ACS" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

"Auction" means the process of selling GHG allowances by offering them up for bid, taking bids, and then distributing the allowances to winning bidders.

"Auction floor price" means a price for allowances below which bids at auction are not eligible to be accepted.

"Auction purchase limit" means the ((~~limit on the~~)) maximum number of allowances ((~~one~~)) that a registered entity or a group of affiliated registered entities may purchase from the share of allowances sold at an auction.

"Auction settlement price" means the price announced by ecology at the conclusion of each auction that all successful bidders pay for each allowance.

"Authorized project designee" means an entity authorized by an offset project operator to act on behalf of the offset project operator. The authorized project designee must be a primary account representative or alternate account representative on the offset project operator's holding account.

"Balancing authority" means the responsible party that integrates resource plans ahead of time, maintains load-interchange generation balance within a balancing authority area, and supports interconnection frequency in real time.

"Balancing authority area" means the collection of generation, transmission, and load within the metered boundaries of a balancing authority. A balancing authority maintains load-resource balance within this area.

"Banking" means the holding of compliance instruments from one compliance period for the purpose of sale or use for compliance in a future compliance period.

"Best available technology" or "BAT" means a technology or technologies that will achieve the greatest reduction in GHG emissions,

taking into account the fuels, processes, and equipment used by facilities to produce goods of comparable type, quantity, and quality. Best available technology must be technically feasible, commercially available, economically viable, not create excessive environmental impacts, and be compliant with all applicable laws while not changing the characteristics of the good being manufactured.

"Biomass" means nonfossilized and biodegradable organic material originating from plants, animals, and microorganisms, including products, by-products, residues, and waste from agriculture, forestry, and related industries as well as the nonfossilized and biodegradable organic fractions of municipal wastewater and industrial waste, including gases and liquids recovered from the decomposition of nonfossilized and biodegradable organic material.

"Biomass-derived fuels," "biomass fuels," or "biofuels" means fuels derived from biomass that have at least ((~~40~~)) 30 percent lower GHG emissions based on a full life-cycle analysis when compared to petroleum fuels for which biofuels are capable as serving as a substitute, as determined pursuant to WAC 173-441-122.

"Bundled transaction" means the retail sale of two or more products, except real property or services to real property, where:

(a) The products are otherwise distinct and identifiable; and

(b) The products are sold for one nonitemized price.

A bundled transaction does not include the sale of any products in which the sale price varies or is negotiable, based on the selection by the purchaser of the products included in the transaction.

"Business-as-usual scenario" means, in the context of offsets, the set of conditions reasonably expected to occur within the offset project boundary in the absence of the financial incentives provided by offset credits, taking into account all current laws and regulations, as well as current economic and technological trends.

"Cap and invest consultant or advisor" means an individual or party that meets the criteria in WAC 173-446-056.

"Carbon dioxide equivalents" or "CO_2e" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

"Carbon dioxide removal" or "greenhouse gas removal" means deliberate human activities removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and durably storing it in geological, terrestrial, or ocean reservoirs, or in products. "Carbon dioxide removal" includes existing and potential anthropogenic enhancement of biological or geochemical sinks and including, but not limited to, carbon mineralization and direct air capture and storage.

"Centralized electricity market" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

((~~"Closed electricity importer" means an electricity importer that has elected to permanently stop providing or importing electric power into Washington.~~))

"Closed facility" means a facility in Washington at which the current owner or operator has elected to permanently stop production and will no longer be an emissions source.

((~~"Closed supplier" means a supplier that has elected to permanently stop supplying any of the materials that trigger coverage as a supplier under chapter 70A.65 RCW and this chapter.~~))

"Compliance instrument" means an allowance or offset credit issued by ecology or by an external GHG emissions trading program to which Washington has linked its cap and invest program. One compliance instrument is equal to one metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent.

"Compliance obligation" means the requirement to submit to ecology the number of compliance instruments equivalent to a covered or opt-in entity's covered emissions during the compliance period.

"Compliance offset protocol" means an offset protocol adopted by ecology.

"Compliance period" means the four-year period for which the compliance obligation is calculated for covered entities, until Washington links with an external GHG emissions trading program. Starting on the linkage effective date, ecology will synchronize Washington's compliance periods with those of the linked jurisdiction(s) and compliance periods shall be: January 1, 2027, through December 31, 2028; January 1, 2029, through December 31, 2030; January 1, 2031, through December 31, 2033; each subsequent compliance period will alternate between a duration of two calendar years and three calendar years.

"Conservative" means, in the context of offsets, utilizing project baseline assumptions, emission factors, and methodologies that are more likely than not to understate net GHG reductions or GHG removal enhancements for an offset project to address uncertainties affecting the calculation or measurement of GHG reductions or GHG removal enhancements.

"Control person" means a director, officer, or any similar individual granted authority to make legally binding decisions on behalf of, or to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a covered entity, opt-in entity, utility, exchange clearing house, or general market participant. This includes partners with over 10 percent control over the partnership, including limited partners or general partners.

"Cost burden" means the impact on rates or charges to customers of electric utilities in Washington for the incremental cost of electricity service to serve load due to the compliance cost for GHG emissions caused by the program. Cost burden includes administrative costs from the utility's participation in the program.

"Covered emissions" means the emissions described in WAC 173-446-040 for which a covered entity has a compliance obligation under this chapter.

"Covered entity" means a person that is designated by ecology as subject to this chapter as specified in WAC 173-446-030 or 173-446-060. Each facility, supplier, or first jurisdictional deliverer serving as an electricity importer is a separate covered entity.

"Crediting baseline" refers to the reduction of absolute GHG emissions below the business-as-usual scenario after the imposition of greenhouse gas emission reduction requirements or incentives.

"Crediting period" means the predetermined period of time for which an offset project will remain eligible to be issued ecology offset credits or registry offset credits for verified GHG emission reductions or GHG removal enhancements.

"Curtailed electric power entity" means an electric power entity at which the owner or operator has temporarily suspended operations but for which the owner or operator maintains any necessary permits and retains the option to resume business if conditions become amenable.

"Curtailed facility" means a facility at which the owner or operator has temporarily suspended production but for which the owner or operator maintains operating permits and retains the option to resume production if conditions become amenable.

"Curtailed supplier" means a supplier at which the owner or operator has temporarily suspended operations but for which the owner or

operator maintains any necessary permits and retains the option to resume business if conditions become amenable.

"Deemed market importer" has the same meaning as in WAC 173-441-124.

"Direct corporate association" means ((~~a group of parties~~)) affiliated registered entities that meet the requirements in WAC 173-446-105 to be a direct corporate association.

"Direct environmental benefits in the state" means, in the context of offsets, environmental benefits accomplished through the reduction or avoidance of emissions of any air pollutant in the state or the reduction or avoidance of the release of any pollutant that could have an adverse impact on land or waters of the state.

"Direct GHG emission reduction" means a reduction of GHG emissions from applicable GHG emission sources, GHG sinks, or GHG reservoirs that are under control of an offset project operator or authorized project designee.

"Direct GHG removal enhancement" means a GHG removal enhancement from applicable GHG emission sources, GHG sinks, or GHG reservoirs under control of the offset project operator or authorized project designee.

"Ecology" means the Washington state department of ecology or its agents, including the auction administrator and the financial services administrator retained by ecology pursuant to RCW 70A.65.100(3).

"Electric power entity" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

"Electricity importer" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

"Emissions containment reserve allowance" means a conditional allowance that is withheld from sale at an auction by ecology or its agent to secure additional emissions reductions in the event prices fall below the emissions containment reserve trigger price, or any other allowance placed into the emissions containment reserve.

"Emissions containment reserve trigger price" means the price below which allowances will be withheld from sale at an auction by ecology, as determined by ecology by rule unless ecology has suspended the emissions containment reserve trigger price.

"Emissions obligation" means a component of a compliance obligation for a covered entity or opt-in entity.

"Emissions threshold" means the GHG emission level at or above which a person has a compliance obligation under this chapter.

"Emissions year" means the calendar year in which GHG emissions occur.

"Environmental benefits" means activities that:

(a) Prevent or reduce existing environmental harms or associated risks that contribute significantly to cumulative environmental health impacts;

(b) Prevent or mitigate impacts to overburdened communities or vulnerable populations from, or support community response to, the impacts of environmental harm; or

(c) Meet a community need formally identified to a covered agency by an overburdened community or vulnerable population that is consistent with the intent of chapter 70A.02 RCW.

"Environmental harm" means the individual or cumulative environmental health impacts and risks to communities caused by historic, current, or projected:

(a) Exposure to pollution, conventional or toxic pollutants, environmental hazards, or other contamination in the air, water, and land;

(b) Adverse environmental effects, including exposure to contamination, hazardous substances, or pollution that increase the risk of adverse environmental health outcomes or create vulnerabilities to the impacts of climate change;

(c) Loss or impairment of ecosystem functions or traditional food resources or loss of access to gather cultural resources or harvest traditional foods; or

(d) Health and economic impacts from climate change.

"Environmental impacts" means environmental benefits or environmental harms, or the combination of environmental benefits and harms, resulting or expected to result from a proposed action.

"Environmental justice council" means the council established in RCW 70A.02.110.

"Exchange clearing house" means a qualified entity providing clearing services in which the entity takes only temporary possession of compliance instruments for the purpose of clearing transactions between two entities registered either in Washington's cap and invest program or in an external GHG ETS to which Washington is linked. A qualified entity must be a derivatives clearing organization as defined in the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. § 1a) that is registered with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. § 7a-1).

"Expanded EITE facility" means an EITE facility that has implemented a major physical change at the facility that resulted in the covered emissions at the facility being equal to or exceeding 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year for the first time since emissions year 2014 and directly increases the total productive capacity of the facility and/or allows the production of a new manufactured good.

"External ((~~GHG~~)) greenhouse gas emissions trading program" or "external GHG emissions trading system (ETS)" means a government program, other than Washington's program created in this chapter, that restricts GHG emissions from sources outside of Washington and that allows emissions trading.

"Facility" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

"Federal power marketing administration" means any of the four federal power marketing administrations that operate electric systems and sell the electrical output of federally owned and operated hydroelectric dams in the United States.

"First jurisdictional deliverer" means the owner or operator of an electric generating facility in Washington state or an electricity importer.

"Forest buffer account" means a holding account for ecology offset credits issued to forest offset projects. It is used as a general insurance mechanism against unintentional reversals, for all forest offset projects listed under a compliance offset protocol.

"Forest owner" means ((~~the owner of any interest in the real property on which a forest offset project is located, excluding government agency or other third-party beneficiaries of conservation easements. Generally, a forest owner is the owner in fee of the real property on which a forest offset project is located. In some cases, one party may be the owner in fee while another party may have an interest in the trees or the timber on the property, in which case all parties with interest in the real property are collectively considered~~

~~the forest owners; however, a single forest owner must be identified as the offset project operator~~)), in the context of offsets, a corporation or other legally constituted entity, tribe, city, county, state agency, individual(s), or a combination thereof that has legal control of any amount of forest carbon within the project area. Control of forest carbon means the forest owner has the legal authority to effect changes to forest carbon quantities, e.g., through timber rights or other forest management or land-use rights. Control of forest carbon occurs through fee ownership and/or deeded encumbrances, such as conservation easements.

"General market participant" means a registered entity that is not identified as a covered entity or an opt-in entity that is registered in the program registry and intends to purchase, hold, sell, or voluntarily retire compliance instruments.

"Greenhouse gas" or "GHG" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

"Greenhouse gas emission reduction" or "GHG emission reduction" or "greenhouse gas reduction" or "GHG reduction" means a calculated decrease in GHG emissions relative to a project baseline over a specified period of time.

"Greenhouse gas emissions source" or "GHG emissions source" means, in the context of offsets, any type of emitting activity that releases greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

"Greenhouse gas removal enhancement" or "GHG removal enhancement" means a calculated increase in GHG removals relative to a project baseline.

"Greenhouse gas reservoir" or "GHG reservoir" means a physical unit or component of the biosphere, geosphere, or hydrosphere with the capability to store, accumulate, or release a GHG removed from the atmosphere by a GHG sink or a GHG captured from a GHG emission source.

"Greenhouse gas sink" or "GHG sink" means a physical unit or process that removes a GHG from the atmosphere.

"Holding limit" means the maximum number of allowances that may be held for use or trade by a registered entity or by all members of a direct corporate association at any one time.

"Imported electricity" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

"Indirect corporate association" means a group of parties that meet the requirements in WAC 173-446-105 to be an indirect corporate association.

"Initial crediting period" means the crediting period that begins with the first day of the first reporting period which receives a positive offset or qualified positive offset verification statement and has that offset verification statement approved by ecology.

"Intentional reversal" means any reversal, except as provided below, which is caused by a forest owner's negligence, gross negligence, or willful intent, including harvesting, development, and harm to the area within the offset project boundary, or caused by approved growth models overestimating carbon stocks. A reversal caused by an intentional back burn set by, or at the request of, a local, state, or federal fire protection agency for the purpose of protecting forestlands from an advancing wildfire that began on another property through no negligence, gross negligence, or willful misconduct of the forest owner is not considered an intentional reversal but, rather, an unintentional reversal. Receiving adverse offset verification statements on two consecutive offset verifications after the end of the final crediting period will be considered an intentional reversal.

"Lead offset verifier" means a party that has met all the requirements in WAC 173-441-085(7) and who may act as the lead verifier of an offset verification team providing offset verification services or as a lead verifier providing an independent review of offset verification services rendered.

"Lead offset verifier independent reviewer" or "independent offset reviewer" means a lead offset verifier within a verification body who has not participated in conducting offset verification services for an offset project developer or authorized project designee for the current offset project data report and who provides an independent review of offset verification services rendered for an offset project developer or authorized project designee as required in WAC 173-446-530. The independent reviewer is not required to also meet the requirements for a sector specific or offset project specific verifier.

"Leakage" means a reduction in emissions of GHGs within the state that is offset by a directly attributable increase in GHG emissions outside the state's territorial boundaries and outside the geography of ((~~another jurisdiction with a linkage agreement with Washington~~)) a linked jurisdiction.

"Limits" means the GHG emissions reductions required by RCW 70A.45.020.

"Linkage" or "link" means a bilateral or multilateral decision under a linkage agreement between GHG market programs to accept compliance instruments issued by a ((~~participating~~)) linked jurisdiction to meet the obligations of regulated entities in ((~~a partner~~)) another linked jurisdiction and to otherwise coordinate activities to facilitate operation of a joint market. For each linkage, ecology will determine the linkage effective date through the process described in WAC 173-446-090.

"Linkage agreement" means a nonbinding agreement that connects two or more GHG market programs and articulates a mutual understanding of how the participating jurisdictions will work together to facilitate a connected GHG market.

"Linkage effective date" means the date at which ecology will begin accepting compliance instruments from a linked jurisdiction to meet a compliance obligation in Washington pursuant to WAC 173-446-600, and the date ecology will allow compliance instruments issued by ecology to be used to meet a regulatory obligation in the linked jurisdiction. For each linkage, ecology will determine the linkage effective date through the process described in WAC 173-446-090.

"Linked jurisdiction" means a jurisdiction with which Washington has entered into a linkage agreement and for which the linkage has become effective pursuant to the effective date set by ecology under WAC 173-446-090.

"Market position" means the combination of the current and/or expected holdings of compliance instruments by a registered entity and the current and/or expected covered emissions of that registered entity. Knowledge of a general market participant's current and/or expected holdings of compliance instruments is knowledge of the general market participant's market position.

"Market sensitive information" means:

(a) Information related to ((~~registered~~)) entities registered in Washington's program or in an external GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction, or their participation in the cap and invest program or an external GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction, that is not otherwise public-

ly available, ((~~and for which ecology determines that the public interest in disclosure is outweighed by the public interest served by maintaining the confidentiality of such information, on the basis that~~)) where:

(i) Its disclosure would be reasonably expected to have an effect on the price or value of allowances or offset credits; and/or

(ii) Its disclosure would be reasonably expected to enable ((~~a registered~~)) an entity to engage in market manipulation such as bidder collusion, market cornering, or extortion of other market participant; and/or

(iii) The information relates to processes or production unique to a registered entity and its disclosure is likely to adversely affect the competitive position of such owner or operator if released to the public or to a competitor.

(b) Ecology may choose to release such information if it determines that the public interest in disclosure outweighs the public interest served by maintaining the confidentiality of such information.

(c) "Market sensitive information" does not include data reported under chapter 173-441 WAC, except to the extent that the disclosure of such data for a particular emission year at any time prior to November 15th of the following calendar year would enable ((~~a registered~~)) an entity to engage in market manipulation. "Market sensitive information" also does not include anonymized information about the contents of registered entities' holding accounts that is publicly displayed pursuant to RCW 70A.65.090 (7)(b), except to the extent that the disclosure of such information that is less than 45 days old would enable ((~~a registered~~)) an entity to engage in market manipulation.

"Multijurisdictional consumer-owned utility" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

"Multijurisdictional electric company" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

"NERC e-tag" or "e-tag" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

"Offset credit" means a tradable compliance instrument that represents an emissions reduction or emissions removal of one metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent.

"Offset material misstatement" means a discrepancy, omission, misreporting, or aggregation of the three, identified in the course of offset verification services that leads an offset verification team to conclude that an offset project data report contains errors resulting in an overstatement of the reported total GHG emission reductions or GHG removal enhancements by greater than five percent. Discrepancies, omissions, or misreporting, or an aggregation of the three, that result in an understatement of total reported GHG emission reductions or GHG removal enhancements in the offset project data report is not an offset material misstatement.

"Offset project" means a project that reduces or removes GHG that are not covered emissions under this chapter.

"Offset project boundary" is defined by and includes all GHG emission sources, GHG sinks, and GHG reservoirs that are affected by an offset project and under control of the offset project operator or authorized project designee. GHG emissions sources, GHG sinks or GHG reservoirs not under control of the offset project operator or authorized project designee are not included in the offset project boundary.

"Offset project data report" means the report prepared by an offset project operator or authorized project designee each reporting period that provides the information, documentation, and attestations

required by this chapter or a compliance offset protocol. An unattested report is not a valid offset project data report, and therefore cannot be used to satisfy any deadlines regarding submittal of an offset project data report.

"Offset project listing" or "listing" means the information, documentation, and attestations required by this chapter or a compliance offset protocol that an offset project operator or authorized project designee has submitted to ecology or an offset project registry, and that has been reviewed for completeness by ecology and/or the offset project registry and publicly listed by ecology or the offset project registry for an initial or renewed crediting period. An offset project listing must include the attestations required by this chapter in order to be considered complete by ecology or the offset project registry.

"Offset project operator" means the party(ies) with legal authority to implement the offset project. Only a primary account representative or alternate account representative may sign listing documents, an offset project data report, a request for issuance, or attestations on behalf of the offset project operator.

"Offset project registry" means a party that meets the requirements of this chapter and is approved by ecology that lists offset projects, collects offset project data reports, facilitates verification of offset project data reports, and issues registry offset credits for offset projects being implemented using a compliance offset protocol.

"Offset protocols" means a set of procedures and standards to quantify GHG reductions or GHG removals achieved by an offset project.

"Offset verification" means a systematic, independent, and documented process for evaluation of an offset project operator's or authorized project designee's offset project data report against ecology compliance offset protocols and this chapter for calculating and reporting project baseline emissions, project emissions, GHG reductions, and GHG removal enhancements.

"Offset verification body" means a firm accredited or recognized by ecology, which is able to render an offset verification statement and provide offset verification services for offset project operators or authorized project designees subject to providing an offset project data report under this chapter.

"Offset verification services" means services provided during offset verification, including reviewing an offset project operator's or authorized project designee's offset project data report, verifying its accuracy according to the standards specified in WAC 173-446-535 and the applicable compliance offset protocol, assessing the offset project operator's or authorized project designee's compliance with this chapter and applicable compliance offset protocol, and submitting an offset verification statement to ecology or an offset project registry.

"Offset verification statement" means the final statement rendered by a verification body attesting whether an offset project operator's or authorized project designee's offset project data report is free of an offset material misstatement, and whether the offset project data report conforms to the requirements of this chapter and applicable compliance offset protocol, and containing the attestations required pursuant to this chapter.

"Offset verification team" means all parties working for a verification body, including all subcontractors, to provide offset verifi-

cation services for an offset project operator or authorized project designee.

"Opt-in entity" means a party responsible for greenhouse gas emissions that is not a covered entity but voluntarily participates in the program as authorized under RCW 70A.65.090(3).

"Overburdened community" means a geographic area where vulnerable populations face combined, multiple environmental harms and health impacts or risks due to exposure to environmental pollutants or contaminants through multiple pathways, which may result in significant disparate adverse health outcomes or effects.

"Overburdened community" includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Highly impacted communities as defined in RCW 19.405.020;

(b) Communities located in census tracts that are fully or partially on "Indian country" as defined in 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1151; and

(c) Populations, including Native Americans or immigrant populations, who may be exposed to environmental contaminants and pollutants outside of the geographic area in which they reside based on the populations' use of traditional or cultural foods and practices, such as the use of resources, access to which is protected under treaty rights in ceded areas, when those exposures in conjunction with other exposures may result in disproportionately greater risks, including risks of certain cancers or other adverse health effects and outcomes.

(d) Overburdened communities identified by ecology shall include the same communities as those identified by ecology through its process for identifying overburdened communities under RCW 70A.02.010.

"Party" means an individual, person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, limited liability company, company, or government agency.

"Permanent" means, in the context of offsets, either that GHG reductions and GHG removal enhancements are not reversible, or when GHG reductions and GHG removal enhancements may be reversible, that mechanisms are in place to replace any reversed GHG emission reductions and GHG removal enhancements to ensure that all credited reductions endure for at least the length of time specified in the associated offset protocol.

"Person" includes: An owner or operator of a facility; a supplier; or an electric power entity.

"Physical address" means an address for a physical presence, such as an office location, a rental space, or a residence, where an employee, control person, or owner primarily conducts their day-to-day business activities. A post office box is not a physical address.

"Point of delivery" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

"Positive offset verification statement" means an offset verification statement rendered by a verification body attesting that the verification body can say with reasonable assurance that the submitted offset project data report is free of an offset material misstatement and that the offset project data report conforms to the requirements of this chapter and applicable compliance offset protocol.

"Price ceiling unit" means a unit issued at a fixed price by ecology for the purpose of limiting price increases and funding further investments in GHG reductions.

"Process unit" means the equipment assembled and connected by pipes and ducts to process raw materials and to manufacture either a final or intermediate product used in the on-site production of other products. The process unit also includes the purification of recovered byproducts.

"Program" means the GHG emissions cap and invest program created by chapter 70A.65 RCW and implemented pursuant to this chapter.

"Program registry" means the data system in which covered entities, opt-in entities, and general market participants are registered and in which compliance instruments are recorded and tracked.

"Project baseline" means, in the context of a specific offset project, a conservative estimate of business-as-usual GHG emission reductions or GHG removal enhancements for the offset project's GHG emission sources, GHG sinks, or GHG reservoirs within the offset project boundary.

"Qualified positive offset verification statement" means an offset verification statement rendered by a verification body attesting that the verification body can say with reasonable assurance that the submitted offset project data report is free of an offset material misstatement, but the offset project data report may include one or more nonconformance(s) with this chapter and applicable compliance offset protocol which do not result in an offset material misstatement. Nonconformance, in this context, does not include disregarding the explicit requirements of this chapter or applicable compliance offset protocol and substituting alternative requirements not approved by ecology.

"Registered entity" means a covered entity, opt-in entity, or general market participant that has completed the process for registration in the program registry.

"Registration applicant" means a covered entity, opt-in entity, or general market participant that is applying to register in the program registry.

"Registry offset credit" means a credit issued by an offset project registry for a GHG reduction or GHG removal enhancement of one metric ton of CO_2e.

"Reporter" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

"Reporting period" means, in the context of offsets, the period of time for which an offset project operator or authorized project designee quantifies and reports GHG reductions or GHG removal enhancements covered in an offset project data report. An offset project's reporting period is established in the project listing documentation, but may be modified pursuant to WAC 173-446-525(11).

"Retail ((~~electric~~)) load" ((~~has the same meaning as specified in RCW 19.405.020~~)) means the amount of megawatt-hours of electricity delivered in a given calendar year by an electric utility to its Washington retail electric customers and losses associated with the delivery of that electricity.

"Retire" means to permanently remove a compliance instrument such that the compliance instrument may never be sold, traded, used for compliance, or otherwise used again.

"Retirement account" means the account to which ecology transfers compliance instruments that have been surrendered for compliance.

"Sector" means an area of the economy in which a grouping of sources of greenhouse gas emissions share the same or related activity, product, or service.

"Sequestration" means the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and storage of carbon in GHG sinks or GHG reservoirs through physical or biological processes.

"Specified source of electricity" or "specified source" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

"Supplier" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

"Tier 1 price" means the lower of the two prices set by ecology for allowances auctioned from the allowance price containment reserve.

"Tier 2 price" means the higher of the two prices set by ecology for allowances auctioned from the allowance price containment reserve.

"Total program baseline" means the total of covered greenhouse gas emissions from covered entities as established in WAC 173-446-200.

"Tribal lands" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 70A.02.010.

"Unintentional reversal" means, in the context of offsets, any reversal, including wildfires or disease, that is not the result of the forest owner's negligence, gross negligence, or willful intent.

"Unspecified source of electricity" or "unspecified source" has the same meaning as in chapter 173-441 WAC.

"Vintage year" means the annual allowance allocation budget year to which an individual Washington GHG allowance is assigned.

"Voluntary renewable reserve account" or "voluntary renewable electricity reserve account" means a holding account maintained by ecology from which allowances may be retired for voluntary renewable electricity generation, which is directly delivered to the state and has not and will not be sold or used to meet any other mandatory requirements in the state or any other jurisdiction, on behalf of voluntary renewable energy purchasers or end users.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-030 Applicability. All facilities, suppliers, and first jurisdictional deliverers with covered emissions that meet the applicability requirements of this section are covered entities subject to this rule.

(1) Beginning with the first compliance period (emissions years 2023 through 2026) and for all subsequent compliance periods covered entities are:

(a) An owner or operator of a facility, other than a waste to energy facility used by a city or county solid waste management program, whose covered emissions for any calendar year from 2015 through 2022 equal or exceed 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year;

(b) A first jurisdictional deliverer, other than a waste to energy (WTE) facility used by a city or county solid waste management program, that generates electricity in Washington and whose covered emissions associated with this generation for any calendar year equal or exceed 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year;

(c) A first jurisdictional deliverer that imports electricity into Washington, and ((~~whose~~)):

(i) Whose cumulative annual total of covered emissions from emissions year 2025 or any subsequent year associated with ((~~this~~)) the imported electricity ((~~for any calendar year, whether~~)) from specified ((~~or unspecified~~)) sources and qualifying unspecified electricity purchased from a federal power marketing administration, equal or exceed 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. Qualifying unspecified electricity is electricity purchased from a federal power marketing administration pursuant to section 5(b) of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act of 1980, P.L. 96-501, that ecology determines is not from a specified source;

(ii) Whose cumulative annual total of covered emissions from emissions year 2025 or any subsequent year associated with imported electricity from unspecified sources exceeds zero metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year;

(iii) Whose cumulative annual total of covered emissions from emissions year 2023 or 2024 associated with the imported electricity equal or exceed 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year;

(d) Except as noted in WAC 173-446-040, any supplier of fossil fuel other than natural gas when, for any calendar year from 2015 through 2022, 25,000 metric tons or more of covered emissions of carbon dioxide equivalent per year would result from the full combustion or oxidation of that fuel in Washington;

(e) Except as noted in WAC 173-446-040, any of the following:

(i) A party who supplies natural gas in amounts that would result in exceeding 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent covered emissions for any calendar year from 2015 through 2022 if fully combusted or oxidized.

(ii) A party who is not a natural gas company and has a tariff with a natural gas company to deliver natural gas to an end-use customer in the state in amounts that would result in exceeding 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent covered emissions for any calendar year from 2015 through 2022 if fully combusted or oxidized.

(iii) A party who is an end-use customer in the state who directly purchases natural gas from a party that is not a natural gas company and has the natural gas delivered through an interstate pipeline to a distribution system owned by the purchaser in amounts that would result in exceeding 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent covered emissions for any calendar year from 2015 through 2022 if fully combusted or oxidized.

(2) Beginning with the second compliance period ((~~(emissions years 2027 through 2030)~~)) and for all subsequent compliance periods, covered entities also include any owner or operator of a waste to energy facility used by a county or city solid waste management program whose covered emissions in any year from 2023 through 2025 equal or exceed 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

(3) Beginning with the third compliance period ((~~(emissions years 2031 through 2034)~~)) and for all subsequent compliance periods, covered entities also include a railroad company, as defined in RCW 81.04.010, whose covered emissions equal or exceed 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year for the year((~~s~~)) 2027 ((~~through 2029~~)) or 2028.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 24-24-087, filed 12/3/24, effective 1/3/25)

WAC 173-446-040 Covered emissions. (1) Reported emissions. Covered emissions are GHG emissions reported under chapter 173-441 WAC except as modified in subsections (2) through (4) of this section. Covered emissions:

(a) Are calculated on a calendar year basis using chapter 173-441 WAC;

(b) Include emissions of all GHGs identified in WAC 173-441-040;

(c) Are expressed in units of CO_2e as calculated using chapter 173-441 WAC; and

(d) Must be based on any assigned emissions level under WAC 173-441-086.

(2) Exemptions.

(a) Covered emissions do not include the following emissions reported under chapter 173-441 WAC:

(i) Carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of biomass, renewable fuels of biogenic origin, or biofuels from any facility, supplier, or first jurisdictional deliverer. Emissions of other GHGs related to the combustion of biomass or biofuels are not exempt.

(ii) GHG emissions from the following facilities:

(A) A coal-fired electric generation facility exempted from additional GHG limitations, requirements, or performance standards under RCW 80.80.110; or

(B) Facilities with North American industry classification system code 92811 (national security).

(C) Municipal solid waste landfills that are subject to, and in compliance with, chapter 70A.540 RCW.

(iii) Sequestered carbon dioxide when it can be demonstrated to ecology's satisfaction that it qualifies as permanent sequestration, as defined in WAC 173-407-110, either through long-term geologic sequestration or by conversion into long-lived mineral form.

(b) The following supplier emissions are not covered emissions if the supplier can demonstrate to ecology's satisfaction as specified under WAC 173-441-122 (5)(d)(xi) that the emissions originate from:

(i) The combustion of the following fuels, if demonstrated to ecology's satisfaction that they are used for aviation purposes:

(A) Kerosene-type jet fuel; and

(B) Aviation gasoline.

(ii) Watercraft fuels supplied in Washington that are not combusted inside Washington or in waters under the jurisdiction of Washington:

(A) The following fuels may be assumed to be watercraft fuels combusted outside of waters under the jurisdiction of Washington:

(I) Residual fuel oil No. 5 (navy special); and

(II) Residual fuel oil No. 6 (a.k.a. bunker C).

(B) For all other fuels, including distillate No. 2 and distillate fuel oil No. 4, to qualify for this exemption, suppliers must demonstrate to ecology's satisfaction both that the fuels are used in watercraft and that they are combusted outside of waters under the jurisdiction of Washington.

(iii) Motor vehicle fuel or special fuel used exclusively for agricultural purposes by a farm fuel user as described in WAC 173-441-122 (5)(d)(xi)(C). Prior to January 1, 2030, this exemption is available whether motor vehicle fuel or special fuel is used to propel a motor vehicle or not. Beginning on January 1, 2030, this exemption only applies to motor vehicle fuel or special fuel that the farm fuel user uses to propel a motor vehicle.

(iv) ((~~Fuels~~)) Motor vehicle fuel or special fuel used for transporting agricultural products on public highways ((~~if it meets the requirements in RCW 82.08.865~~)) as described in WAC 173-441-122 (5)(d)(xi)(C). This exemption is in effect for emissions years 2023 through ((~~2027~~)) 2029 and is not available for emissions after ((~~2027~~)) 2029.

(v) Products listed in Table MM-1 of 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Subpart MM as adopted in chapter 173-441 WAC when the supplier can demonstrate to ecology's satisfaction that the product is not combusted or oxidized. All products listed in Table MM-1, except asphalt and road oil, are by default assumed to be combusted or oxidized unless demonstrated otherwise.

(3) Allotment of covered emissions to avoid double counting or counting emissions from fuels that are delivered outside of Washington including emissions that occur outside the program. The facility, supplier, or first jurisdictional deliverer that reports GHG emissions under chapter 173-441 WAC holds the compliance obligation for the covered emissions it reports unless otherwise provided in this subsection. This subsection provides details on allotment for covered emissions that are potentially attributable to multiple parties and provides direction for allotment when such emissions may be reported by multiple facilities, suppliers, or first jurisdictional deliverers of electricity. This subsection only describes the process for determining which covered or opt-in entity is responsible for a given metric ton of covered emissions after the application of exemptions described in subsection (2) of this section, and does not expand the definition of covered emissions.

(a) Allotment of covered emissions for facilities.

(i) The following GHG emissions are covered emissions for facilities:

(A) Emissions from the on-site combustion of natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas, or liquefied natural gas;

(B) Emissions from the on-site combustion of residual fuel oil No. 5 (navy special), and residual fuel oil No. 6 (a.k.a. bunker C);

(C) Emissions from the on-site combustion of a fuel product where the fuel product was generated or modified on-site and not purchased in its combusted form from a supplier. These fuel products may include, but are not limited to: Refinery gas, still gas, fuel gas, landfill gas, and biogas;

(D) Carbon dioxide collected and supplied off-site that the facility owner or operator cannot demonstrate to ecology's satisfaction is part of the covered emissions of another covered or opt-in entity under this chapter.

(E) Emissions from an electric generating facility in Washington serving as a first jurisdictional deliverer derived from any of the means in (a)(i)(A) through (D) of this subsection except as exempted in subsection (2) of this section; and

(F) All other reported emissions under WAC 173-441-120 are covered emissions for the facility unless otherwise specified in subsection (2) of this section or (a)(ii) of this subsection.

(ii) The following GHG emissions are not covered emissions for facilities:

(A) Emissions from the on-site combustion of any fuel product as described in WAC 173-441-122(5) except those described in (a)(i)(A), (B) or (C) of this subsection;

(B) Carbon dioxide collected and supplied off-site that the facility owner or operator can demonstrate to ecology's satisfaction is part of the covered emissions of another covered or opt-in entity under this chapter.

(b) Allotment of covered emissions for suppliers of natural gas.

(i) The following GHG emissions are covered emissions for suppliers of natural gas:

(A) Emissions from the on-site combustion of natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas, or liquefied natural gas supplied to any facility or supplier of natural gas that is not a covered or opt-in entity under this chapter.

(B) All other reported emissions under WAC 173-441-122(4) are covered emissions for the supplier unless otherwise specified in subsection (2) of this section or (b)(ii) of this subsection.

(ii) The following GHG emissions are not covered emissions for suppliers of natural gas:

(A) Emissions from the on-site combustion of natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas, or liquefied natural gas supplied to any facility, supplier of natural gas, or other party that is a covered or opt-in entity under this chapter.

(B) Emissions that would result from the combustion of fuel products that are produced or imported with a documented final point of delivery outside of Washington and combusted outside of Washington.

(c) Allotment of covered emissions for suppliers of fossil fuels other than natural gas.

(i) The following GHG emissions are covered emissions for suppliers of fossil fuels other than natural gas:

(A) Emissions from the combustion of any fuel product, except those described in (a)(i)(B) or (C) of this subsection; or

(B) All other reported emissions under WAC 173-441-122(5) are covered emissions for the supplier of fossil fuel other than natural gas unless otherwise specified in subsection (2) of this section or (c)(ii) of this subsection.

(ii) The following GHG emissions are not covered emissions for suppliers of fossil fuels other than natural gas:

(A) Emissions from the combustion of fuel products described in (a)(i)(B) or (C) of this subsection;

(B) Emissions from products listed in Table MM-1 of 40 C.F.R. Part 98 Subpart MM as adopted in chapter 173-441 WAC when the supplier is also a refiner and can demonstrate to ecology's satisfaction that the product is used as a noncrude feedstock at a refinery in Washington under their operational control. These noncovered emissions must meet the standards described in Subpart MM, and are calculated using provisions described in Sec. 98.393(b) and subtracted as described in Sec. 98.393(d), which is limited to modifications due to noncrude feedstocks. Emissions occurring at the refinery due to processing the noncrude feedstock are part of the facility's covered emissions. Processed or unprocessed products associated with the previously excluded noncrude feedstocks leaving the refinery are no longer excluded and part of the supplier's covered emissions. Emissions covered under this provision are not also eligible for adjustments due to the product previously being delivered by a position holder or refiner out of an upstream WA terminal or refinery rack prior to delivery out of a second terminal rack.

(C) Emissions that would result from the combustion of fuel products that are produced or imported with a documented final point of delivery outside of Washington and combusted outside of Washington; or

(D) Emissions that are part of the covered emissions of another covered or opt-in entity under this chapter.

(d) Allotment of covered emissions for suppliers of carbon dioxide.

(i) The following GHG emissions are covered emissions for suppliers of carbon dioxide:

(A) Carbon dioxide emissions that the supplier cannot demonstrate to ecology's satisfaction are part of the covered emissions of another covered or opt-in entity under this chapter; or

(B) All other reported emissions under WAC 173-441-122(3) are covered emissions for the supplier of carbon dioxide unless otherwise specified in subsection (2) of this section or (d)(ii) of this subsection.

(ii) The following GHG emissions are not covered emissions for suppliers of carbon dioxide: Carbon dioxide emissions when the supplier can demonstrate to ecology's satisfaction that they are part of the covered emissions of another covered or opt-in entity under this chapter ((~~are not covered emissions for the supplier of carbon dioxide~~)).

(e) Allotment of covered emissions for first jurisdictional deliverers of imported electricity.

(i) GHG emissions associated with imported electricity are covered emissions for the first jurisdictional deliverer serving as the electricity importer for that electricity. The electricity importer is identified through the definition and procedures in ((~~chapter 173-441~~)) WAC 173-441-124.

(ii) ((~~If the electricity importer is a federal power marketing administration over which the state of Washington does not have jurisdiction, and the federal power marketing administration has not voluntarily elected to comply with the program, then the party deemed to be the electricity importer is the next purchasing-selling entity in the physical path on the NERC e-tag, or if there is no additional purchasing-selling entity over which the state of Washington has jurisdiction, then a utility that purchases electricity for use in the state of Washington from that federal power marketing administration or the generation balancing authority. Such a utility or generation balancing authority is a covered entity under this program and has the compliance obligation for the GHG emissions associated with that electricity.~~

~~(iii)~~)) If the electricity importer is a federal power marketing administration over which the state of Washington does not have jurisdiction, the federal power marketing administration may voluntarily elect to ((~~comply with the program in accordance with the requirements of RCW 70A.65.320, and/or under RCW 70A.65.090, either for all sales into Washington, or for resources attributed into Washington in a centralized electricity market for which the federal power marketing administration is the deemed market importer. Upon the opt-in election taking effect, the federal power marketing administration will assume the compliance obligation for covered emissions consistent with its election. If no such election has been made by that federal power marketing administration, then the requirements of (e)(ii) of this subsection apply to the GHG emissions associated with that electricity.~~

~~(iv) For electricity generated by an electric generating facility in Washington where the owner or operator of that facility successfully offers electricity into a centralized electricity market and the electricity is assigned, designated, deemed, or attributed to be serving Washington electric load by the methodologies, processes, or decision algorithms that are put in place by the market operator of that centralized electricity market for purposes of reporting under chapter 173-441 WAC and approved by the department of ecology, the compliance obligation for the GHG emissions associated with that electricity is determined once, based on the emissions reported for that electricity under WAC 173-441-120.~~)) assume the compliance obligation associated with imported electricity, in accordance with WAC 173-446-054. If the

federal power marketing administration has not voluntarily elected to assume the compliance obligation associated with imported electricity, the electricity importer is identified through the definition and procedures in WAC 173-441-124.

(4) Adjustments to covered emissions. Ecology may adjust the covered emissions for any emissions year for a facility, supplier, or first jurisdictional deliverer based on new reported information, a new assigned emissions level under WAC 173-441-086, or to compensate for a change in methodology as described in WAC 173-441-050(4).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-050 Covered and opt-in entity registration. (1) Any ((~~reporter under chapter 173-441 WAC reporting at least 25,000 metric tons of CO_2e covered emissions per calendar year for 2015 or any year thereafter other than a waste to energy facility or a railroad~~)) person that meets the applicability conditions in WAC 173-446-030 or 173-446-060 will receive written notice from ecology that it must register as a covered entity in Washington's cap and invest program. That notice will be sent to the designated representative and alternate designated representative as established under WAC 173-441-060 of each covered entity. To register, each covered entity must follow the registration process provided in subsection (5) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator of any reporter under chapter 173-441 WAC that is not a covered entity may request to be registered in Washington's cap and invest program as an opt-in entity. To register, the opt-in entity must follow the registration process provided in subsection (5) of this section. Upon registration, opt-in entities incur compliance obligations for the GHGs they emit and are subject to the same program requirements as covered entities.

(3) Any party who is not a reporter but is responsible for GHG emissions in Washington may voluntarily participate in the cap and invest program as an opt-in entity. To participate, these opt-in entities must:

(a) Report their GHG emissions to ecology under the voluntary reporting requirements in WAC 173-441-030(5);

(b) Request to be registered in the cap and invest program as an opt-in entity;

(c) Follow the registration process provided in subsection (5) of this section;

(d) Except as provided in (e) of this subsection, make and submit the following attestation, signed by the primary account representative or alternate account representative for the party: "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the party requesting to register as an opt-in entity in Washington's cap and invest program. I certify under penalty of perjury that the facility or facilities, electric power entity or entities, or fuel supplier or suppliers associated with the party, will report the greenhouse gas emissions for which they are responsible in conformance with chapter 173-441 WAC. I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document. I

certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that the statements and information submitted to Ecology are true, accurate, and complete. I consent to the jurisdiction of Washington state, its courts, and the pollution control hearings board for purposes of enforcement of the laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to chapters 173-446 WAC and 70A.65 RCW. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false or misleading statements and attestations, including financial penalties of up to $50,000 for each day that such party is registered in Washington's cap and invest program based on false or misleading information.";

(e) For federally recognized tribes who elect to participate as opt-in entities pursuant to RCW 70A.65.090(5), make and submit the following attestation, signed by the primary account representative or alternate account representative for the tribe: "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the tribal government requesting to register as an opt-in entity in Washington's cap and invest program. I certify under penalty of perjury that the facility or facilities, electric power entity or entities, or fuel supplier or suppliers associated with the tribe, will report the greenhouse gas emissions for which they are responsible in conformance with chapter 173-441 WAC. I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document. I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that the statements and information submitted to Ecology are true, accurate, and complete. The tribal government on whose behalf I am authorized to make this submission has entered into a written agreement, negotiated on an individual basis between ecology and the tribal government, that establishes a dispute resolution process and/or other compliance mechanisms in order to ensure the enforceability of all applicable program requirements. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false or misleading statements and attestations, including financial penalties of up to $50,000 for each day that an entity is registered in Washington's cap and invest program based on false or misleading information.";

(f) Incur compliance obligations for the GHGs they emit and ((~~are~~)) be subject to the same program requirements as covered entities;

((~~(e)~~)) (g) Except as provided in ((~~(f)~~)) (h) of this subsection, consent to regulation by ecology and the jurisdiction of the courts and administrative tribunals of the state of Washington with respect to any judicial or administrative enforcement action commenced by ecology to ensure compliance with the requirements of chapter 70A.65 RCW, RCW 70A.15.2200, chapter 173-441 WAC, and this chapter; and

((~~(f)~~)) (h) For federally recognized tribes who elect to participate as opt-in entities pursuant to RCW 70A.65.090(5), enter into a written agreement, negotiated on an individual basis between ecology and the tribal government, that establishes a dispute resolution process and/or other compliance mechanisms in order to ensure the enforceability of all program requirements applicable to the tribe in its role as an opt-in entity.

(4) Any party receiving notice that it must register as a covered entity that believes it received the notice in error and should not be a covered entity in the program may, within 30 calendar days of receiving ecology's notice, provide a signed written request to ecology

asking ecology to remove it from registration and explaining why. The final determination remains with ecology.

(5) To register, each covered or opt-in entity must comply with the requirements in WAC 173-446-105 through ((~~173-446-130~~)) 173-446-140, and provide the following information to ecology electronically in a format specified by ecology:

(a) Name, contact information, ((~~and~~)) physical and mailing address, and entity type of the party;

(b) Tracking system identification number, if applicable;

(c) ((~~Names and addresses and contact information of the party's directors and officers with authority to make legally binding decisions on behalf of the party, and partners with over 10 percent of control over the partnership, including any individual or entity doing business as the limited partner or general partner~~)) Name, physical address of workplace, mailing address, phone number, and email address of each of the party's control persons as defined in WAC 173-446-020;

(d) Names and contact information for individuals or parties controlling over 10 percent of the beneficial ownership or voting rights attached to all the outstanding voting securities of the party;

(e) ((~~Business number, if one has been assigned by a Washington state agency~~)) Date and place of business registration with a Secretary of State within the United States, and an active file number or ID number assigned by a Secretary of State within the United States, if applicable. If an entity is unable to register with a Secretary of State, then it must submit a certificate of existence or an equivalent certificate from a Secretary of State within the United States. A foreign entity must submit a document of similar import from the official having custody of the entity's records in the entity's jurisdiction of formation. This information is not required for a covered or opt-in entity that is government-operated or tribally owned;

(f) A government issued taxpayer identification number or employer identification number, or for parties located in the United States, a U.S. federal tax employer identification number, if assigned;

(g) ((~~Place and date of incorporation, if applicable;~~

~~(h) Names and contact information for all employees of the party with knowledge of the party's market position (an employee who has knowledge of both the party's current and/or expected holdings of compliance instruments and the party's current and/or expected covered emissions).~~)) Name, physical address of workplace, phone number, email address, and the name of the employer of any individual with knowledge of or access to the party's market position, as defined in WAC 173-446-020. Employees, delegates, and officials of local, state, and federal regulatory agencies who have the ability to gain knowledge of or access to the entity's market positions pursuant to any applicable local, state, or federal rules, orders, or decisions are excluded from this disclosure requirement.

(h) When there is a change to the information the registrant has submitted pursuant to this subsection, registrants must update the registration information within 30 calendar days of the change unless otherwise specified.

(6) The registrant must notify ecology within 10 business days of an exchange clearing house issuing a notice of charges to the registrant or entering into a settlement agreement with an exchange clearing house for conduct involving derivatives or swaps based on compliance instruments for Washington's program or a GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction.

(7) When there is a change to the government-issued taxpayer identification number or employer identification number, or a U.S. federal tax employer identification number, if assigned, that a registrant submitted pursuant to (5) of this section, the registrant must reregister for new accounts within 30 calendar days of the change, and cannot maintain the same tracking system account identification number.

NEW SECTION

WAC 173-446-052 Exchange clearing house registration. (1) An exchange clearing house for derivatives incorporated in the United States may register in the program as a general market participant in order to clear transactions involving compliance instruments. For that purpose, the exchange clearing house must provide and maintain the following information to ecology electronically in a format specified by ecology:

(a) Name, contact information, physical and mailing address of the exchange clearing house;

(b) Date and place of business registration with a Secretary of State within the United States, and an active file number or ID number assigned by a Secretary of State, then it must submit a certificate of existence or an equivalent certificate from a Secretary of State within the United States;

(c) Name, physical address of workplace, mailing address, phone number, and email address of each of the exchange clearing house's control persons as defined in WAC 173-446-020;

(d) Documentation issued by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission confirming that the exchange clearing house is a registered "derivatives clearing organization," stating the date on which the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission began supervision of the exchange clearing house, and identifying the rules to be followed by the exchange clearing house;

(e) A declaration signed by a control person, or a resolution of the board of directors of the exchange clearing house that includes:

(i) A commitment to comply with all applicable requirements and conditions of chapter 70A.65 RCW and this chapter, and consent to the jurisdiction of the courts and administrative tribunals of the state of Washington for purposes of enforcement of such requirements and conditions; and

(ii) An attestation made under penalty of perjury that all information and documents provided are true, accurate, and complete, and that consent has been given for the exchange clearing house to communicate or otherwise transmit such information when necessary for the purposes of compliance with this program or the applicable regulations of a linked jurisdiction.

(2) If an application for registration meets the requirements of this section, ecology will open a clearing house account for the exchange clearing house.

(3) Any change to the information or documents provided under subsection (1) of this section must be communicated to ecology within 30 days of the change and, if the exchange clearing house is changing their account representative(s) or account viewing agent(s), it must notify ecology of these changes immediately.

(4) The exchange clearing house must notify ecology immediately if the clearing house's activities are suspended by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission or if supervision by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ceases. No transaction may be carried out in the clearing house account until ecology receives sufficient documentation establishing that the suspension has been lifted by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission or that new supervision has been established by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission. If compliance instruments are recorded in the clearing house account when supervision is suspended or ceases, ecology will return the compliance instruments to the entity registered in Washington or in an external GHG ETS to which Washington is linked who transferred them into the clearing house account.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-053 Electric utilities registration. (1)(a) In order to receive no cost allowances under WAC 173-446-230, all electric utilities in Washington that ((~~are not required to report GHG emissions under chapter 173-441 WAC or that report fewer than 25,000 MT CO_2e covered emissions per year must register to receive no cost allowances~~)) do not meet the applicability conditions in WAC 173-446-030 and 173-446-060 must register in Washington's cap and invest program.

(b) This subsection does not apply if the electric utility elects, pursuant to WAC 173-446-426, to establish a recurring automated transfer of all its no cost allowances to a federal power marketing administration that voluntarily opts into the program under WAC 173-446-054.

(2) To register, electric utilities must comply with the requirements of WAC 173-446-105 through ((~~173-446-130~~)) 173-446-140 and provide the following information to ecology electronically in a format specified by ecology:

(a) Name, physical and mailing addresses, contact information, and utility type((~~, date and place of incorporation, and ID number assigned by the incorporating agency~~));

(b) ((~~Names, addresses, and contact information of each of the utility's directors and officers with authority to make legally binding decisions on behalf of the utility, and any partners with more than 10 percent of control over the partnership, including any individual or party doing business as a limited partner or general partner~~)) Name, physical address of workplace, mailing address, phone number, and email address of each of the utility's control persons, as defined in WAC 173-446-020;

(c) Names and contact information of all individuals or parties controlling more than 10 percent of the beneficial ownership or voting rights attached to all the outstanding voting securities of the utility;

(d) ((~~A business identification number, if one has been assigned to the utility by a Washington state agency~~)) Date and place of business registration with a Secretary of State within the United States, and an active file number or ID number assigned by a Secretary of State within the United States, if applicable. If an entity is unable to register with a Secretary of State, then it must submit a certifi-

cate of existence or an equivalent certificate from a Secretary of State within the United States. A foreign entity must submit a document of similar import from the official having custody of the entity's records in the entity's jurisdiction of formation. This information is not required for a covered entity or opt-in entity that is government-operated or tribally owned;

(e) A government issued taxpayer or employer identification number, or a U.S. federal tax employer identification number, if one has been assigned to the utility;

(f) Disclosure of all other parties with whom the utility has a direct corporate association or indirect corporate association that must be reported pursuant to WAC 173-446-120 and a brief description of the association(s);

(g) ((~~Names and contact information for all employees of the utility~~)) Name, physical address of workplace, phone number, email address, and name of the employer of any individual with knowledge of or access to the utility's market position ((~~(current and/or expected holdings of compliance instruments and current and/or expected covered emissions)~~)), as defined in WAC 173-446-020. Employees, delegates, and officials of local, state, and federal regulatory agencies who have the ability to gain knowledge of or access to the utility's market positions pursuant to any applicable local, state, or federal rules, orders, or decisions are excluded from this disclosure requirement;

(h) Information required pursuant to WAC 173-446-056 for individuals serving as cap and invest consultants and advisors for registered entities participating in the cap and invest program.

(3) When there is a change to the information registrants have submitted pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, registrants must update the registration information within 30 calendar days of the change.

(4) The registrant must notify ecology within 10 business days of being issued a notice of charges by an exchange clearing house or entering into a settlement agreement with an exchange clearing house for conduct involving derivatives or swaps based on compliance instruments for Washington's program or a GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction.

NEW SECTION

WAC 173-446-054 Federal power marketing administration registration. (1) A federal power marketing administration may elect to voluntarily participate in the program by registering as an opt-in entity pursuant to the requirements of this section.

(2) In registering as an opt-in entity under this section, a federal power marketing administration may assume the compliance obligations associated with either:

(a) All electricity marketed in the state by the federal power marketing administration; or

(b) Only the electricity marketed by the federal power marketing administration in the state through a centralized electricity market.

(3) A federal power marketing administration that voluntarily elects to comply with the program must register with ecology as an opt-in entity at least 90 days prior to January 1st of the calendar year in which the federal power marketing administration will assume the compliance obligations associated with federally marketed electricity in the state.

(4) If a federal power marketing administration registers as an opt-in entity under this section, then beginning January 1st of the calendar year in which the federal power marketing administration assumes the compliance obligations associated with federally marketed electricity in the state, a covered entity or opt-in entity, other than a federal power marketing administration, must not include in its covered emissions the emissions associated with federally marketed electricity in the state for which the federal power marketing administration has assumed the compliance obligation.

(5) To register, the federal power marketing administration must comply with the requirements in WAC 173-446-130, except subsections (1), (4), (6), and (9) through (10), and provide the following information to ecology electronically in a format specified by ecology:

(a) Name, contact information, and physical address of the party;

(b) Tracking system identification number, if applicable;

(c) Names, physical addresses, and contact information of the party's administrators and officers with authority to make legally binding decisions on behalf of the party;

(d) A government issued taxpayer identification number or employer identification number, or for parties located in the United States, a U.S. federal tax employer identification number, if assigned;

(e) Names and contact information for employees of the federal power marketing administration with knowledge of, and decision-making authority related to, the federal power marketing administration's market position, as defined in WAC 173-446-020.

(f) An attestation agreed upon between ecology and the federal power marketing administration, signed by the manager of the account representative, confirming the account representative is an employee of the federal power marketing administration.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-055 General market participants registration. (1) A party not identified as a covered entity or opt-in entity that intends to hold ((~~Washington~~)) compliance instruments may apply to ecology for approval to participate as a general market participant.

(a) The following parties may be general market participants:

(i) An individual, or a party that does not meet the requirements to be a covered entity or an opt-in entity, that intends to purchase, hold, sell, or voluntarily retire compliance instruments;

(ii) An offset project operator that is registered with ecology pursuant to WAC 173-446-520(1). Parties qualifying as general market participants under this subparagraph may hold and transfer to other parties offset credits without needing to fulfill the requirements of WAC 173-446-120. An offset project operator may receive offset credits and/or allowances from another registered entity only to satisfy the requirements for intentional reversals as outlined in WAC 173-446-570. Parties qualifying as general market participants under this subparagraph may also hold allowances, but only after fulfilling and maintaining the requirements of WAC 173-446-120.

(A) In order to qualify as a general market participant under this subsection (a)(ii), the registered entity must provide ecology the offset project registry identification number(s) for the offset project(s) with which the registered entity is associated within 180

days after ecology sets up the registered entity's account per WAC 173-446-150(1). The deadline may be extended at ecology's discretion if the registered entity is seeking but unable to attain a project registry identification number(s) within 180 days for an offset project(s) seeking issuance of ecology offset credits.

(B) If the registered entity is not named in the listing documents for the offset project, a statement must be provided to ecology affirming the registered entity's role in the offset project, signed by the offset project operator or authorized project designee.

(iii) An exchange clearing house that is registered with ecology pursuant to WAC 173-446-052.

(b) An individual registering as a general market participant must ((~~have primary residence in the United States~~)) be a resident of Washington per WAC 173-446-130(9).

(c) Registration and consulting activities. An individual who provides cap and invest consulting services as described in WAC 173-446-056 and who registers as a general market participant in the tracking system must disclose to ecology all ((~~parties~~)) entities registered in Washington's program or in an external GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction for which the individual is providing consulting services.

(i) The disclosure must be made when the individual registers as a general market participant, or within 30 calendar days of initiating the consulting activity if the individual is already registered.

(ii) If the individual is associated with a party providing cap and invest consulting services so that in the course of the individual's duties the individual gains access to the market position of another ((~~registered~~)) entity registered in Washington's program or in an external GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction, then the individual must provide a notarized letter from the associated party providing the cap and invest consulting services, stating that it is aware of the individual's plans to apply as a general market participant in the cap and invest program and attesting that it has conflict of interest policies and procedures in place that prevent the individual from using information gained from the relationship with the party for personal gain in the cap and invest program. Failure to provide a letter with such assurances by the applicable deadline described above in (c)(i) of this subsection will result in suspension, modification, or revocation of the individual's tracking system account.

(d) An individual who is already registered in the tracking system and intends to provide cap and invest program advisory services to other ((~~registered~~)) entities registered in Washington's program or in an external GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction, must disclose to ecology the proposed relationship with the other registered entities and comply with the requirements of (c)(ii) of this subsection prior to providing the advisory services. Failure to provide the letter required by (c)(ii) of this subsection by the deadline will result in suspension, modification, or revocation of the individual's tracking system account.

(e) A party registering as a general market participant must be ((~~located~~)) able to demonstrate their location in the United States, as documented in the registration information provided pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.

(i) Effective January 1, 2028, a general market participant must at all times employ an individual with authority to make legally binding decisions on behalf of the entity that is located in the United States.

(ii) Effective January 1, 2028, a general market participant must at all times have at least two account representatives, each with a primary residence and physical address in the United States. Only an individual registrant who elects to have a combined role pursuant to WAC 173-446-130(1) will not be required to maintain two account representatives located in the United States.

(iii) A general market participant must have a physical address in the United States. The entity must be able to demonstrate that it conducts business in the United States and has an active file number or identification number with a Secretary of State within the United States, if assigned.

(f) Parties not eligible to be general market participants include individuals identified by registered entities pursuant to:

(i) WAC 173-446-120 (1)(c), (d), or (h);

(ii) WAC 173-446-130; WAC 173-446-140; or

(iii) WAC 173-446-056, unless disclosed pursuant to (c) of this subsection; and

(iv) An individual who is an employee of a party subject to the requirements of this chapter or chapter 173-441 WAC.

(2) Restrictions on other parties. The following parties do not qualify to hold compliance instruments and cannot be registered entities:

(a) An offset verifier accredited pursuant to WAC 173-446-535;

(b) An offset verification body accredited pursuant to WAC 173-446-535;

(c) Offset project registries; and

(d) An emissions reporting verifier accredited pursuant to chapter 173-441 WAC.

(3) General market participant registration.

(a) Except as provided in WAC 173-446-052, any party wishing to register as a general market participant must comply with the requirements of WAC 173-446-105 through ((~~173-446-130~~)) 173-446-140 and provide the following information to ecology in a format specified by ecology:

(i) Name, physical and mailing ((~~addresses~~)) address, contact information, and party type((~~, date and place of business incorporation, and government ID numbers associated with the business~~));

(ii) ((~~Names, addresses, and contact information of the general market participant's directors and officers with authority to make legally binding decisions on behalf of the general market participant, and partners with more than 10 percent of control over the partnership, including any individual or party doing business as the limited partner or general partner~~)) Name, physical address of workplace, mailing address, phone number, and email address of each of the general market participant's control persons, as defined in WAC 173-446-020;

(iii) Names and contact information for persons controlling more than 10 percent of the beneficial ownership or voting rights attached to all the outstanding voting securities of the party;

(iv) ((~~A business number, if one has been assigned to the party by a Washington state agency~~)) Date and place of business registration with a Secretary of State within the United States, and an active file number or ID number assigned by a Secretary of State within the United States, if applicable. If an entity is unable to register with a Secretary of State, then it must submit a certificate of existence or an equivalent certificate from a Secretary of State within the United States. A foreign entity must submit a document of similar import from

the official having custody of the entity's records in the entity's jurisdiction of formation. This information is not required for a covered entity or opt-in entity that is foreign, government-operated, or tribally owned;

(v) A government issued taxpayer or employer identification number, or a U.S. federal tax employer identification number, if assigned;

(vi) Disclosure of all other parties with whom the party has a direct corporate association or indirect corporate association that must be reported pursuant to WAC 173-446-120 and a brief description of the association. Parties qualifying as general market participants under subsection (1)(a)(ii) of this section must complete this disclosure before they may hold allowances;

(vii) ((~~Names and contact information for all employees, directors and officers of the party~~)) Name, physical address of workplace, phone number, email address, and the employer of any individual that will have access to or knowledge of the party's market position ((~~(current and/or expected holdings of compliance instruments and current and/or expected covered emissions)~~)), as defined in WAC 173-446-020. Employees, delegates, and officials of local, state, and federal regulatory agencies who have the ability to gain knowledge of or access to the entity's specific market positions pursuant to any applicable local, state, or federal rules, orders, or decisions are excluded from this disclosure requirement;

(viii) Information required pursuant to WAC 173-446-056 for individuals serving as cap and invest consultants and advisors for registered entities participating in the cap and invest program;

(ix) Names and contact information of the National Futures Association registered commodity pool operator or commodity trading advisor that is associated with the entity by contract, employment, or other means;

(x) All individuals and entities registering as a general market participant must submit the following supplemental registration information: The entity's founding and governing agreements, fund prospectus, loan or financing documents, a description of planned market activities, the amount of initial capital funds, the projected capital the entity plans to invest in the carbon market, the source of funds, a statement of compliance per WAC 173-446-400(4) and 173-446-440(5), and any other documents requested by ecology on a case-by-case basis as needed to determine whether the entity's participation in the program conforms with the regulation. All supplemental information submitted must be accompanied with a signed and dated attestation from an account representative. Ecology may, on a case-by-case basis as needed, request a covered entity application submit this supplemental information to ecology within 30 days.

(b) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, any party registering as a general market participant must consent to regulation by ecology and the jurisdiction of the courts and administrative tribunals of the state of Washington with respect to any judicial or administrative enforcement action commenced by ecology to ensure compliance with the requirements of chapter 70A.65 RCW and this chapter.

(c) For federally recognized tribes who elect to participate as general market participants pursuant to RCW 70A.65.090(5), the tribe must enter into a written agreement, negotiated on an individual basis between ecology and the tribal government, that establishes a dispute resolution process and/or other compliance mechanisms in order to en-

sure the enforceability of all program requirements applicable to the tribe in its role as a general market participant.

(d) When there is a change to the information registrants have submitted pursuant to this subsection, the registrants must update the registration information within 30 calendar days of the change.

(4) The registrant must notify ecology within 10 business days of being issued a notice of charges by an exchange clearing house or entering into a settlement agreement with an exchange clearing house for conduct involving derivatives or swaps based on compliance instruments for Washington's program or a GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction.

(5) When there is a change to the government-issued taxpayer identification number or employer identification number, or a U.S. federal tax employer identification number, if assigned, that a registrant submitted pursuant to (3) of this section, the registrant must re-register for a new account within 30 calendar days and cannot maintain the same tracking system account identification number.

(6) If a currently registered general market participant subsequently becomes subject to the requirements in WAC 173-446-030 to be a covered entity, the registered entity will be required to change its entity type to a covered entity within 30 days of reporting emissions to ecology and is subject to a compliance obligation pursuant to WAC 173-446-600.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-056 Cap and invest consultants and advisors. (1) A "cap and invest consultant or advisor" is an individual or party that is providing any of the following services in relation to the cap and invest program or the GHG reporting program to ((~~a registered~~)) an entity registered in Washington or in an external GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction for which the individual or party is not an owner or employee regardless of if the consultant or advisor is acting in the capacity of an offset or emissions verifier:

(a) Designing, developing, implementing, reviewing, or maintaining an inventory or offset project information or data management system for air emissions or development of a forest management plan, or timber harvest plan, unless the review is part of providing GHG offset verification services; or, where applicable, designing, developing, implementing, reviewing, or maintaining electricity or fuel transactions, unless the review is part of providing GHG verification services;

(b) Developing GHG emission factors or other GHG-related engineering analyses, including developing or reviewing a GHG analysis to comply with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) that includes offset project specific information;

(c) Designing energy efficiency, renewable power, or other projects that explicitly identify GHG reductions and GHG removal enhancements as a benefit;

(d) Designing, developing, implementing, internally auditing, consulting, or maintaining an offset project resulting in GHG emission reductions and GHG removal enhancements;

(e) Owning, buying, selling, trading, or retiring shares, stocks, or ecology offset credits, or registry offset credits from an offset project;

(f) Dealing in or being a promoter of Washington offset credits on behalf of an offset project operator, authorized project designee, if applicable, and their technical consultant(s), or where the credits are owned by or the offset project was developed by the reporting party;

(g) Preparing or producing GHG-related manuals, handbooks, or procedures specifically for a reporting party or an offset project operator, authorized project designee, if applicable, and their technical consultant(s);

(h) Providing appraisal services of carbon or GHG liabilities or assets;

(i) Brokering in, advising on, or assisting in any way in carbon or GHG-related markets;

(j) Being directly responsible for developing any health, environment or safety policies for the offset project operator, authorized project designee, if applicable, and their technical consultant(s); or directly managing any health, environment or safety functions for a reporting party;

(k) Bookkeeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements;

(l) Providing any service related to information systems, including International Organization for Standardization 14001 Certification for Environmental Management (ISO 14001 Certification) and energy management systems, including those conforming to ISO 50001, unless those systems will not be part of an emissions verification process and will not be reviewed as part of the offset verification process;

(m) Appraisal and valuation services, both tangible and intangible;

(n) Fairness opinions and contribution-in-kind reports in which the verification body has provided its opinion on the adequacy of consideration in a transaction, unless the resulting services will not be part of the emissions verification process and the information reviewed in formulating the offset verification statement will not be reviewed as part of the offset verification process;

(o) Any actuarially oriented advisory service involving the determination of accounts recorded in financial statements and related accounts;

(p) Any internal audit service that has been outsourced by the reporting party or by the offset project operator, authorized project designee, if applicable, and their technical consultant(s) that relates to the offset project operator's, authorized project designee's, if applicable, and their technical consultant(s)' internal accounting controls, financial systems, or financial statements, unless the systems and data reviewed during those services, as well as the result of those services will not be part of the offset verification process;

(q) Acting as a broker-dealer (registered or unregistered), promoter or underwriter on behalf of a reporting party or an offset project operator, authorized project designee, if applicable, and their technical consultant(s);

(r) Any legal services provided by outside counsel hired by a registered entity and providing legal services related to any of the other services described in this section. Also, any attorney providing nonlegal services, such as brokering, auditing, financial advice, bid strategy, or other services listed in this section; and

(s) Expert services to an emissions reporter or to the offset project operator, authorized project designee, if applicable, and their technical consultant(s) or a legal representative for the pur-

pose of advocating the offset project operator's, authorized project designee's, if applicable, and their technical consultant(s)' interests in litigation or in a regulatory or administrative proceeding or investigation, unless providing factual testimony.

(2) Any Washington registered entity employing cap and invest consultants or advisors must disclose to ecology the following information for each cap and invest consultant or advisor:

(a) Information to identify the cap and invest consultant or advisor, including((÷

~~(i) Name;~~

~~(ii) Contact information;~~

~~(iii) Physical work address of the cap and invest consultant or advisor;~~

~~(iv) Employer, if applicable; and~~

~~(v) Type of service provided~~)) the consultant or advisor's name, phone number, email address, physical and mailing address, type of services provided, and, if applicable, employer name.

(b)(i) The party must disclose the information in (a) of this subsection to ecology((÷

~~(i) With the disclosures required under WAC 173-446-120;~~

~~(ii) Within 30 calendar days of entering into a contract with a cap and invest consultant or advisor; and~~

~~(iii) Within 30 calendar days of a change to the information disclosed on consultants and advisors~~)) within 30 calendar days of entering into a contract with a cap and invest consultant or advisor, including disclosures required under WAC 173-446-120.

(ii) Any changes made to the information disclosed on consultants and advisors must be disclosed to ecology within 30 calendar days.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-060 New or modified covered entities. (1) ((~~Any party that becomes a covered entity under the criteria set forth in any subsequent subsection of this section is required to transfer its first allowances to its compliance account by November 1st of the year following the year in which its covered emissions first equaled or exceeded 25,000 metric tons CO_2e per year.~~

~~(2)~~)) Unless otherwise provided under WAC 173-446-030, any facility, supplier, or first jurisdictional deliverer beginning operation or modified after January 1, 2023, becomes a covered entity in the calendar year in which its covered emissions reach the thresholds listed in WAC 173-446-030, or upon formal notice from ecology that the facility, supplier, or first jurisdictional deliverer is expected to exceed those thresholds, whichever happens first.

((~~(3)~~)) (2) Any waste to energy facility that is used by a county or city solid waste management program and is newly constructed or modified after January 1, 2027, becomes a covered entity in the calendar year in which its emissions reach the thresholds listed in WAC 173-446-030, or upon formal notice from ecology that the facility is expected to exceed those thresholds, whichever happens first.

((~~(4)~~)) (3) Beginning at the start of the third compliance period, any railroad company, as that term is defined in RCW 81.04.010, ((~~that is newly constructed after January 1, 2031,~~)) becomes a covered

entity in the calendar year in which its emissions reach ((~~25,000 metric tons of CO_2e per year~~)) the thresholds listed in WAC 173-446-030, or upon formal notice from ecology that the company is expected to exceed those thresholds, whichever happens first.

((~~(5)~~)) (4) Any facility, supplier, or first jurisdictional deliverer of the types described in WAC 173-446-030(1) that ((~~were~~)) was in operation between 2015 and 2019 but was not required to report emissions for 2015 through 2019, or whose covered emissions in those years were below ((~~25,000 metric tons of CO_2e per year~~)) the thresholds listed in WAC 173-446-030, becomes a covered entity in the calendar year following the year in which its covered emissions first equaled or exceeded ((~~25,000 metric tons of CO_2e per year as reported under chapter 173-441 WAC~~)) the thresholds listed in WAC 173-446-030, or upon formal notice from ecology that the facility, supplier, or first jurisdictional deliverer's covered emissions are expected to exceed ((~~25,000 metric tons of CO_2e per year~~)) the thresholds listed in WAC 173-446-030 for the first year the entity is required to report emissions, whichever happens first.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-070 Exiting the program. (1) When a covered entity reports covered emissions that are below ((~~25,000 metric tons of CO_2e~~)) the thresholds listed in WAC 173-446-030 in any given calendar year during a compliance period, the covered entity continues to have a compliance obligation for all of its covered emissions through the end of that compliance period.

(2) A covered entity may exit the program based on the following:

(a) Except as provided in (b) and (c) of this subsection, when a covered entity reports covered emissions below ((~~25,000 metric tons of CO_2e~~)) the thresholds listed in WAC 173-446-030 for every year during an entire compliance period, or has permanently ceased all processes at the facility requiring reporting under chapter 173-441 WAC, the facility, supplier, or first jurisdictional deliverer is no longer a covered entity as of the beginning of the subsequent compliance period. Even though no longer a covered entity, the facility, supplier, or first jurisdictional deliverer must meet its compliance obligation for covered emissions occurring during any compliance period when it was a covered entity.

(b) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, a covered entity identified in (a) of this subsection will remain a covered entity if ecology provides notice at least 12 months before the end of the compliance period that the facility, supplier, or first jurisdictional deliverer's covered emissions are below the 25,000 metric ton threshold but still within 10 percent of the 25,000 metric ton threshold, and the covered entity must remain a covered entity to ensure equity among all covered entities.

(c) For entities that become covered due to emissions under WAC 173-446-030 (1)(c)(ii), a covered entity identified in (a) of this subsection will remain a covered entity if ecology provides notice at least 12 months before the end of the compliance period that the first jurisdictional deliverer must remain a covered entity to ensure equity among all covered entities.

(d) Whenever a facility, supplier, or first jurisdictional deliverer ceases to be a covered entity, ecology will notify the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the legislature of the name of the facility, supplier, or first jurisdictional deliverer and the reason it is no longer a covered entity.

(3) An opt-in entity may opt out of the program at the end of any compliance period by providing written notice to ecology at least six months prior to the end of the compliance period. The opt-in entity continues to have a compliance obligation through the remainder of the compliance period in which it provided written notice to ecology of its decision to opt out of the program.

(4) A covered or opt-in entity that meets the requirements of exiting the program, or a general market participant that no longer seeks to participate in the program, may request to close its account if all holding accounts are clear of compliance instruments. An entity must not owe a compliance obligation, and an account representative must submit a written request to ecology with the following information:

(a) Requested date for account closure;

(b) Reason for the account closure;

(c) Confirmation that the account balances are zero;

(d) Account representatives will keep access to historical account records so long as the representatives meet the requirements to remain active and designated on the account pursuant to WAC 173-446-130; and

(e) Signed and dated attestation by an account representative pursuant to WAC 173-446-130 (4)(a).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-080 Allowances. (1) Ecology shall create GHG allowances as required to cover the annual allowance budgets determined in WAC 173-446-210.

(2) Ecology shall assign each GHG allowance a unique serial number that identifies the annual allowance budget from which the allowance originates.

(3) Each allowance is of the vintage year of the annual allowance budget from which it comes.

(4) ((~~Older vintage allowances must be retired before newer vintage allowances.~~

~~(5)~~)) Allowances do not expire and may be banked.

((~~(6) Except as provided in this chapter, a covered or opt-in entity may not use an allowance from a future allowance vintage year to meet a current or past compliance obligation.~~))

NEW SECTION

WAC 173-446-090 Linkage. (1) Upon the effective date determined by ecology, ecology will begin to accept compliance instruments issued by any linked jurisdiction to meet a compliance obligation in Washington pursuant to WAC 173-446-600, and ecology will allow compliance in-

struments issued by ecology to be used to meet a regulatory obligation in a linked jurisdiction.

(2)(a) Ecology will provide the initial public notice of the linkage effective date at least 90 days in advance. The public notice will list the names of the linked jurisdictions.

(b) If ecology delays the linkage effective date, ecology must provide a new public notice of the linkage effective date at least 30 days in advance of the new date.

(3) Within 30 days of the initial public notice of the linkage effective date, registered entities and registration applicants must disclose to ecology corporate associations with entities registered in an external GHG ETS of the jurisdictions listed in the public notice.

(4) Starting on the linkage effective date:

(a) A compliance instrument issued by ecology may be used to meet a regulatory obligation within a linked jurisdiction.

(b) A compliance instrument issued by a linked jurisdiction may be used to meet a compliance obligation in Washington.

(c) A compliance instrument may be traded between an entity registered in Washington and an entity registered in an external GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction.

(5) Ecology will provide public notice of any decision by ecology for Washington to withdraw from a linkage agreement.

(6) If a linked jurisdiction takes an official act to revoke, repeal, or indefinitely suspend its ETS program and/or withdraw from the linkage agreement, or is deemed by the other jurisdictions to have withdrawn from the linkage agreement, ecology may suspend or revoke the linkage with that jurisdiction.

(a) During the time period the linkage is suspended, and if the linkage is revoked:

(i) A compliance instrument issued by a jurisdiction(s) with which ecology has suspended or revoked the linkage may be used to meet a compliance obligation in Washington if the compliance instrument was issued prior to the date of the public notice in (c) of this subsection.

(ii) A compliance instrument shall not be traded between an entity registered in Washington and an entity registered in an external GHG ETS of a jurisdiction(s) with which ecology has suspended or revoked the linkage.

(b) Upon ecology's suspension or revocation of linkage, ecology may limit transfers in or out of holding accounts pursuant to WAC 173-446-410, modify auction notices pursuant to WAC 173-446-310, modify holding limits pursuant to WAC 173-446-150, remove and retire allowances from current and future allowance budgets pursuant to WAC 173-446-250(5), or issue additional allowances, pursuant to WAC 173-446-250 to ensure the environmental stringency of the cap and invest program is maintained.

(c) Within 24 hours of taking action to suspend or revoke the linkage, ecology shall provide public notice. The public information will include:

(i) The name(s) of the jurisdiction(s) with which ecology has suspended or revoked the linkage;

(ii) A contact name for questions regarding the action;

(iii) Whether the linkage has been suspended or revoked. If the linkage has been suspended, the notice will include the duration of the action, if known;

(iv) Any details on the status of existing compliance instruments in accounts; and

(v) Any other relevant information.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-100 Program accounts required. (1) Within 40 calendar days after receiving a notice to register from ecology, each registration applicant must make corporate association disclosures and designate account representatives as described in WAC 173-446-105 through 173-446-140. After ecology has received the required complete documents, ecology will authorize the required accounts for each registration applicant whose documentation meets the requirements of this chapter.

(2) A registered entity or registration applicant that is a member of a direct corporate association may apply for a consolidated entity account to include other associated registered entities or registration applicants, whether registered in Washington's program or in an external GHG ETS to which Washington is linked from within the direct corporate association. To do so, the applicant must identify each associated registered entity or registration applicant that will be assigned to its account, and each associated registered entity or registration applicant must provide an attestation signed by ((~~its officer or director~~)) a control person confirming that it seeks to be added to the consolidated entity account. The applicant must be able to demonstrate that it has the controlling ownership or authority to act on behalf of all members of the consolidated entity account. The applicant cannot be subsidiary to or controlled by another associated entity within the consolidated entity account.

(3) A registration applicant that is a member of a direct corporate association and seeks to apply for its own separate registered entity account, rather than apply for a consolidated entity account, must provide an allocation of the holding and purchase limits among the separate accounts established for any of its direct corporate associates per the requirements of WAC 173-446-120 (1)(i). All members of a direct corporate association must independently confirm the allocation of holding and purchase limits.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-105 Disclosure of corporate associations—Indicia of corporate association. (1) A corporate association exists when one party has an ownership interest in or control over a second party. The ((~~following criteria determine ownership or control:~~)) indicia of control or ownership, or both, listed in (a) through (f) of this subsection are used to determine if a corporate association exists, and multiple indicia may apply at the same time.

(a) The percent of ownership of any class of listed shares, the right to acquire such shares, or any option to purchase such shares of the other party((~~,~~)).

(b) The percent of common owners((~~, directors, or officers~~)) and control persons of the other party((~~,~~)).

(c) The percent of the beneficial ownership or voting power of the other party((~~;~~)).

(d) In the case of a partnership other than a limited partnership, percent of the interests of the partnership((~~;~~)).

(e) In the case of a limited partnership, the percent of control over the general partner or the percent of the voting rights to select the general partner((~~; and~~)).

(f) In the case of a limited liability corporation, percent of ownership in the other party regardless of how the interest is held.

(2) A party has a direct corporate association with another party, regardless of whether the second party is registered in the cap and invest program or in an external GHG ETS ((~~to which Washington is~~)) of a linked jurisdiction, if either one of these parties has any criterion in subsection (1) of this section that is greater than 50 percent.

(3) A direct corporate association also exists when two parties are connected through a line of more than one direct corporate association.

(a) A party (#1) has a direct corporate association with another party (#2) if the two parties share a common parent and that parent has direct corporate association with each party (#1 and #2) when applying the indicia of control contained in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(b) A party that has a direct corporate association with a second party also has a direct corporate association with any party with whom the second party has a direct corporate association.

(4) A party has an indirect corporate association with another party if:

(a) The two parties do not have a direct corporate association; and

(b) The controlling party's percentage of ownership, or any indicia of control identified in subsection (1) of this section, of the controlled party is more than 20 percent but less than or equal to 50 percent. If the two parties are connected through a chain of more than one corporate association, the indicia of control identified in subsection (1) of this section is calculated by multiplying the percentages at each link in the chain of corporate associations starting with the last party that is in a direct corporate association. An indirect corporate association exists between the two parties if the total percentage of control is more than 20 percent but less than or equal to 50 percent when multiplying the percentage of control at each link in the chain of corporate associations.

(5) An electric utility that is the operator of an electricity generating facility in Washington has a direct corporate association with the operator of another electricity generating facility in Washington if the same party operates both generating facilities.

(6) An electric utility that is the operator of an electricity generating facility in Washington has a direct corporate association with an electricity importer if the same party operates the generating facility in Washington and is the party importing electricity.

(7) An individual who has knowledge of or access to the market positions ((~~(current and/or expected holdings of compliance instruments and current and/or expected covered emissions)~~)), as defined in WAC 173-446-020, of two or more parties registered in the tracking system or registered in an external GHG ETS ((~~to which Washington has~~)) of a linked jurisdiction is considered to be an individual who has shared roles. For the purposes of this requirement, account repre-

sentatives are defined as having access to the market positions of the registered entities they serve.

(a) ((~~If any individual with shared roles is an employee of a registered entity for which the individual has a shared role, all registered entities for which the individual has the shared role will have a direct corporate association.~~

~~(b) If any individual is a cap and invest consultant or advisor for the registered entities for which the individual has a shared role, but is not disclosed pursuant to WAC 173-446-056, and the individual can use market position information obtained through the shared role without restriction, all registered entities for which the individual has shared roles will have a direct corporate association. It is the responsibility of the registered entity employing an individual as a cap and invest consultant or advisor to determine if the individual has access to the registered entity's market position.~~)) Prior to January 1, 2028, a direct corporate association will not result due to an individual who has shared roles for entities that were registered in Washington's program or the GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction prior to October 1, 2026, and who would be in a new direct corporate association due to this subsection with another entity registered in Washington's program or the GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction prior to October 1, 2026.

(b) Prior to January 1, 2028, a direct corporate association will result due to an individual who has shared roles for entities registered in Washington's program or the GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction after October 1, 2026, unless every registered entity has applied for and been approved for a shared role exemption pursuant to WAC 173-446-110 (6)(d). The direct corporate association will also apply to entities registered in Washington's program or the GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction after October 1, 2026, who will be in a new direct corporate association group due to this subsection with an entity registered prior to October 1, 2026. A government employee or its delegate who has the ability to gain knowledge of or access to the market positions of multiple entities to perform their job duties and functions is not considered to be an individual who has shared roles.

(c) Beginning January 1, 2028, a direct corporate association will result due to an individual who has shared roles unless every registered entity has applied for and been approved for a shared role exemption pursuant to WAC 173-446-110 (6)(d). A government employee or its delegate who has the ability to gain knowledge of or access to the market positions of multiple entities to perform their job duties and functions is not considered to be an individual who has shared roles.

(8) If two or more entities registered in the tracking system or registered in an external GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction hire or contract the same commodity pool operators or commodity trading advisors, then these entities will have a direct corporate association. For the purposes of this requirement, commodity pool operators and commodity trading advisors are defined as individuals or entities actively registered with the National Futures Association, pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C § 1 et seq.).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-110 Disclosure of corporate associations—Types of disclosures required. (1) Registered entities and registration applicants must disclose all direct and indirect corporate associations with other entities registered in the cap and invest program or in another external GHG ETS ((~~to which Washington has~~)) of a linked jurisdiction.

(2) Disclosure of parent companies. Registered entities and registration applicants must disclose all direct corporate associations with other parties not registered in the cap and invest program or in another external GHG ETS ((~~to which Washington has~~)) of a linked jurisdiction, if those parties have the degree of ownership interest in or control over the registered entity or registration applicant to meet the requirements of having a direct corporate association.

(3) A registered entity or registration applicant that has a direct or indirect corporate association with another entity registered in the program in Washington or in an external GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction must disclose the identity of all parties involved in the line of direct or indirect corporate associations between the registered entity and the registration applicant or between the two registered entities, even if such parties are not registered entities.

(4) Registered entities and registration applicants that have direct corporate associations with unregistered parties in the United States or Canada that are otherwise not required to be disclosed must disclose those associations within 30 calendar days of a request by ecology. The disclosing party may elect to disclose only those directly associated parties located in the United States or Canada that participate in a market related to the cap and invest program.

(a) Parties participating in a market related to the cap and invest program include only those parties that purchase or sell GHG compliance instruments, natural gas, oil, or electricity; or parties that conduct exchange trades involving derivatives or swaps based on GHG compliance instruments, natural gas, oil, or electricity.

(b) The disclosure of parties in related markets may be accomplished through the submission of the most recent information submitted to another government agency in the United States using one or more of the following official governmental forms or documentation as needed to meet the disclosure requirements: (i) Exhibit 21 of the Form 10-K submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission by the registrant or an affiliate of the registrant; (ii) the application for market-based rate authority, or update to such application, submitted by the registrant or an affiliate of the registrant to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Part 35 and Order 697; (iii) the application for registration with the National Futures Association, or update to such application, submitted by the registrant or an affiliate of the registrant as required by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. 1; (iv) Form 40 or Form 40S filed by the registrant or an affiliate of the registrant in accordance with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission's reporting rules (17 C.F.R. section 18.04); and/or (v) Part 1A of a Form ADV filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by a registered investment advisor responsible for managing the registrant.

(5) Registered entities and registration applicants that have direct corporate associations with other parties outside the United States and Canada that participate in a market related to the cap and invest program that are not otherwise required to be disclosed must disclose those associations within 30 calendar days of a request for disclosure by ecology.

(a) Parties participating in a market related to the cap and invest program include only those parties that purchase or sell GHG compliance instruments, natural gas, electricity, or oil; or parties that conduct exchange trades involving derivatives or swaps based on GHG compliance instruments, natural gas, oil, or electricity.

(b) Registered entities and registration applicants may disclose these associations using the documentation options listed in subsection (4)(b) of this section.

(6) The following registered entities or registration applicants are exempt from the disclosure requirements of this chapter:

(a) If a registered entity or registration applicant can demonstrate to ecology's satisfaction that the registered entity or registration applicant is subject to affiliate compliance rules promulgated by state or federal agencies, the registered entity or registration applicant shall not be required to take any action or make any disclosures that would violate those rules.

(b) An offset project operator registering as a general market participant solely to hold and transfer offset credits or receive offset credits and/or allowances from another registered entity in the event of an intentional reversal as outlined in WAC 173-446-570 is not required to disclose any direct or indirect corporate associations.

(c) A covered entity or opt-in entity subject to a direct corporate association pursuant to WAC 173-446-105(7) due to a relationship with an individual consultant or advisor disclosed per WAC 173-446-056 who has shared roles will not have a direct corporate association resulting from the relationships and is not required to apply for the shared role exemption described in (d) of this subsection if the consultant or advisor both provides consulting services pursuant to WAC 173-446-056 to only covered entities, opt-in entities, or both, and does not have a user account in the tracking system.

(i) A consultant or advisor who has a user account in the tracking system and only provides services to consumer-owned electric utilities does not have a direct corporate association resulting from the relationships and is not required to apply for a shared role exemption, if they meet the following requirements:

(A) If the employer of the individual with shared roles is a registered entity, the individual with shared roles cannot be an account representative or account viewing agent for their employer's account.

(B) The individual with shared roles must submit to ecology a contractual agreement or the employment terms and conditions that describe the individual's roles and responsibilities and a signed and dated conflict of interest policy that the individual with a shared role has attested to.

(d) A registered entity subject to the disclosure requirements of a direct corporate association pursuant to WAC 173-446-105(7) is eligible to apply for a shared role exemption. A registered entity approved by ecology for the shared role exemption does not have a direct corporate association resulting from the relationship with the individual consultant or advisor who has shared roles. Every registered entity that would be subject to a direct corporate association due to

an individual with shared roles must be approved for the shared role exemption for the exemption to take effect.

(i) If an entity is subject to a direct corporate association due to an individual with shared roles, and that individual is a consultant or advisor disclosed pursuant to WAC 173-456-056(2), then that entity is eligible to apply for the shared role exemption from a direct corporate association pursuant to WAC 173-446-105(7). To apply for this shared role exemption from a direct corporate association, an entity must identify the name of the consultant or advisor, submit to ecology a contractual agreement or the employment terms and conditions that describe the individual's roles and responsibilities and a signed and dated conflict of interest and confidentiality attestation. At any time, ecology maintains the authority to request a copy of the registered entity's conflict of interest and confidentiality policies per WAC 173-446-120 (4)(b).

(A) The primary account representative or any alternate account representative of the entity must submit the following signed and dated attestation to apply for the shared role exemption: "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that for the named consultant or advisor that meets the exemption qualification, this individual disclosed pursuant to WAC 173-446-056(2) will neither gain access to a tracking system account, nor engage in any activities, analyses, or discussions that would result in sharing market position information of my entity with any other entity or individual. I certify that the named consultant or advisor has neither legally binding authority over my entity nor decision-making authority over my entity's market position. I certify that conflict of interest and confidentiality policies and procedures are in place for work with this consultant or advisor and that the individual has read and acknowledged that they will adhere to these policies and procedures."

(ii) An entity is eligible for the shared role exemption when the individual consultant or advisor with shared roles has neither legally binding authority over any of the entities that they serve nor decision-making authority over the market positions of any of the entities that they serve.

(iii) An individual will not be considered to meet the qualification for the shared role exemption and the entity will remain subject to the disclosure requirements of a direct corporate association if the individual has a user account in the tracking system, or if the individual provides services specifically to the registered entity that are not described in the definition of "cap and invest consultant or advisor" in WAC 173-446-056.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-120 Disclosure of corporate association—Information to be submitted. (1) All registered entities and registration applicants must provide the following information for each disclosable corporate association:

(a) Name, contact information, and physical and mailing address of the party;

(b) Tracking system identification number, if applicable;

(c) ((~~Names and addresses and contact information of the party's directors and officers with authority to make legally binding decisions on behalf of the party, and partners with over 10 percent of control over the partnership, including any individual or entity doing business as the limited partner or general partner~~)) Name, physical address of workplace, mailing address, phone number, and email address of the party's control persons as defined in WAC 173-446-020;

(d) Names and contact information for individuals or parties controlling over 10 percent of the beneficial ownership or voting rights attached to all the outstanding voting securities of the party;

(e) Business number, if one has been assigned by a Washington state agency;

(f) A government issued taxpayer identification number or employer identification number, or for parties located in the United States, a U.S. federal tax employer identification number, if assigned;

(g) Place and date of incorporation, if applicable;

(h) ((~~Names and contact information for all employees of the party~~)) Name, physical address of workplace, phone number, email address, and the name of the employer for any individual with knowledge of the party's market position ((~~(an employee who has knowledge of both the party's current and/or expected holdings of compliance instruments and the party's current and/or expected covered emissions)~~)), as defined in WAC 173-446-020. Employees, delegates, and officials of local, state, and federal regulatory agencies who have the ability to gain knowledge of or access to the entity's market positions pursuant to any applicable local, state, or federal rules, orders, or decisions are excluded from this disclosure requirement;

(i) For direct corporate associations with ((~~registered~~)) entities ((~~only~~)) registered in Washington or in an external GHG ETS to which Washington is linked, the percentage share of the holding limit and purchase limit assigned to each party opting out of account consolidation pursuant to this section; the sum of the shares must equal 100 percent. The holding limit and purchase limit assigned will remain in effect until all registered entities of a direct corporate association have submitted updated and consistent percentage shares of the holding limit and purchase limit, the sum of which must equal 100 percent.

(i) All registered entities of a direct corporate association must provide ecology the shared holding limit and purchase limit as outlined in WAC 173-446-120 (1)(i) within 30 calendar days after the creation of a new direct corporate association or after a change in the type of an existing direct corporate association.

(ii) If each registered entity does not provide ecology a shared holding limit and purchase limit within 30 calendar days, ecology may restrict the registered entities as outlined in WAC 173-446-320(3); and

(j) Any further information requested by ecology concerning the corporate association.

(2) Registered entities and registration applicants that have any disclosable corporate associations must identify whether each corporate association is direct or indirect.

(a) Registered entities and registration applicants identifying an indirect corporate association must provide a brief description of the association, including information sufficient to explain the registered entity's evaluation of the indicia of control in WAC 173-446-105(1) that was used to determine the type of corporate association disclosed for each associated party.

(b) Registered entities and registration applicants identifying a direct corporate association must identify the nature of the associated party as a parent, a subsidiary, or a party with a common parent, but need not include an evaluation of the indicia of control.

(3) All corporate association disclosures required by this section must be provided to ecology electronically in a format specified by ecology.

(4) The registered entity or registration applicant must disclose the information required by the following deadlines:

(a) Within 40 calendar days after receiving a notification to register from ecology under WAC 173-446-050;

(b) Within 10 business days after receiving a request for further information from ecology;

(c) Within 30 calendar days after the creation of a new direct or indirect corporate association or of a change in the type of an existing corporate association involving registered entities pursuant to WAC 173-446-110(1) ((~~or (6)(b)~~)); or registered and unregistered parties pursuant to WAC 173-446-110 (2) and (3);

(d) Within one year after a modification if the changes in information involve only unregistered parties disclosed pursuant to WAC 173-446-110 (4) and (5).

(e) No later than 10 calendar days prior to the auction application deadline established in WAC 173-446-315 when disclosing a change related to another party registered in the cap and invest program or to parties registered in an external GHG ETS ((~~to which Washington has~~)) of a linked jurisdiction, if the disclosing entity intends to participate in the auction; and

(f) Within one year for all other changes.

(5) For entities that were registered in Washington's program or the GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction on or before October 1, 2026:

(a) Starting 180 days prior to December 31, 2027 (July 4, 2027), a registered entity that is not in a direct corporate association under WAC 173-446-105 (7)(a), but will become subject to a direct corporate association on January 1, 2028, under WAC 173-446-105 (7)(c), must identify the upcoming direct corporate association and disclose the information required pursuant to WAC 173-446-120(1) and, if applicable, apply for a shared role exemption as outlined in WAC 173-446-110 (6)(c). These registered entities must disclose the upcoming direct corporate association and receive approval of any applicable shared role exemption by December 31, 2027.

(b) Effective January 1, 2028, and thereafter, registered entities subject to a direct corporate association pursuant to WAC 173-446-105(7) must disclose the required information pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, in accordance with the deadline schedule contained in subsection (4) of this section.

(6) Prior to January 1, 2028, any direct corporate associations created pursuant to WAC 173-446-105(7) that include one or more registered entities that registered in the program after October 1, 2026, the registered entities will have 30 calendar days to identify this corporate association and disclose the required information pursuant to subsection (1) of this section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-130 Designation and certification of account representatives. (1) Within 40 calendar days after receiving a notice to register from ecology, every registration applicant must designate at least two and at most five individuals to act as its account representatives to perform any operations within the cap and invest program on its behalf. Each registration applicant must identify one primary account representative, who is the resource person to be contacted for any information concerning the registration applicant. An individual registering as a general market participant may elect to have a combined role to serve as both a primary and alternate account representative, or may designate up to four additional alternate account representatives. Account viewing agents with more limited permissions may also be designated, as described in WAC 173-446-140. For the ((~~purposes of the~~)) designated primary account representative ((~~designations~~)) and each additional designated alternate account representative, the registration applicant must provide ecology with the following information and documents electronically in a format specified by ecology:

(a) ((~~The name and contact information of the registration applicant;~~

~~(b) The following information for each designated account representative:~~

~~(i)~~)) Name and contact information of the individual ((~~to include all information~~)), including the individual's ((~~home~~)) mailing address, phone number, and email address;

((~~(ii)~~)) (b) Copies of at least two identity documents, including at least one with a photograph, issued by a government or one of its departments or agencies, bearing the individual's name and date of birth; and at least one document that is customarily accepted by the state of Washington as evidence of the primary residence of the individual; along with an attestation from a notary completed less than three months prior to the application, stating that the notary has established the identity of the individual and verifying the authenticity of the copies of the identity documents;

((~~(iii)~~)) (i) The notarization must include the notary stamp or seal, if required by the jurisdiction where the notary public is commissioned, the notary public's name, the county or state of the notary public's place of business, the commission expiration, the signature of the notary public, and the date of notarization.

(ii) If a notary is obtained from outside of the United States, an apostille must be submitted to confirm that the individual who notarized the document had valid commission at the time that the document was notarized. The apostille must be attached to the notarized document.

(c) The name and contact information of the individual's employer;

((~~(iv)~~)) (d) Confirmation dated no earlier than three months prior to submission from a financial institution located in the United States that the individual has a ((~~deposit~~)) bank account with the institution((~~; and~~

~~(v)~~)). For the purpose of this subsection "located in the United States" means doing business in the United States. If the registration applicant will only represent a covered or opt-in entity located outside of the United States, the registration applicant may provide doc-

umentation of an open bank account in the country in which the covered or opt-in entity is located. This documentation must be accompanied by a signed attestation of a control person of the covered or opt-in entity to ecology as follows: "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the person requesting access to the program registry will be designated as an account representative for this entity. I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that this entity is a covered or opt-in entity under chapter 70A.65 RCW and has no personnel residing in the United States with the authority to take actions that are binding on all persons who have an ownership interest with respect to compliance instruments held in the account for this entity.";

(e) Any conviction for a criminal offense declared in any jurisdiction during the five years prior to designation as an account representative, or while designated as an account representative, constituting a felony under U.S. federal law or Washington law, or the equivalent thereof. The disclosure must include the type of violation, jurisdiction, and year((~~.~~));

((~~(c)~~)) (f) A declaration signed by a ((~~director or by any other officer~~)) control person, or a resolution of the board of directors of the registration applicant attesting that all of the account representatives have been duly designated to act on behalf of the registration applicant for the purposes of this program; and

((~~(d)~~)) (g) The following declaration signed by each of the account representatives: "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I was selected as the primary account representative or an alternate account representative, as applicable, by an agreement that is binding on all parties who have an ownership interest with respect to compliance instruments held in the account. I certify that I have all the necessary authority to carry out the duties and responsibilities contained in chapters 70A.65 RCW and 173-446 WAC on behalf of such parties and that each such party shall be fully bound by my representations, actions, inactions, or submissions and by any order or decision issued to me by ecology or a court or the pollution control hearings board regarding the account."

(2) Except for individuals registering as general market participants and electing to use a combined role as outlined in subsection (1) of this section, each registered entity must have at least two active account representatives at all times, including a primary account representative, until the entity is authorized to exit the program.

(a) An active account representative is an individual who maintains up-to-date information and documentation in the tracking system as required in subsection (1) of this section and maintains the authority to act on behalf of the entity's tracking system account.

(b) If a registered entity no longer maintains two active account representatives, then a control person of the registered entity must identify new account representatives within 10 business days in accordance with this section.

(3) All representations, acts, errors, or omissions made by any account representative in the performance of their duties are deemed to be made by the registered entity.

(4) Each submission concerning the registered entity's account shall be submitted, signed, and attested to by the primary account representative or any alternate account representative for the party that owns the compliance instruments held in the account.

(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, each such submission shall include the following attestation statement made and

signed by the primary account representative or the alternate account representative making the submission: "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the party that owns the compliance instruments held in the account. I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that the statements and information submitted to Ecology are true, accurate, and complete. I consent to the jurisdiction of Washington state, its courts, and the pollution control hearings board for purposes of enforcement of the laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to chapters 173-446 WAC and 70A.65 RCW. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."

(b) For federally recognized tribes who elect to participate as opt-in entities or general market participants pursuant to RCW 70A.65.090(5), each such submission shall include the following attestation statement made and signed by the primary account representative or the alternate account representative making the submission: "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the tribal government that owns the compliance instruments held in the account. I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that the statements and information submitted to Ecology are true, accurate, and complete. The tribal government on whose behalf I am authorized to make this submission has entered into a written agreement, negotiated on an individual basis between ecology and the tribal government, that establishes a dispute resolution process and/or other compliance mechanisms in order to ensure the enforceability of all program requirements applicable to the tribe in its role as an opt-in entity or a general market participant, as applicable. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."

(5) The duties of the account representative terminates when the account representative resigns, when a request for revocation is received from the registered entity or, when a registered entity has only two designated account representatives, only after a new representative has been designated. The duties of an account representative also terminates when all the accounts of the registered entity by whom the account representative was designated are closed.

(6) If the registered entity is an individual, any act that must be performed by an account representative in this program must be performed by the registered entity.

(7) Individuals are prohibited from sharing their tracking system account or auction platform information, including user ID, username, password, and security questions and answers, with anyone other than authorized ecology personnel, authorized personnel from a linked ju-

risdiction, or authorized personnel of the administrator of the tracking system or auction platform. Sharing login information with others aside from these authorized personnel may result in loss of access to the tracking or auction platforms, and additional penalties under this chapter.

(8) At the written request of a registered entity, ecology may, before a request for revocation of the designation of an account representative is sent to ecology by the registered entity, where the urgency of the situation warrants it, withdraw access to the electronic system from one of its account representatives.

((~~(8)~~)) (9) A primary account representative or at least one alternate account representative must be a resident of Washington unless the ((~~covered entity or opt-in~~)) registered entity has an agent who resides in Washington or the ((~~covered or opt-in~~)) registered entity has previously filed a foreign registration statement pursuant to RCW 23.95.510.

((~~(9)~~)) (10) Subsection (9) of this section does not apply to an entity supplying exchange clearing services pursuant to WAC 173-446-052, provided that it submits with its application to participate as a general market participant the following:

(a) A statement irrevocably consenting to service of process by certified mail directed to the mailing address provided in the entity's application in any action against the entity in a court of the state of Washington arising out of the entity's activities under this chapter; and

(b) In a form approved by ecology, a statement irrevocably consenting to the exercise of personal jurisdiction over the entity by any court situated in Washington state having jurisdiction over the subject matter of the action, in any action against the entity arising out of the entity's activities under this chapter.

(11) A registration applicant or a registered entity may not designate a party as an account representative under subsection (1) of this section ((~~or authorize a party as an account viewing agent under WAC 173-446-140,~~)) if that party was convicted, in the five calendar years prior to the notice of designation or authorization, of a criminal offense involving fraud, dishonesty, deceit, or misrepresentation, or any other criminal offense connected with the activities for which designation or authorization is requested. In addition, a party may not be designated as an account representative if they are currently barred or suspended by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or the National Futures Association.

(12) When there is a change to the information an account representative submitted pursuant to subsection (1) of this section the account representative must update the individual registration information within 10 business days of the change.

((~~(10)~~)) (13) A registered entity must notify ecology within 10 business days and revoke the designation ((~~as~~)) of an account representative ((~~or account viewing agent~~)) if, while acting as an account representative ((~~or an account viewing agent~~)), a party is:

(a) Convicted of a criminal offense involving fraud, dishonesty, deceit, or misrepresentation, or any other criminal offense connected with the activities undertaken as account representative ((~~or account viewing agent~~)); or

(b) Barred or suspended by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or the National Futures Association.

(14) The information submitted to ecology must be true, accurate, and complete, and account representatives must abide by the terms and

conditions of the tracking system and auction platform. Ecology may revoke access to the tracking system or auction platform for any account representative who fails to comply with the requirements of this section or who fails to abide by the terms and conditions of the tracking system and auction platform.

(15) An account representative must provide further information regarding their disclosures in this section within 10 business days after receiving a request from ecology.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-140 Designation of account viewing agents. (1) A primary account representative or alternate account representative designated by a registered entity under WAC 173-446-130 may authorize up to five individuals per account to act as account viewing agents who may view all information contained in the tracking system involving the registered entity's accounts, information, and transfer records (account viewing authority). The individuals delegated shall not have authority to take any other action with respect to an account in the tracking system.

(2) To delegate account viewing authority, the primary account representative or alternate account representative, as appropriate, must submit to ecology electronically in a format specified by ecology a notice of delegation that includes the following:

(a) ((~~The name, address, email address, and telephone number of each primary account representative or alternate account representative;~~

~~(b)~~)) The name, mailing address, email address, and ((~~telephone~~)) phone number of each individual delegated to be an account viewing agent;

((~~(c)~~)) (b) Copies of at least two identity documents, including at least one with a photograph, issued by a government or one of its departments or agencies, bearing the individual's name and date of birth; and at least one document that is customarily accepted by the state of Washington as evidence of the primary residence of the individual; along with an attestation from a notary completed less than three months prior to the application, stating that the notary has established the identity of the individual and verifying the authenticity of the copies of the identity documents.

(i) The notarization must include the notary stamp or seal, if required by the jurisdiction where the notary public is commissioned, the notary public's name, the county or state of the notary public's place of business, the commission expiration, the signature of the notary public, and the date of notarization.

(ii) If a notary is obtained from outside of the United States, an apostille must be submitted to confirm that the individual who notarized the document had valid commission at the time that the document was notarized. The apostille must be attached to the notarized document;

((~~(d)~~)) (c) The name and contact information of the individual's employer;

((~~(e)~~)) (d) Confirmation dated no earlier than three months prior to submission from a financial institution located in the United States that the individual has a ((~~deposit~~)) bank account with the in-

stitution. For the purposes of this subsection, "located in the United States" means doing business in the United States. If an applicant will only represent a covered or opt-in entity located outside of the United States, the applicant may provide documentation of an open bank account in the country in which the covered or opt-in entity is located. This documentation must be accompanied by a signed attestation of a control person of the registration applicant's employer to ecology as follows: "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the person requesting access to the program registry will be designated as an account viewing agent for this entity. This entity is a covered or opt-in entity under chapter 70A.65 RCW and has no personnel residing in the United States with the authority to take actions that are binding on any persons who have an ownership interest with respect to compliance instruments held in the account for this entity.";

((~~(f)~~)) (e) Any conviction for a criminal offense declared in any jurisdiction during the five years prior to designation as an account ((~~representative~~)) viewing agent, or while designated as an account ((~~representative~~)) viewing agent, constituting a felony under U.S. federal law or Washington law, or the equivalent thereof. The disclosure must include the type of violation, jurisdiction, and year; ((~~and (g)~~)) (f) An attestation verifying the selection of the account viewing agent, signed by the ((~~officer~~)) control person of the registered entity who is responsible for the conduct of the account viewing agent, and who is one of the ((~~officers~~)) control persons disclosed pursuant to WAC 173-446-120 (1)(c)((~~.~~));

(g) Except as provided in (h) of this subsection, the submission shall include the following attestation statement made and signed by the account viewing agent: "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that I am authorized to view the account information on behalf of the party that owns the compliance instruments held in the account. I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the statements and information I provided in support of this submission to Ecology are true, accurate, and complete. I consent to the jurisdiction of Washington state, its courts, and the pollution control hearing board for the purposes of enforcement of the laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to chapters 173-446 WAC and 70A.65 RCW. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."; and

(h) For federally recognized tribes who elect to participate as opt-in entities or general market participants pursuant to RCW 70A.65.090(5), each such submission shall include the following attestation statement made and signed by the account viewing agent: "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that I am authorized to view the account information on behalf of the tribal government that owns the compliance instruments held in the account. I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with

primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the statements and information I provided in support of this submission to Ecology are true, accurate, and complete. The tribal government on whose behalf I am authorized to make this submission has entered into a written agreement, negotiated on an individual basis between Ecology and the tribal government, that establishes a dispute resolution process and/or other compliance mechanisms in order to ensure the enforceability of all program requirements applicable to the tribe in its role as an opt-in entity or a general market participant, as applicable. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."

(3) A notice of delegation for an account viewing agent shall be effective with regard to the accounts identified in such notice, upon receipt of the notice by ecology and until receipt by ecology of a superseding notice of delegation by the primary account representative or alternate account representative as appropriate. The superseding notice of delegation may replace any previously identified account viewing agent, add a new account viewing agent, or eliminate entirely any delegation of authority.

(4) A registration applicant or a registered entity may not designate a party as an account viewing agent under subsection (1) of this section if that party was convicted, in the five calendar years prior to the notice of designation or authorization, of a criminal offense involving fraud, dishonesty, deceit, or misrepresentation, or any other criminal offense connected with the activities for which designation or authorization is requested. In addition, a party may not be designated as an account viewing agent if they are currently barred or suspended by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or the National Futures Association.

(5) When there is a change to the information an account viewing agent submitted pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the account viewing agent must update the individual registration information within 10 business days of the change.

(6) A registered entity must notify ecology within 10 business days and revoke the designation of an account viewing agent if, while acting as an account viewing agent a party is:

(a) Convicted of a criminal offense involving fraud, dishonesty, deceit, or misrepresentation, or any other criminal offense connected with the activities undertaken as an account viewing agent; or

(b) Barred or suspended by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or the National Futures Association.

(7) Individuals are prohibited from sharing their tracking system account or auction platform information, including user ID, username, password, and security questions and answers, with anyone other than authorized ecology personnel, authorized personnel from a linked jurisdiction, or authorized personnel of the administrator of the tracking system or auction platform. Sharing login information with others aside from these authorized personnel may result in loss of access to the tracking or auction platforms, and additional penalties under this chapter.

(8) The information submitted to ecology must be true, accurate, and complete, and account viewing agents must abide by the terms and conditions of the tracking system and auction platform. Ecology may revoke access to the tracking system or auction platform for any account viewing agent who fails to comply with the requirements of this

section or who fails to abide by the terms and conditions of the tracking system and auction platform.

(9) An account viewing agent must provide further information regarding their disclosures in this section within 10 business days after receiving a request from ecology.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 24-05-080, filed 2/21/24, effective 3/23/24)

WAC 173-446-150 Accounts for registered entities. (1) Creation of accounts.

(a) After ecology receives the required disclosures of corporate association and complete documents for the certification and designation of the primary and alternate account representatives, ecology will set up two accounts for each covered entity and two accounts for each opt-in entity:

(i) A compliance account through which compliance instruments are transferred to ecology for retirement. Compliance instruments in compliance accounts may not be sold, transferred, traded, or otherwise provided to another account or party.

(ii) A holding account for compliance instruments that may be bought, sold, transferred to another registered entity, or traded.

(b) For each electric utility, WTE facility, and each natural gas utility registering in the program, ecology will also set up a limited use holding account. Electric utilities, WTE facility, and natural gas utilities must transfer their no cost allowances to the limited use holding account in order to consign them to auction for the benefit of ratepayers as described in WAC 173-446-300 (2)(b).

(c) For each electric utility registered in the program, ecology will set up an electricity allocation holding account through which ecology will distribute no cost allowances as described in WAC 173-446-260(3).

(d) For each exchange clearing house, ecology will set up a clearing house account.

(e) After ecology receives the required disclosures of corporate association and complete documents for the certification and designation of the primary and alternate account representatives, ecology will set up a holding account for each general market participant.

(2) Holding limits.

(a) Except as provided in (c), (d) and ((~~(d)~~)) (e) of this subsection, the maximum total number of allowances of the current vintage, prior vintage, or that have no vintage, that a registered entity may hold in its holding account, its compliance account, its electricity allocation holding account, or any combination of ((~~both~~)) these accounts, is determined by the following:

$$HL_i = 0.1 \times 25{,}000{,}000 + 0.025 \times (C_i - 25{,}000{,}000)$$

Where:

HL_i = holding limit for year i

C_i = ((~~annual allowance budget for year i~~)) total allowance budget for year i. If Washington has linked with any external GHG ETS, upon the linkage effective date this equals the combined allowance budgets of Washington and all external GHG ETS of linked jurisdictions

i = current year

(b) Except as provided in ((~~(c) and~~)) (d) and (e) of this subsection, the maximum number of allowances of each vintage ((~~subsequent to~~)) later than the current year that a registered entity may hold in its holding account, its compliance account, or a combination of both, is determined by the following:

$$HL_j = 0.1 \times 25{,}000{,}000 + 0.025 \times (C_j - 25{,}000{,}000)$$

Where:

HL_j = holding limit for year j

C_j = ((~~annual allowance budget for year j~~)) total allowance budget for year j. If Washington has linked with any external GHG ETS, upon the linkage effective date this equals the combined allowance budgets of Washington and all external GHG ETS of linked jurisdictions

j = year subsequent to the current year

(c) ((~~The holding limits set in (a) and (b) of this subsection do not apply to the~~)) Allowances held in the compliance account of a covered entity or opt-in entity that are needed to cover estimated GHG emissions for the current year or emissions for preceding years do not count toward the holding limits set in (a) of this subsection.

(d) ((~~The holding limits set in (a) and (b) of this subsection do not apply to~~)) Allowances held in a limited use holding account that are to be consigned to auction do not count toward the holding limits set in (a) and (b) of this subsection.

(e) Allowances held in a clearing house account do not count toward the holding limits set in (a) and (b) of this subsection.

(f) In addition to the holding limits described above, unless and until Washington links with a jurisdiction that does not have this limit, a general market participant may not in aggregate hold more than 10 percent of the total number of allowances of any vintage year.

((~~(f)~~)) (g) A registered entity that reaches or exceeds one-half of its holding limit must, within 10 business days of a request from ecology, explain its strategy and the reason for holding the allowances.

((~~(g)~~)) (h) When its holding limit is exceeded, a registered entity must, within five business days after the limit is exceeded, divest itself of the excess emission allowances, transfer into its compliance account the number of allowances needed to cover its emissions for the current year or preceding years, or, in the case of ((~~consolidated entities~~)) a group of direct corporate associates, amend the distribution of the overall holding limit to become compliant. If a registered entity fails to comply with this requirement, ecology will withdraw the excess allowances and make them available for auction.

(3) Ecology will post anonymized information about the contents of each holding account including, but not limited to, the number of allowances in the account, on ecology's cap and invest public website. Ecology will also maintain on its website a public roster of all covered entities, opt-in entities, and general market participants.

(4) When the ownership of a registered entity changes, the following information must be submitted to ecology within 30 calendar days of finalization of the ownership change:

(a) A description of the merger or acquisition and the effective date of the change of ownership, including whether the merger or acquisition is the purchase of a registered entity or entities from another party or the purchase of a party that owns a registered entity or entities;

(b) Both the legal and operating names and the tracking system IDs of the parties owning the registered entity or entities prior to the change in ownership;

(c) The legal name, operating name, and the tracking system ID of the purchasing party, if any;

(d) Written direction regarding whether the purchased registered entity or entities will be added to a consolidated entity account or whether the purchased registered entity or entities will be associated with a party that will opt out of account consolidation;

(e) Documentation with signatures (original or electronic) by a ((~~director or officer~~)) control person from the seller of the registered entity or entities, the registered entity or entities, and from the purchasing party, notifying ecology of the change of ownership;

(f) Any changes to disclosures or new disclosures required under WAC 173-446-110, 173-446-120, and 173-446-130;

(g) Direction regarding the disposition of compliance instruments that must be transferred by ecology to the purchasing party. Compliance instruments can be transferred. Any administrative transfers required may be requested as a one-time occurrence scheduled to occur within five business days after the facility or facilities are transferred in the tracking system to the purchasing party;

(h) It is the responsibility of the parties participating in the change of ownership to transfer any compliance instruments from tracking system holding accounts that they control prior to closure. Prior to closure, ecology may transfer compliance instruments from a registered entity's compliance account to its holding account upon request by the registered entity. If a party no longer owns or operates any active registered entity in its tracking system account due to a change in ownership, then that party may exit the program and close its tracking system accounts within five business days after the registered entity or entities are transferred in the tracking system to the purchasing party.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-200 Total program baseline. (1) **Total program baseline and subtotal baselines.** Ecology must use the following methods for establishing a total program baseline for this chapter.

(a) Subtotal baselines are calculated individually for each reporter or sector on an annual basis as described in subsection (2) of this section. The total program baseline is the sum of the subtotal baselines. The total program baseline ((~~is given~~)) values are established in Table 200-1. Ecology may only adjust the total program baseline values through rule making as described in subsections (3) and (4) of this section.

(b) Ecology may combine information from multiple sources and use professional judgment to adjust data sets and conform to this chapter when calculating subtotal baselines. Ecology may use the following data sources when calculating subtotal baselines depending on data availability, quality, applicability, and the agency's best professional judgment.

(i) Data reported to ecology under chapter 173-441 WAC;

(ii) Data provided or described in subsections (2) through (4) of this section;

(iii) Data voluntarily provided by covered parties; or

(iv) Data or estimates obtained or made by ecology.

(2) **Subtotal baselines for sectors entering the program in the first compliance period.** Ecology must use the following methods for establishing subtotal baselines for facilities, suppliers, or first jurisdictional deliverers described under WAC 173-446-030(1) that would meet applicability requirements based on covered emissions from 2015 through 2019. Subtotal baselines are the annual average of covered emissions for each reporter or sector on a mass basis as established in WAC 173-446-040 from emissions years 2015 through 2019. All emissions years are included in the average, including years with periods of closure or curtailment, and years when covered emissions from a covered entity were under the thresholds in WAC 173-446-030(1) as long as at least one emissions year from 2015 through 2019 would have exceeded the applicability requirements described under WAC 173-446-030(1) for the given facility, supplier, or first jurisdictional deliverer. Ecology may elect not to apply all methods in WAC 173-446-040(3) when calculating subtotal baselines since the total program baseline is the sum of the subtotal baselines. For example, when calculating subtotal baselines, ecology may attribute fuel product combustion described in WAC 173-446-040 (3)(a)(ii)(A) to facilities instead of reallocating those emissions to fuel suppliers. ((~~Ecology must apply~~)) WAC 173-446-040(3) establishes processes to ((~~make sure~~)) ensure that each metric ton of emissions is included in the total program baseline and ((~~avoid~~)) to prevent double counting. Ecology must fully apply WAC 173-446-040(3) any time emissions calculations are specific to a given covered party, such as calculating compliance obligations or allocation baseline((~~s~~)) calculations.

(a) Facilities that are not EITEs. Ecology must calculate subtotal baselines for facilities that are not EITEs, including electric generating facilities reporting under WAC 173-441-120, based on the facility's covered emissions as established in WAC 173-446-040.

(b) EITE facilities. Ecology must calculate subtotal baselines for EITE facilities based on the facility's covered emissions as established in WAC 173-446-040.

(c) Suppliers of natural gas. Ecology must calculate subtotal baselines for suppliers of natural gas based on the supplier's covered emissions as established in WAC 173-446-040. Ecology must use the supplementary reports defined in WAC 173-446-240 for calculations whenever available and adjust covered emissions to account for large customers as described in WAC 173-446-040 (3)(b)(ii).

(d) Suppliers of fossil fuel other than natural gas. Ecology must calculate subtotal baselines for suppliers of fossil fuel other than natural gas based on the supplier's covered emissions as established in WAC 173-446-040. Ecology must use the existing department of licensing based transportation fuel supplier reports previously submitted to ecology for calculations. Ecology may adjust covered emissions from the transportation fuel supplier reports to subtract GHG emissions estimated to be associated with aviation and add emissions associated with fuel products combusted at facilities as described in WAC 173-446-040 (3)(c).

(e) Carbon dioxide suppliers. Ecology must calculate subtotal baselines for carbon dioxide suppliers based on the supplier's covered emissions as established in WAC 173-446-040.

(f) Electric power entities. Ecology must calculate subtotal baselines for electricity importers based on their covered emissions as established in WAC 173-446-040. Ecology will use fuel mix disclo-

sure reports generated by the department of commerce in accordance with RCW 19.29A.060 to identify and catalog all contracted and unclaimed power and methods from WAC 173-444-040 to estimate GHG emissions. Subtotal baselines for electric generating facilities reporting under WAC 173-441-120 will be calculated as specified under (a) of this subsection and are not part of the electric power entity subtotal baseline.

(3) **Subtotal baselines for sectors entering the program in the second compliance period.** Subtotal baselines for facilities in sectors described under WAC 173-446-030(2) ((~~must be~~)) are calculated based on the facilities' covered emissions as established in WAC 173-446-040 averaged from emissions years ((~~2023~~)) 2015 through ((~~2025~~)) 2019. Ecology ((~~must adjust~~)) adjusted the second compliance period total program baseline in Table 200-1 of this section by adding the subtotal baseline for facilities under WAC 173-446-030(2) ((~~in a future rule making by October 1, 2026~~)).

(4) **Subtotal baselines for sectors entering the program after the second compliance period.** Subtotal baselines for facilities in sectors described under WAC 173-446-030(3) ((~~must~~)) will be calculated on October 1, 2028, using data current as of that day, based on the facilities' covered emissions as established in WAC 173-446-040 averaged from emissions years ((~~2027 through 2029. Ecology must adjust the total program baseline in Table 200-1 of this section by adding the subtotal baseline for facilities under WAC 173-446-030(3) in a future rule making by October 1, 2028~~)) 2023 through 2025.

(5) **Subtotal baseline adjustments for new or modified covered reporters.** Ecology will not adjust the total program baseline values in Table 200-1 of this section for any new covered reporter ((~~joining~~)) in a sector that previously joined the program under WAC 173-446-060.

Table 200-1: Total Program Baseline Values

((~~Emissions Years~~)) Compliance Period	Total Program Baseline (annual MT CO_2e)
First compliance period: 2023-2026	68,052,220
((~~2027-2030~~)) Second compliance period	((~~Set by rule by October 1, 2026, according to subsection (3) of this section~~)) 68,151,068
((~~2031 and subsequent years~~)) Subsequent compliance periods	((~~Set by rule by October 1, 2028, according to subsection (4) of this section~~)) 68,151,068 + (average covered emissions from of railroad companies as described under WAC 173-446-030(3) from 2023 through 2025 calculated on October 1, 2028, using data current as of that day)

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-210 Total program allowance budgets. (1) **Calculating the total program allowance budget.** Ecology ((~~must~~)) will use the

following methods for setting the total program allowance budget for each year. The total program allowance budget for each year must be in units of MT CO_2e on a mass basis.

(a) Emissions years 2023 through 2026.

((~~(i) The total program allowance budget for emissions year 2023 is equal to 93 percent of the total program baseline described in WAC 173-446-200 Table 200-1 for 2023 through 2026.~~

~~(ii)~~)) The total program allowance budget for ((~~each year from 2024 through 2026 decreases annually relative to the previous year by an additional seven percent of the total program baseline in WAC 173-446-200 Table 200-1 for 2023 through 2026~~)) emissions years 2023 through 2026 is the first compliance period baseline described in WAC 173-446-200 Table 200-1 multiplied by the economy wide emissions level for that year described in WAC 173-446-210 Table 210-1, divided by the 2022 economy wide emissions level.

$$T_Y = B_Y * \frac{E_Y}{E_{2022}}$$

Where:

T_Y = The total program allowance budget for a given year
B_Y = The First Compliance Period: 2023-2026 baseline described in WAC 173-446-200 Table 200-1
E_Y = The economy wide emissions level for the given budget year described in WAC 173-446-210 Table 210-1
E_{2022} = The economy wide emissions level for 2022 that is described in WAC 173-446-210 Table 210-1

(b) ((~~Emissions years 2027 through 2030~~)) Second compliance period.

((~~(i)~~)) The total program allowance budget for emissions ((~~year 2027 is equal to the 2026 total program allowance budget plus the adjustment to the total program baseline described in WAC 173-446-200(3) reduced by an additional seven percent of the total program baseline in WAC 173-446-200 Table 200-1 for 2027 through 2030.~~

~~(ii) The total program allowance budget for each year from 2028 through 2030 decreases annually relative to the previous year by an additional seven percent of the total program baseline in WAC 173-446-200 Table 200-1 for 2027 through 2030~~)) years in the second compliance period decreases annually as described in WAC 173-446-210 Table 210-1. To calculate these values the second compliance period baseline described in WAC 173-446-200(3) as listed in WAC 173-446-200 Table 200-1 is multiplied by the economy wide emissions level for that year described in WAC 173-446-210 Table 210-1 divided by the 2022 economy wide emissions level.

$$T_Y = B_Y * \frac{E_Y}{E_{2022}}$$

Where:

T_Y = The total program allowance budget for a given year
B_Y = The Second Compliance Period: 2023-2026 baseline described in WAC 173-446-200 Table 200-1
E_Y = The economy wide emissions level for the given budget year described in WAC 173-446-210 Table 210-1
E_{2022} = The economy wide emissions level for 2022 that is described in WAC 173-446-210 Table 210-1

(c) ((~~Emissions years 2031 through 2042~~)) Subsequent compliance periods.

((~~(i)~~)) The total program allowance budget for ((~~emissions year 2031 is equal to the 2030 total program allowance budget plus the adjustment to the total program baseline described in WAC 173-446-200(4) reduced by an additional one and eight tenths percent of the total program baseline in WAC 173-446-200 Table 200-1 for 2031 and subsequent years.~~

~~(ii) The total program allowance budget for each year from 2032 through 2042 decreases annually relative to the previous year by an additional one and eight tenths percent of the total program baseline in WAC 173-446-200 Table 200-1 for 2031 and subsequent years.~~

~~(d) Emissions years 2043 through 2049. The total program allowance budget for each year from 2043 through 2049 decreases annually relative to the previous year by an additional two and six tenths percent of the total program baseline in WAC 173-446-200 Table 200-1 for 2031 and subsequent years~~)) the third and subsequent compliance periods decreases annually as described in WAC 173-446-210 Table 210-1. To calculate these values the baseline described in WAC 173-446-200(4) as listed in WAC 173-446-200 Table 200-1 is multiplied by the economy wide emissions level for that year described in WAC 173-446-210 Table 210-1 divided by the 2022 economy wide emissions level.

$$T_Y = B_Y * \frac{E_Y}{E_{2022}}$$

Where:

T_Y = The total program allowance budget for a given year
B_Y = The Subsequent Compliance Period: 2023-2026 baseline described in WAC 173-446-200 Table 200-1
E_Y = The economy wide emissions level for the given budget year described in WAC 173-446-210 Table 210-1
E_{2022} = The economy wide emissions level for 2022 that is described in WAC 173-446-210 Table 210-1

(2) **Total program allowance budget.** Table 210-1 displays the total program allowance budget for each year calculated using the method established in subsection (1) of this section. When new sectors enter the program at the beginning of the third compliance period, additional allowances associated with those sectors will be added to the overall budget shown in column three from that point forward using the formula established in subsection (1)(c) of this section.

(a) If Washington enters into a linkage agreement, upon the linkage effective date, the values in column three for emissions years 2029 and 2030 of Table 210-1 will be adjusted to reflect the baseline for sectors entering the program in the third compliance period. These values will be updated pursuant to WAC 173-446-200(4) and come from Table 200-1 for the total allowance baseline.

(b) If Washington has not entered into a linkage agreement, or if Washington has entered into a linkage agreement but prior to the linkage effective date, the values in column three for emissions years 2029 and 2030 of Table 210-1 will be unchanged.

Table 210-1: Total program allowance budget for each year ((~~of the first compliance period~~)) using the methods established in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

((~~Emissions Year~~	~~Total Covered Emissions ($MT CO_2e$)~~
~~2023~~	~~63, 288, 565~~
~~2024~~	~~58, 524, 909~~
~~2025~~	~~53, 761, 254~~
~~2026~~	~~48, 997, 598~~))

Emissions Year	Economy Wide Emissions Level ($MT CO_2e$) (E_y)	Total Allowance Budget ($MT CO_2e$) (T_y)
2022	97,912,500	N/A

Emissions Year	Economy Wide Emissions Level (MT CO_2e) (E_y)	Total Allowance Budget (MT CO_2e) (T_y)
2023	91,923,438	63,889,636
2024	85,934,375	59,727,052
2025	79,945,313	55,564,468
2026	73,956,250	51,401,884
2027	67,967,188	47,307,917
2028	61,978,125	43,139,287
2029	55,989,063	38,970,657 **
2030	50,000,000	34,802,026 **
2031	47,700,000	33,201,133 *
2032	45,400,000	31,600,240 *
2033	43,100,000	29,999,347 *
2034	40,800,000	28,398,453 *
2035	38,500,000	26,797,560 *
2036	36,200,000	25,196,667 *
2037	33,900,000	23,595,774 *
2038	31,600,000	21,994,881 *
2039	29,300,000	20,393,987 *
2040	27,000,000	18,793,094 *
2041	24,800,000	17,261,805 *
2042	22,600,000	15,730,516 *
2043	20,400,000	14,199,227 *
2044	18,200,000	12,667,938 *
2045	16,000,000	11,136,648 *
2046	13,800,000	9,605,359 *
2047	11,600,000	8,074,070 *
2048	9,400,000	6,542,781 *
2049	7,200,000	5,011,492 *
2050	5,000,000	3,480,203 *

Compliance periods will be determined upon linkage, as noted in the "compliance period" definition in WAC 173-446-020.

* Prior to linkage, the allowance budgets for 2031 and each year thereafter, will be based on the baseline described in WAC 173-446-200 Table 200-1 for subsequent compliance periods.

** Upon linkage, the allowance budgets for 2029 and each year thereafter, will be based on the baseline described in WAC 173-446-200 Table 200-1 for subsequent compliance periods.

Table 210-2: Increase in allowance budgets (MT CO_2e) in the first compliance period as a result of the clarification from the legislature that the target date for the emissions reductions required by RCW 70A.45.020 is December 31st, instead of January 1st, of each year.

Emissions Year	Increase in Budget (MT CO_2e)
2023	601,071
2024	1,202,143
2025	1,803,214
2026	2,404,286

Table 210-3: The increase in the allowance budgets from 2027-2030 caused by the addition of waste to energy facilities as covered entities and as a result of the clarification from the legislature that the target date for the emissions reductions required by RCW 70A.45.020 is December 31st, instead of January 1st, of each year.

Emissions Year	Increase in Budget (MT CO_2e)
2027	3,073,973
2028	3,668,999
2029	4,264,024
2030	4,859,048

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-220 Distribution of allowances to emissions-intensive and trade-exposed facilities. (1) **Allocation baselines for EITE facilities.** Ecology will use the following data sources, methods, and criteria to review and approve allocation baselines submitted by EITE facilities.

(a) Owners or operators of any EITE facility who wish to be allocated no cost allowances must submit their proposed allocation baseline with the following supporting information that facilitates ecology's review to ecology electronically in a format specified by ecology. The information must include all emissions years beginning with 2015 and ending with the most recent emissions year. Owners or operators requesting no cost allowances for emissions year 2023 must submit the information by September 15, 2022. Owners or operators requesting no cost allowances beginning with emissions years after 2023 must submit the information concurrent with their petition as established in WAC 173-446A-040(1) or by March 31st of the calendar year after the first emissions year for which they ((~~request~~)) have a compliance obligation and are eligible to receive no cost allowances, whichever is earlier.

(i) The reported GHG emissions under chapter 173-441 WAC, including fuel use as specified in WAC 173-441-050 (3)(m), and covered emissions under WAC 173-446-040 for the facility which serves as the facility's amount of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions.

(ii) The facility specific measure of production, which is all applicable total annual facility product data, units of production, specific product, and supporting data described in WAC 173-441-050 (3)(n). If multiple product data metrics are listed for the facility in Table 050-1 in chapter 173-441 WAC, the same product data metric must be used for all calculations, including annual GHG reports. A facility reporting a primary North American industry classification system (NAICS) code of 324110 must use the sum of barrels of crude oil and intermediate products received from off site that are processed at the facility as the product data metric.

(iii) The EITE facility's primary NAICS code as reported under WAC 173-441-050 (3)(i), or other information demonstrating the facility is classified as emissions-intensive and trade-exposed under chapter 173-446A WAC.

(iv) The EITE facility's proposed allocation baseline, including:

(A) A carbon intensity baseline calculated by dividing the 2015 through 2019 average of covered emissions from (a)(i) of this subsection by the 2015 through 2019 average of total annual product data from (a)(ii) of this subsection.

(B) Optionally, if requesting alternate years for the carbon intensity baseline average, the owner or operator may also include a separate calculation that uses averages for the requested years and the method from (a)(iv)(A) of this subsection.

Any owner or operator of an EITE facility requesting the use of alternate years for their carbon intensity baseline average must submit information supporting that there were abnormal periods of operation that materially impacted the facility during one or more years in the normal baseline period of 2015 through 2019. The owner or operator must also submit information supporting the claim that the proposed alternate years are reflective of normal operation. A minimum of three full years and a maximum of five full years must be used in the baseline average. At least three years used in the baseline average must be consecutive. If an owner or operator requests to include an emissions year prior to 2015 in the facility's allocation baseline, the submission must include all information for that year. An emissions year prior to 2012 is not eligible for use as an alternate year.

(C) Any owner or operator of an EITE facility may also submit a mass-based baseline. An owner or operator requesting a mass-based baseline must submit information supporting the claim that the owner or operator is not able to feasibly determine a carbon intensity baseline based on unique circumstances of the facility. The mass-based baseline is calculated as the 2015 through 2019 average covered emissions from (a)(i) of this subsection. If requesting alternate years for the facility's baseline average, the owner or operator may also include a separate calculation that uses averages for the requested years.

(b) Ecology must use the following criteria to review and approve an allocation baseline by November 15, 2022, for any EITE facility submitting complete information under (a) of this subsection by September 15, 2022. Ecology must complete this process within 90 calendar days of a complete submission to any EITE facility that submitted complete information under (a) of this subsection after September 15, 2022. The allocation baseline will be reviewed by ecology using the following method and approved based on the criteria described in this subsection.

(i) Ecology may combine information from multiple sources and use professional judgment to adjust data sets and conform to this chapter when reviewing carbon intensity or mass-based baselines. Ecology may use the following data sources when reviewing a baseline depending on data availability, quality, applicability, and the agency's best professional judgment.

(A) Information submitted under (a) of this subsection;

(B) Information reported under chapter 173-441 WAC;

(C) An assigned emissions level under WAC 173-441-086; or

(D) Other sources of information deemed significant by ecology. Ecology will rely on data provided in (b)(i)(A) through (C) of this subsection whenever possible.

(ii) Ecology's review of the submission must include calculating a mass-based baseline for each EITE facility by averaging the 2015 through 2019 covered emissions determined using data from the data sources listed in (b)(i) of this subsection. If approving alternate years for the mass-based baseline average under (b)(iv) of this subsection, ecology must also include a separate calculation that uses averages for the approved years.

(iii) Ecology's review of the submission must include calculating a carbon intensity baseline for each EITE facility by dividing the 2015 through 2019 average of covered emissions using the data sources listing in (b)(i) of this subsection by the 2015 through 2019 average total annual product data determined using the data sources listing in (b)(i) of this subsection unless ecology determines it is not feasible to determine product data for the facility based on the facility's unique circumstances. If approving alternate years for the carbon intensity baseline average under (b)(iv) of this subsection, ecology must also include a separate calculation that uses averages for the approved years. It is feasible to determine product data for any facility:

(A) That reports product data as specified in WAC 173-441-050 (3)(n); or

(B) For which ecology is capable of determining product data as specified in WAC 173-441-050 (3)(n) using any of the data sources specified in (b)(i) of this subsection.

(iv) Ecology may allow the use of alternate years for an EITE facility's carbon intensity or mass-based baseline average if ecology determines there were abnormal periods of operation that materially impacted the facility during one or more years in the normal baseline period of 2015 through 2019. A minimum of three full years and a maximum of five full years must be used in the baseline average. At least three years used in the baseline average must be consecutive. An emissions year prior to 2012 is not eligible for use as an alternate year.

(v) Ecology must use the following criteria when approving allocation baselines. The EITE facility's allocation baseline is equal to its carbon intensity baseline as calculated under (b)(iii) of this subsection unless ecology is unable to perform the review calculation in that subsection. If ecology is unable to determine a carbon intensity baseline, then the allocation baseline is the mass-based baseline calculated in (b)(ii) of this subsection. If ecology approves alternate years for the allocation baseline average under (b)(iv) of this subsection, the allocation baseline must be based on the separate calculation described in (b)(ii) or (iii) of this subsection, as applicable, that accounts for alternate years if ecology approves alternate years.

(A) Ecology must use the following methods, in order of precedence starting with (I), to review and approve an allocation baseline for any EITE facility joining the program after emissions year 2023 under WAC 173-446-060. Ecology must use 2015 through 2019 emissions years whenever possible based on the data sources listed in (b)(i) of this subsection and may not use an emissions year prior to 2012. Ecology may exclude emissions years that contain abnormal periods of operation, for example, the first year the facility begins operations. Ecology must consider the products and criteria pollutants produced by the facility, as well as the local environmental and health impacts associated with the facility when setting the allocation baseline. For a facility built on tribal lands or determined by ecology to impact

tribal lands and resources, ecology must consult with the affected tribal nations.

(I) Use the carbon intensity baseline whenever GHG emissions and product data are available for three or more full years under normal operation.

(II) If at least three full years of GHG emissions data under normal operation are available but three full years of product data are not available, use the mass-based baseline for the available years until three years of GHG emissions and product data are available. Switch to the carbon intensity baseline as described in (b)(v)(A)(I) of this subsection based on the three or more available data years once the data are available. ((~~This switch should not occur until the next compliance period.~~))

(III) If less than three full years of GHG emissions data under normal operation are available, ecology must estimate a mass-based baseline for the EITE facility until ecology is able to calculate a carbon intensity baseline for the facility as described in (b)(v)(A)(I) of this subsection. ((~~This switch cannot occur until the next compliance period.~~)) Ecology may base the mass-based baseline on ecology's GHG emissions estimates for the facility, GHG emissions from a best-in-class facility in the same sector, or actual GHG emissions from the facility, but the mass-based baseline must not exceed the maximum measured actual GHG emissions from the operating facility if those measurements exist.

(B) Except as described in (b)(v)(A) of this subsection, the owner or operator of an EITE facility using a mass-based baseline, must submit a request to ecology if wanting to later convert to a carbon intensity baseline.

(C) Ecology may not convert the EITE facility to a carbon intensity baseline during the first three compliance periods except as described in (b)(v)(A) of this subsection or when the EITE facility reports a primary NAICS code beginning with 3364 under chapter 173-441 WAC. A facility reporting a primary NAICS code beginning with 3364 under chapter 173-441 WAC that uses a mass-based baseline may not convert to a carbon intensity baseline until the next compliance period after the facility applies for such conversion.

(D) ((~~Prior to the beginning of a new compliance period,~~)) Ecology may make an upward or downward adjustment in the allocation baseline for an EITE facility ((~~effective starting in the next compliance period. Any adjustment must be based on significant changes to emissions or product data from~~)) if it identifies significant changes or errors in the data used to establish an allocation baseline as a result of:

(I) Revised reports under WAC 173-441-050(7) for any emissions year used in determination of the allocation baseline;

(II) A new assigned emissions level under WAC 173-441-086 for any emissions year used in determination of the allocation baseline; ((~~or~~))

(III) A change in reporting method as described in WAC 173-441-050(4) relative to the method used for reports from emissions years used in determination of the allocation baseline; or

(IV) A change in product metric, units of production, or product data measurement method as described in WAC 173-441-050 (3)(n)(iii) or (iv) relative to product metric, units of production, or product data measurement method used in determination of the allocation baseline.

(vi) Ecology may make an adjustment to the allocation baseline for an EITE facility if requested by the owner or operator. Ecology

may approve an adjustment to an allocation baseline that takes effect for a previous emissions year. Ecology will not approve an adjustment to an allocation baseline that would, or is likely to, result in an EITE facility receiving more no cost allowances than the facility's covered emissions for any emissions years for which the adjustment takes effect. In making its determination to approve or deny an adjustment, ecology may also consider analysis described in RCW 70A.65.330(1). Ecology will only consider an adjustment to the allocation baseline for an EITE facility requested by that facility if it finds that at least one of the conditions is met:

(A) There is a significant change in the emissions use or emissions attributable to the manufacture of an individual good or goods by the EITE facility that have a material impact on emissions. Unless otherwise noted, ecology will only consider adjustments for significant changes that occurred after the program commenced on January 1, 2023. For the purpose of this subsection, "significant change in the emissions use or emissions attributable to the manufacture of an individual good or goods" means a change in production or facility operations that increased the total covered emissions or covered emissions per unit of product at the facility compared to the years used to establish the allocation baseline for the facility and that meets at least one of the following conditions:

(I) The facility commenced manufacturing goods not previously manufactured by the facility that required the installation of a new process unit, as evidenced by a revised air operating permit or other government approval. Ecology must also determine that these goods are being manufactured using best available technology for manufacturing those goods or in a manner that meets an equivalent industry efficiency benchmark including, but not limited to, benchmarks used for allocating allowances to facilities manufacturing those goods in other jurisdictions.

(II) The facility permanently closed one or more process units, which significantly changed the number or type of goods manufactured at the facility, as evidenced by a revised air operating permit or other documentation or attestation provided by the owner or operator of the facility. Ecology must also determine that total annual covered emissions of the facility have not increased since the process unit or units ceased operation.

(III) There were significant changes at the facility during emissions years 2015-2022 so that the years used to establish the allocation baseline are not representative of facility operations. Ecology must also determine that the existing allocation baseline for the facility is significantly lower than other EITE facilities in Washington with the same reported NAICS code in Table 050-1 in chapter 173-441 WAC or an equivalent industrial efficiency benchmark including, but not limited to, benchmarks used for allocating allowances to facilities manufacturing those goods in other jurisdictions.

(B) There are significant changes to the EITE facility's external competitive environment that result in a significant increase in leakage risk that is directly attributable to compliance costs imposed by the program created under this chapter. For the purpose of this subsection, "significant increase in leakage risk" means a high probability that production and covered emissions at the facility would be significantly reduced or cease and would result in a directly attributable increase in greenhouse gas emissions at another facility or facilities manufacturing the same goods outside the state and outside the geography of another jurisdiction with a linkage agreement with

Washington. Ecology will only consider changes in the external competitive environment that are directly related to policies or programs that impose compliance costs or equivalent requirements on greenhouse gas emissions from manufacturing facilities. Any adjustments approved by ecology under this subsection will take effect for a maximum of four years and can only apply to emissions year 2027 or later.

(C) There are abnormal operating periods when the EITE facility's carbon intensity has been materially affected. For the purpose of this subsection, "abnormal operating periods" means a significant and unanticipated disruption to normal operating conditions at a facility as the result of a major incident outside the direct control of the facility, such as a natural disaster or power outage that occurred after the program commenced on January 1, 2023. Any adjustments approved by ecology under this subsection will only be applied to the emissions years when the facility's carbon intensity was materially affected by the abnormal operating periods.

(D) There are significant changes to emissions or product data for the EITE facility as a result of:

(I) Revised reports under WAC 173-441-050(7) for any emissions year used in determination of the allocation baseline;

(II) A new assigned emissions level under WAC 173-441-086 for any emissions year used in determination of the allocation baseline;

(III) A change in reporting method as described in WAC 173-441-050(4) relative to the method used for reports from emissions years used in determination of the allocation baseline; or

(IV) A change in product metric, units of production, or product data measurement method as described in WAC 173-441-050 (3)(n)(iii) or (iv) relative to product metric, units of production, or product data measurement method used in determination of the allocation baseline.

(vii) Owners or operators of any EITE facility who wish to request an adjustment to their approved allocation baseline must submit a request to ecology. Ecology will not consider more than one request for an adjustment under this section per facility within a three-year period. Owners or operators must submit the following information to ecology by the applicable date and in a format specified by ecology when requesting an adjustment to an allocation baseline:

(A) For adjustments based on the condition described in (b)(vi)(A) of this subsection, facilities must provide at least two full years of reported emissions and production data since the significant change took effect. The request must be submitted by March 31st of the calendar year when the facility has reported at least two full years of emissions and production data since the significant change took effect. If the facility can provide emissions and production data from emissions years 2015-2019 or earlier years that demonstrates the change in covered emissions per unit of product at the facility compared to the emissions and production data used to establish the allocation baseline for the facility approved by ecology in 2022, then ecology may waive the requirement to submit at least two full years of emissions and production data since the significant change took effect. The facility must also provide information that documents the significant change at the facility, including copies of applicable permits, details of physical changes made to the facility, emissions and production data showing the impact on emissions, and any other information requested by ecology to determine that the facility meets the conditions described in (b)(vi)(A) of this subsection. Ecology will only consider requests under (b)(vi)(A)(III) of this subsection that are received by March 31, 2027.

(B) For adjustments based on the condition described in (b)(vi)(B) of this subsection, the request should be submitted by March 31st of the year for which the facility wishes the adjustment to be applied to its preliminary allocation of allowances for the following emissions year. Facilities must provide information that demonstrates the following along with any other information requested by ecology to determine that the facility meets the conditions described in (b)(vi)(B) of this subsection:

(I) Compliance costs imposed by the program compared to the compliance costs or equivalent requirements imposed on the applicable facility or facilities with the same reported NAICS code outside of Washington and outside the geography of another jurisdiction with a linkage agreement with Washington. For the purpose of this subsection "compliance costs" means the annual revenues, profits, or value-add for a facility or facilities with the same reported NAICS code or equivalent industrial classification divided by the annual emissions for the same facility or facilities.

(II) Significant changes in the external competitive environment that decrease the compliance costs or equivalent requirements imposed on applicable facilities outside of Washington and outside the geography of another jurisdiction with a linkage agreement with Washington including, but not limited to, the cessation of carbon pricing programs or policies in other jurisdictions.

(III) A reduction in production and emissions at the facility in Washington will be directly offset by an increase in greenhouse gas emissions at a facility or facilities with the same reported NAICS code outside of Washington and outside the geography of another jurisdiction with a linkage agreement with Washington.

(C) For adjustments based on the condition described in (b)(vi)(C) of this subsection, the request should be submitted by March 31st of the year following the emission year(s) when the EITE facility's carbon intensity was materially affected. Facilities must provide information that demonstrates that abnormal operating periods had a material impact on the EITE facility's carbon intensity and any other information requested by ecology to determine that the facility meets the conditions described in (b)(vi)(C) of this subsection.

(D) For adjustments based on the condition described in (b)(vi)(D) of this subsection, the request should be submitted by March 31st of the year for which the facility wishes the adjustment to be applied to its preliminary allocation of allowances for the following emissions year.

(viii) A covered entity that relocates the operations of an EITE facility with a carbon intensity baseline that was approved by ecology under subsection (2)(b) of this section to a new facility in Washington may request that ecology assign to the new facility a carbon intensity baseline equal to the carbon intensity baseline approved by ecology for the existing facility. This request must be submitted to ecology by March 31st of the emissions year for which the new facility will be eligible to receive no cost allowances. Ecology will review and approve the request provided that ecology determines that:

(A) The existing facility from which the approved carbon intensity baseline is being assigned has ceased operations and is a closed facility or will become a closed facility before the new facility commences operations and becomes eligible to receive no cost allowances based on the carbon intensity baseline for the existing facility;

(B) The new facility was constructed after January 1, 2023, and will be operating under the same primary North American Industry Clas-

sification System code and report the same production metric under WAC 174-441-050 as the existing facility from which the carbon intensity baseline is being assigned;

(C) The carbon intensity baseline for the existing facility is equal to or below a published carbon intensity benchmark for facilities with the same North American Industry Classification System code or the average carbon intensity of facilities with the same North American Industry Classification System code operating in Washington, or a comparable jurisdiction, if such published benchmark information is available when the covered entity requests transfer of a carbon intensity baseline under this subsection;

(D) The covered entity has complied with all relevant requirements under chapter 70A.65 RCW and this chapter for covered entities to receive no cost allowances; and

(E) Air quality in overburdened communities would not be significantly impacted as a direct result of the new facility being assigned a carbon-intensity baseline equal to the carbon intensity baseline approved by ecology for the existing facility.

(ix) If ecology approves the assigning of a carbon intensity baseline under (b)(vi) of this subsection, then the assigned carbon intensity baseline for the new facility will expire after eight emissions years, or emissions year 2034, whichever comes first, and the department will approve a new allocation baseline using the methods described in (b)(v)(A) of this subsection. If the existing facility from which the carbon intensity baseline was assigned does not cease operations and become a closed facility, then ecology will revoke the assignment and approve an allocation baseline for the new facility using the methods described in (b)(v)(A) of this subsection and adjust any allocation of no cost allowances accordingly.

(2) **Total no cost allowances allocated to EITE facilities.** No cost allowances allocated to an EITE facility for a given emissions year are determined using the methods in this subsection.

(a) EITE facilities are awarded no cost allowances according to the following reduction schedule: Allowances to cover 100 percent of the facility's allocation baseline for each year during the ((~~first compliance period~~)) years 2023 through 2026, allowances to cover 97 percent of the facility's allocation baseline for each year during the ((~~second compliance period~~)) years 2027 through 2030, and allowances to cover 94 percent of the facility's allocation baseline for each year during the ((~~third compliance period~~)) years 2031 through 2034.

(b) For a facility using a carbon intensity allocation baseline, the distribution of no cost allowances for a given emissions year is determined using Eq. 220-1. The product data metric used to determine no cost allowances must be the same metric used in the carbon intensity baseline determined as described in subsection (1)(a)(ii) of this section. Initial no cost allowances in Eq. 220-1 are vintage year t+1 in emissions year 2023 and are vintage year t in subsequent years. True-up allowances in Eq. 220-1 are vintage year t+2.

$$NoCostAllowances_t\ (MT\ CO_2e) = InitialNoCostAllowances_t + TrueUp_t \qquad \text{Eq. 220-1}$$

Where:

$NoCostAllowances_t$ = number of allowances allocated for emissions year t

$InitialNoCostAllowances_t$ = number of allowances initially allocated for emissions year t. This number is calculated using data from emissions year t-2, according to Eq. 220-2.

$TrueUp_t$ = number of allowances allocated to account for actual production from emissions year t, determined according to Eq. 220-3.

t = emissions year for which the allocation occurs.

$$\text{InitialNoCostAllowances}_t\ (\text{MT CO}_2\text{e}) = \text{CarbonIntensityAllocationBaseline} \times \text{Production}_{t-2} \times \text{ReductionSchedule}_t \quad \text{Eq. 220-2}$$

Where:
CarbonIntensityAllocationBaseline = carbon intensity baseline determined pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section
Production_{t-2} = total annual facility product data for the emissions year two years prior to year *t* from subsection (1)(a)(ii) of this section
ReductionSchedule = reduction percentage corresponding to the ((~~compliance~~)) four-year period for emissions year *t*, as provided in (a) of this subsection.
t = emissions year for which the allocation occurs.

$$\text{TrueUp}_t\ (\text{MT CO}_2\text{e}) = (\text{CarbonIntensityAllocationBaseline} \times \text{Production}_t \times \text{ReductionSchedule}_t) - \text{InitialNoCostAllowances}_t \quad \text{Eq. 220-3}$$

Where:
CarbonIntensityAllocationBaseline = carbon intensity baseline determined pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section.
Production_t = total annual facility product data for the emissions year *t* from (a)(ii) of this subsection.
$\text{ReductionSchedule}_t$ = reduction percentage corresponding to the ((~~compliance~~)) four-year period for emissions year *t*, as provided in (a) of this subsection.
$\text{InitialNoCostAllowances}_t$ = determined according to Eq. 220-2
t = Emissions year for which the allocation occurs.

(i) The calculation in Eq. 220-3 will be done after receipt and verification of an EITE facility's production for year *t* through the process in WAC 173-441-085. If the result of the calculation in Eq. 220-3 is greater than zero, the resulting number of allowances will be allocated to the applicable EITE facility.

(ii) If the result of the calculation in Eq. 220-3 is negative, the resulting number of allowances will be subtracted from the number of allowances allocated to the facility for the next emission year.

(iii) If the result of the calculation in Eq. 220-3 is zero, no further action will be taken.

(c) For a facility using a mass-based allocation baseline, the distribution of no cost allowances for a given emissions year is determined using Eq. 220-4.

$$\text{NoCostAllowances}_t\ (\text{MT CO}_2\text{e}) = \text{Mass-based allocation baseline} \times \text{ReductionSchedule}_t \quad \text{Eq. 220-4}$$

Where:
Mass-based allocation baseline = determined pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section.
$\text{ReductionSchedule}_t$ = reduction percentage corresponding to the ((~~compliance~~)) four-year period for the given emissions year, as provided in (a) of this subsection.
t = Emissions year for which the allocation occurs.

(d) Adjustments to the number of no cost allowances calculated for an EITE facility according to Eq. 220-1 and Eq. 220-4 may be made by ecology according to the following:

(i) Ecology will adjust no cost allowance allocation and credits to an EITE facility to avoid duplication with any no cost allowances transferred pursuant to WAC 173-446-230 and 173-446-240, if applicable.

(ii) Prior to the beginning of either ((~~the second, third, or subsequent compliance periods~~)) emissions year 2027 or emissions year 2030, ecology may make an upward adjustment in the next ((~~compliance~~)) four-year period's reduction schedule for an EITE facility based on the owner's or operator's demonstration to ecology that additional reductions in carbon intensity or mass emissions beyond those achieved since July 25, 2021, are not technically or economically feasible during the next four-year period or part thereof. Ecology may not adjust the reduction schedule to levels above ((~~the first compliance period reduction level~~)) 100 percent of the facility's allocation baseline and adjustments to the reduction schedule expire at the end of the four-year period. Ecology will not approve an adjustment to the reduction schedule that would, or is likely to, result in an EITE facility receiving more no cost allowances than the facility's covered emissions for any emissions years for which the adjustment takes effect.

Owners or operators of any EITE facility that wish to have an upward adjustment of their reduction schedule must submit ((~~the following information to ecology electronically in a format specified by ecology. The information must be submitted~~)) a request to ecology by March 31st of the year prior to the start of the ((~~compliance~~)) four-year period in which the facility wishes to have an upward adjustment under this subsection. Ecology will make a determination on adjustments based on information ((~~contained in the facility's submission~~)) submitted by the facility and information listed in subsection (1)(b)(i) of this section. In making its determination, ecology may also consider analysis described in RCW 70A.65.330(1). Ecology may base the upward adjustment applicable to an EITE facility in the next ((~~compliance~~)) four-year period on the facility's best available technology analysis. ((~~The submission must include information demonstrating to ecology that at least one of the following conditions is met:~~

~~(A) There is a significant change in the emissions use or emissions attributable to the manufacture of an individual good or goods by the EITE facility based on a finding by the department that an adjustment is necessary to accommodate for changes in the manufacturing process that have a material impact on emissions.~~

~~(B) There are significant changes to the EITE facility's external competitive environment that result in a significant increase in leakage risk.~~

~~(C) There are abnormal operating periods when the EITE facility's carbon intensity has been materially affected so that these abnormal operating periods are either excluded or otherwise considered in the establishment of the compliance period carbon intensity benchmarks.~~)) Owners or operators must submit the following information to ecology in a format specified by ecology when requesting an adjustment to a reduction schedule:

(A) Details of the assessment that was used to identify that additional reductions in carbon intensity or mass emissions at the facility are not technically or economically feasible. This should include an explanation of how the financial value of no cost allowances that the facility has received or is eligible to receive under (b) or (c) of this subsection was considered as part of the economic feasibility assessment.

(B) A description of the facility's manufacturing processes, including the identification of all fuels, processes, equipment, and operations that contribute to the facility's covered emissions.

(C) Description of any factors that have led to an increase or decrease in the facility's covered emissions or emissions intensity of production since July 25, 2021, including details of any projects, actions or strategies implemented by the facility to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions.

(D) Any other information requested by ecology to determine that the facility meets the conditions described in (d)(i) of this subsection.

(iii) For EITE facilities for which ecology has approved an upwards adjustment to the reduction schedule for a four-year period, if the facility is distributed more no cost allowances than required to meet the facility's compliance obligation for the four-year period, then the excess number of allowances will be subtracted from the number of allowances allocated to the facility for the next emissions year.

(iv) Ecology may allocate additional no cost allowances to a facility with a primary North American industry classification system

code beginning with 3364 reported under chapter 173-441 WAC that is using a mass-based allocation baseline in order to accommodate an increase in production that increases its emissions above the baseline on a basis equivalent in principle to those awarded to entities utilizing a carbon intensity allocation baseline. Owners or operators of an EITE facility who wish to be allocated additional no cost allowances under this subsection must submit the following information to ecology electronically in a format specified by ecology. The information must be submitted by March 31st of the year following the emissions year for which the facility wishes to be allocated additional allowances under this subsection. Ecology will make a determination on adjustments based on information contained in the facility's submission and information submitted in subsection (1)(b)(i) of this section.

(A) Data from the facility showing an increase in production that increases its emissions above baseline.

(B) Projected production data if the facility wishes to be allocated ongoing additional no cost allowances.

((~~(iv)~~)) (v) Ecology will withhold or withdraw the relevant share of no cost allowances allocated to a facility that ceases production in the state and becomes a closed facility. Any allowances withheld or withdrawn under this subsection must be transferred to the emissions containment reserve.

((~~(v)~~)) (vi) A facility that curtails all production and becomes a curtailed facility may retain no cost allowances allocated to the facility, but the allowances cannot be traded, sold, or transferred and the facility is still subject to the emission reduction requirements specified in this section. An owner or operator of a curtailed facility may transfer the allowances to a new operator of the facility that will be operated under the same North American industry classification system code(s). If the curtailed facility becomes a closed facility, then all unused allowances will be transferred to the emissions containment reserve. A curtailed facility is not eligible to receive free allowances during a period of curtailment. If the result of the calculation in Eq. 220-3 is greater than zero for an emissions year in which a facility was curtailed, then the resulting number of allowances will be allocated to that facility. If the facility has a no cost allowance deficit carried forward from a previous emissions year, then the deficit must first be subtracted from the result of Eq. 220-3. If the result of Eq. 220-3 is negative for an emissions year in which a facility was curtailed, then the resulting number of allowances will be subtracted from the allowances allocated to the applicable covered entity for the next emissions year according to Eq. 220-2. If the resulting number of allowances cannot be subtracted from the allowances allocated to the applicable covered entity for the next emissions year, ecology will withdraw the resulting number of allowances from the entity. If the curtailed facility has a no cost allowance deficit carried forward from a previous year, then the result of Eq. 220-3 will be added to the deficit and the number of allowances equivalent to the deficit will be withdrawn by ecology. Any allowances withheld or withdrawn under this subsection must be transferred to the emissions containment reserve.

(vii) If the total number of allowances provided to an EITE facility with a mass-based baseline that was estimated by ecology under subsection (1)(v)(A)(III) of this section exceeds the facility's compliance obligation for the emissions years for which it is allocated allowances using the approved mass-based baseline, ecology will sub-

tract the excess number of allowances from the allowances allocated to the facility for the next emissions year. Ecology will provide a one-time allocation of true-up allowances to an EITE facility with an approved mass-based baseline that was estimated by ecology under subsection (1)(v)(A)(III) of this section if they were not provided with a preliminary allocation of allowances under (b) of this subsection, or allowances from the emissions containment reserve under WAC 173-446-375(2), for the first two emissions years when they were eligible to receive no cost allowances.

(e) New EITE facilities that are assigned a carbon intensity baseline under subsection (1)(b)(vi) of this section will be allocated no cost allowances using the methods specified in (b) and (d) of this subsection. If the total no cost allowances provided to the facility during the first applicable compliance period is less than the compliance obligation from the facility during the applicable compliance period, the facility will be allocated allowances from the emissions containment reserve pursuant to WAC 173-446-375(2) equal to the difference between their compliance obligation and their final allocation of no cost allowances for the applicable emissions years.

(f) EITE facilities for which ecology has approved an adjustment to the allocation baseline under (d)(vi) of this subsection will be allocated no cost allowances using the methods specified in (b) and (d) of this subsection with the following modifications:

(i) For adjustments approved under subsection (1)(vi)(A) of this section, ecology will allocate allowances using the adjusted allocation baseline instead of the allocation baseline approved by ecology in 2022 and, if applicable, provide a one-time allocation of true-up allowances to the facility for any previous emissions years for which the adjusted allocation baseline takes effect. The amount of true-up allowances provided will equal the number of allowances the facility should have received for the applicable emissions years using the adjusted allocation baseline as determined using Eq. 220-1 or Eq. 220-4 less the number of allowances already provided to the facility by ecology for the applicable emissions years as determined using Eq. 220-1 or Eq. 220-4.

(ii) For adjustments approved under subsection (1)(vi)(B) of this section, ecology will adjust the EITE facility's allocation baseline upwards by multiplying the allocation baseline by a baseline modifier approved by ecology. The baseline modifier will only be applied to the applicable emissions years approved by ecology. Ecology will not approve a baseline modifier that would result in the facility receiving no cost allowances that would cover greater than 100 percent of its allocation baseline or covered emissions during the applicable emissions years.

(iii) For adjustments approved under subsection (1)(vi)(C) of this section, ecology will adjust the EITE facility's allocation baseline upwards by multiplying the allocation baseline by a baseline modifier approved by ecology and provide a one-time allocation of true-up allowances to the facility for any previous emissions years for which the adjusted allocation baseline takes effect. The amount of true-up allowances provided will equal the number of allowances the facility should have received for the applicable emissions years using the adjusted allocation baseline as determined using Eq. 220-1 or Eq. 220-4 less the number of allowances already provided to the facility by ecology for the applicable emissions years as determined using Eq. 220-1 or Eq. 220-4. The baseline modifier will only account for the increase in carbon intensity directly attributable to the abnormal op-

erating periods and will only be applied to the applicable emissions years approved by ecology.

(iv) For adjustments approved under subsection (1)(vi)(D) of this section, ecology will allocate allowances using the adjusted allocation baseline instead of the allocation baseline approved by ecology in 2022.

(g) An EITE facility must provide timely and accurate verified reports under WAC 173-441-050 and this chapter in order to timely receive no cost allowances. In case of noncompliance, no cost allowances will be withheld until the facility is in compliance, at which time the appropriate number of no cost allowances will be issued to the EITE facility.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-230 Distribution of allowances to electric utilities. (1) **((~~Total~~)) No cost allowances allocated to electric utilities.** Allowances ((~~will be~~)) are allocated to qualifying electric utilities for the purposes of mitigating the cost burden of the program ((~~based on the cost burden effect of the program~~)). Only electric utilities subject to chapter 19.405 RCW, the Washington Clean Energy Transformation Act, qualify for no cost allowances.

(2) ((~~The cost burden effect recognizes that compliance with the program requires the submission of compliance instruments and in the absence of possessing the required compliance instruments procurement of those instruments has an associated cost that would be translated into consumer electricity prices without the mitigation of that cost burden as provided by this program. Those potential costs, along with the administrative costs of the program, comprise the cost burden of the program. Provision of some or all of the allowances necessary to address this deficit, through the means established in this section, is the method by which this cost burden is mitigated. Under this framework, ecology will use~~)) **Calculation of no cost allowances allocated to electric utilities.** The following methods ((~~to~~)) determine ((~~the cost burden effect and~~)) the allocation of no cost allowances to each qualifying electric utility. Under (a) through (c) of this subsection describes the forecasts that ecology uses to develop the inputs to Eq. 230-1.

(a) Ecology will use utility-specific demand forecasts that provide estimates of retail ((~~electric~~)) load. Demand forecasts should represent the best estimate of the most likely electricity demand scenario ((~~during the compliance period~~)).

(b) Ecology will use utility-specific resource supply forecasts to determine the resource fuel types that are forecasted to be used to provide the retail ((~~electric~~)) load predicted by the demand forecast for the utility. Resource supply forecasts should represent the best estimate of the most likely electricity resource mix scenario during the compliance period ((~~including, but not limited to, using an assumption of average hydroelectric conditions~~)).

(c) These forecasts will be derived from the following sources, which will be relied upon in the rank order listed below as necessary to most accurately determine the supply and demand forecasts that best predict the manner in which each electric utility will comply with the Clean Energy Transformation Act, chapter 19.405 RCW:

(i) A forecast of supply or a forecast of demand, along with any supporting information, which has been approved by the utilities and transportation commission in the case of an investor-owned utility or approved by the governing board of a consumer-owned utility in the case of a consumer-owned utility. Any such forecast must also be consistent with the clean energy implementation plan that is submitted pursuant to the Clean Energy Transformation Act, chapter 19.405 RCW.

(ii) The forecasts of supply and forecasts of demand that are part of the clean energy implementation plan, or supporting materials for that plan, for a utility that is submitted pursuant to chapter 19.405 RCW, the Washington Clean Energy Transformation Act.

(iii) An integrated resource plan, or supporting materials for that plan, that complies with chapter 19.280 RCW and is consistent with or serves as the basis for the clean energy implementation plan submitted pursuant to chapter 19.405 RCW, the Washington Clean Energy Transformation Act.

(iv) Another source that provides a utility's supply or demand forecast that is, based on ecology's analysis, consistent with an existing forecast approved by the appropriate governing board or the utilities and transportation commission.

(v) For multijurisdictional electric companies, a multistate resource allocation methodology that has been approved by the utilities and transportation commission may be used in the relevant forecasts.

(d) Ecology will use the following emission factors ((~~to determine the emissions associated with the projected electricity resource supply mix. These factors are to be applied to the amount of electrical load in megawatt-hours (MWh) that comprises the proportion of the forecasted demand served by that resource type~~)) in Eq. 230-1.

(i) For ((~~the proportion of load that is projected to be served by~~)) natural gas resources, the factor ((~~will be~~)) is 0.4354 MT CO_2e/MWh.

(ii) For ((~~the proportion of load that is projected to be served by~~)) coal resources, the factor ((~~will be~~)) is 1.0614 MT CO_2e/MWh, unless the ((~~source of the load~~)) coal resource is coal transition power, as defined in RCW 80.80.010, in which case the factor is zero. Consistent with RCW 19.405.030, starting for emissions year 2027, the factor is zero for any coal resource.

(iii) ((~~For the proportion of load identified as being served by a~~)) The factor is zero for nonemitting or ((~~a~~)) renewable resources ((~~in the clean energy implementation plan, use an emission factor of zero~~)); qualifying facilities under the federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, P.L. 95-617, in operation prior to May 7, 2019; and nonemitting or renewable resources supporting a voluntary renewable energy purchase by a retail electric customer.

(iv) For ((~~any load from which~~)) resources where the fuel or resource type ((~~serving that load~~)) is unknown or unknowable, and for unspecified market purchases, ((~~use the unspecified emission factor using the procedures identified in WAC 173-444-040~~)) the factor is 0.428 MT CO_2e/MWh.

(v) For ((~~load from~~)) a source or supplying entity that has established an asset controlling supplier emission factor pursuant to chapter 173-441 WAC, ((~~use~~)) the factor is the most recent emission factor established by that procedure.

(e) The ((~~cost burden effect from the emissions for each utility~~)) number of no cost allowances provided to mitigate the cost burden for each emissions year is calculated according to Eq. 230-1. ((~~In ca-~~

~~ses where no retail electric load is attributable to the resource category for that term of the equation, the relevant term should be treated as zero. The resulting total of emissions represents the cost burden effect for the utility.~~))

$$((\text{Cost Burden Effect})) \text{ NoCostAllowances}_t = (\text{Load}_{NG} \times EF_{NG}) + (\text{Load}_{Coal} \times EF_{Coal}) + (\text{Load}_{NE,RE} \times 0) + (\text{Load}_{Remaining} \times EF_{Unspecified}) + (\text{Load}_{ACS} \times EF_{ACS})$$

Eq. 230-1

Where:

$\text{NoCostAllowances}_t$ = Number of no cost allowances provided for emissions year *t*

Load_{xxx} = Amount of retail ((~~electric~~)) load, for emissions year t, projected to be served by natural gas (NG), coal, ((~~and~~)) nonemitting and renewable resources and other resources listed in WAC 173-446-230 (2)(d)(iii) (NE, RE), sources which ((~~has~~)) have a designated asset controlling supplier (ACS) emission factor, and remaining load for which generation source is unknown or unspecified.

EF = Emission factor for natural gas (NG), coal, asset controlling suppliers (ACS), and unspecified electricity.

(f) ((~~One allowance will be initially allocated for each metric ton of emissions associated with the cost burden effect for each qualifying electric utility for each emissions year as projected through this process. The final total of allocated allowances will be subject to further adjustments as detailed in this subsection.~~

~~(g) The initial allocation of allowances will be adjusted as necessary to account for any differential between the applicable reported greenhouse gas emissions for the prior years for which reporting data are available and verified in accordance with chapter 173-441 WAC and the number of allowances that were allocated for the prior year through this process.~~

~~(h) An additional number of allowances will be allocated to account for the administrative costs of the program. Administrative costs of the program are limited solely to those costs associated with establishing and maintaining compliance accounts, tracking compliance, managing compliance instruments, and meeting the reporting and verification requirements of this chapter. Program costs, such as those related to energy efficiency or renewable energy programs, are not qualifying administrative costs, including any administrative requirements of those programs. The number of allowances allocated for this purpose will be determined by ecology based on documented and verified administrative costs derived from audited financial statements from utilities. The mean allowance auction price from the time period for which administrative costs are documented will be used to translate administrative costs into the appropriate number of allowances. To ensure consistency, ecology will consult with the utilities and transportation commission in its calculations for the administrative costs for investor-owned utilities.~~

~~(i) The number of allowances to be allocated to qualifying utilities will be published on the ecology website no later than October 1st in the calendar year prior to each compliance period. Public notice of the availability of this information will also be made available concurrently with publishing of this information on the website.~~

~~(j) The schedule of allowances will be updated by October 1st of each calendar year as necessary to accommodate the requirements of the adjustment processes described in this subsection. In addition, if a revised forecast of supply or demand is approved in a form and manner consistent with the requirements of this section by July 30th of the same calendar year, then ecology may adjust the schedule of allowances to reflect the revised information provided by an updated forecast.~~

~~(3) Total allowances allocated for the purposes of recognizing voluntary renewable electricity purchases. Ecology will allocate al-~~

~~lowances to a voluntary renewable electricity reserve account pursuant to RCW 70A.65.090 (9) and (11). The number of allowances allocated to the voluntary renewable electricity reserve account for the first compliance period will be 0.33 percent of the total annual allowance budget for each year as provided in Table 210-1.~~

~~(4) If a facility is identified by ecology as EITE under chapter 173-446A WAC, and if allowances have not been otherwise allocated for the electricity-related emissions for that facility under other provisions of this chapter, then ecology will allocate allowances at no cost to the electric utility or power marketing administration that is providing electricity to the EITE facility in an amount equal to the forecasted emissions for electricity consumption for the facility for the compliance period.~~

~~(5) A consumer-owned utility that is party to a contract that meets the following conditions will be issued allowances under this section for emissions associated with imported electricity, in order to prevent impairment of the value of the contract to either party.~~

~~(a) The contract does not address compliance costs imposed upon the consumer-owned utility by the program created in this chapter;~~

~~(b) The contract was in effect as of July 25, 2021, and expires no later than the end of the first compliance period; and~~

~~(c) The consumer-owned utility notifies ecology of the existence of the qualifying contract no later than December 16, 2022, in a format as specified by ecology.~~

~~(6)~~)) For an electric utility that is not a load-following customer of a federal power market administration, if the sum of $Load_{NG}$, $Load_{Coal}$, and $Load_{Remaining}$ is less than five percent of retail load, then ecology will adjust $Load_{Remaining}$ upwards so that the sum of $Load_{NG}$, $Load_{Coal}$, and $Load_{Remaining}$ is equal to five percent of retail load. If ecology adjusts $Load_{Remaining}$ upwards, the sum of $Load_{ACS}$ and $Load_{NE,RE}$ will be adjusted downwards an equivalent number of MWh.

(3) **Publication of allocation schedule.**

(a) Ecology will publish the number of allowances to be allocated to electric utilities for each compliance period, referred to as the allocation schedule, using the methods established in subsection (2) of this section. The allocation schedule for the compliance period will be published no later than October 7th in the calendar year prior to the compliance period. Public notice of the availability of this information will also be made concurrently with the publication of the allocation schedule. If the compliance period length is reduced after adoption of the allocation schedule, the allocation schedule will remain in place through the years specified in the schedule, except for updates made under subsection (2)(b) through (d) of this section.

(b) The allocation schedule will be updated by October 7th each year with the most recent asset controlling supplier emission factor for applicable sources or supplying entities.

(c) The allocation schedule may be updated by October 7th each year pursuant to the adjustment mechanism in subsection (4) of this section.

(d) If a compliance period is longer than two years, ecology may update the allocation schedule in the second calendar year of the compliance period, based on a revised forecast of supply or demand for the remaining years of the compliance period. An update may be made if the revised forecast of supply or demand for the remaining years of the compliance period is approved in a form and manner consistent with subsection (2) of this section by September 1st of the second calendar

year of the compliance period. Any updates to the allocation schedule based on a revised forecast of supply or demand will be made by October 7th of the second calendar year of the compliance period.

(4) **Adjustment of allowance allocation.** The number of no cost allowances provided to mitigate the cost burden for each emissions year, initially calculated according to Eq. 230-1, may be adjusted after the emissions year according to the following methods.

(a) The initial allocation of allowances may be adjusted to mitigate a significant differential, as assessed by ecology, between the cost burden associated with retail load in previous emission years and the number of no cost allowances provided for previous emission years, calculated according to Eq. 230-1. This assessment is informed by data describing previous emissions years, including data reported and verified according to chapter 173-441 WAC.

(b) Relative to forecasts based on best estimates at the time of retail load or resource supply used to meet retail load, ecology will not make adjustments related to additional or over achievement of:

(i) Decarbonization or energy efficiency efforts such as, but not limited to, time-of-use rates, demand response programs, or weatherization programs; or

(ii) Procurement or dispatch of nonemitting, lower-emitting, or renewable resources.

(c) In a manner consistent with (b) of this subsection, ecology may make adjustments based on:

(i) Forecasts of retail load or resource supply used to meet retail load that were not representative of best estimates at the time of retail load or resource supply used to meet retail load; or

(ii) Divergence from forecast retail load of over 15 percent resulting in cumulative no cost allocation significantly diverging from emissions associated with retail load; or

(iii) A request by an electric utility, consistent with (a) of this subsection.

(d) For ecology to consider an adjustment pursuant to (c)(iii) of this subsection, a utility must submit a request to ecology for adjustment of the number of no cost allowances provided to mitigate the cost burden for an emissions year by August 7th of the calendar year following that emissions year.

(e) If ecology is considering an adjustment pursuant to this subsection that is not requested by an electric utility, ecology must notify the utility by August 7th of the calendar year that ecology intends to make the adjustment. If an electric utility does not meet all reporting and verification requirements under chapter 173-441 WAC for an emissions year and receives an adverse verification statement under chapter 173-441 WAC, or is not in compliance with subsection (10) of this section, ecology may delay notification to the electric utility.

(f) If ecology determines an adjustment is appropriate, ecology will adjust the number of future no cost allowances provided to the electric utility and reflect the adjustment in the published allocation schedule. If ecology determines an upward adjustment is appropriate, ecology will apply the adjustment to the next occurring distribution of no cost allowances under WAC 173-446-260(3). If ecology determines a downward adjustment is appropriate, ecology may apply the adjustment to the next occurring distribution of no cost allowances, choose to delay the adjustment, or apply the adjustment to distributions of no cost allowances made over several years.

(5) **No cost allowances provided to mitigate administrative costs.** An additional number of no cost allowances are provided to qualifying

electric utilities to mitigate the administrative costs of this chapter, which are part of a utility's cost burden.

(a) In calendar year 2026, ecology will distribute vintage 2027 no cost allowances to mitigate the administrative costs associated with the first compliance period. Only qualifying electric utilities that are registered in Washington's cap and invest program under WAC 173-446-050 or 173-446-053 as of January 1, 2026, are eligible to receive these additional no cost allowances. Each eligible electric utility will receive additional no cost allowances as follows:

(i) An electric utility with greater than 20,000,000 MWh in retail sales in 2024 or any multijurisdictional electric company will be allocated 7,000 no cost allowances.

(ii) Any other electric utility with greater than 1,500,000 MWh in retail sales in 2024 will be allocated 5,000 no cost allowances.

(iii) Any other electric utility with greater than 500,000 MWh in retail sales in 2024 will be allocated 3,000 no cost allowances.

(iv) All other electric utilities will be allocated 500 no cost allowances.

(b) In calendar year 2026, ecology will distribute vintage 2027 no cost allowances to mitigate administrative costs associated with emissions years 2027 through 2030. Only qualifying electric utilities that are registered in Washington's cap and invest program under WAC 173-446-050 or 173-446-053 as of October 7, 2026, are eligible to receive these additional no cost allowances. Vintage 2027 no cost allowances provided to mitigate administrative costs associated with emissions years 2027 through 2030 may only be consigned or transferred to a federal power marketing administration. Each eligible electric utility will receive additional no cost allowances as follows:

(i) An electric utility with greater than 20,000,000 MWh in retail sales in 2024 or any multijurisdictional electric company will be allocated 7,000 no cost allowances.

(ii) Any other electric utility with greater than 1,500,000 MWh in retail sales in 2024 will be allocated 5,000 no cost allowances.

(iii) Any other electric utility with greater than 500,000 MWh in retail sales in 2024 will be allocated 3,000 no cost allowances.

(iv) All other electric utilities will be allocated 500 no cost allowances.

(c) Starting for distributions made in calendar year 2030, ecology will distribute no cost allowances to mitigate administrative costs associated with the upcoming compliance period in the year before the start of the compliance period. Only qualifying electric utilities that are registered in Washington's cap and invest program under WAC 173-446-050 or 173-446-053 as of October 7th in the year before the start of a new compliance period are eligible to receive these additional no cost allowances. No cost allowances provided to mitigate administrative costs associated with emissions years 2031 onwards may only be consigned or transferred to a federal power marketing administration. Each electric utility will receive additional no cost allowances as follows, multiplied by the number of years in the compliance period:

(i) Any electric utility with greater than 1,500,000 MWh in retail sales in any of the four years before the upcoming compliance period will be allocated 750 no cost allowances.

(ii) Any other electric utility with greater than 500,000 MWh in retail sales in any of the four years before the upcoming compliance period will be allocated 375 no cost allowances.

(iii) All other electric utilities will be allocated 75 no cost allowances.

(6) **Consignment of no cost allowances allocated to electric utilities.** Starting for emissions year 2027, each electric utility must consign no cost allowances, as specified in (b) of this subsection, unless the electric utility qualifies under (a) of this subsection. No cost allowances that are required to be consigned must be offered for consignment by December 31st of the calendar year following the emissions year *t*, for which they were provided.

(a) An electric utility is not required to consign no cost allowances provided for emissions year *t*, if the number of no cost allowances calculated in Eq. 230-1 is either:

(i) Less than two times the forecast load for emissions year *t* served by power marketed by a federal power marketing administration multiplied by the applicable emission factor; or

(ii) Less than two times the electric utility's total compliance obligation as a first jurisdictional deliverer in any emissions year *t* minus one to *t* minus three.

(iii) Less than two times the electric utility's total compliance obligation as a first jurisdictional deliverer in emissions year *t*.

(b) Unless exempt per (a) of this subsection, an electric utility must consign the lesser of Eq. 230-2, Eq. 230-3, or Eq. 230-4.

$$Consign_t = 0.65 \times NoCostAllowances_t - FPMA_t \quad \text{Eq. 230-2}$$

$$Consign_t = NoCostAllowances_t - (2 \times Load_{FPMA} \times EF_{FPMA}) - FPMA_t \quad \text{Eq. 230-3}$$

$$Consign_t = NoCostAllowances_t - (2 \times FJD_{t-1,3}) - FPMA_t \quad \text{Eq. 230-4}$$

Where:

$Consign_t$ = Number of no cost allowances provided for emissions year *t* that must be consigned.

$NoCostAllowances_t$ = Number of no cost allowances provided for emissions year *t* as calculated in Eq. 230-1.

$Load_{FPMA}$ = Forecast load in emissions year *t* served by power marketed by a federal power marketing administration.

EF_{FPMA} = Applicable emission factor for the federal power marketing administration.

$FJD_{t-1,3}$ = The electric utility's maximum compliance obligation as a first jurisdictional deliverer in any emissions year *t* minus 1 to *t* minus 3.

$FPMA_t$ = The number of allowances provided for emissions year *t* that were transferred to a FPMA per WAC 173-446-430.

(7) **Use of no cost allowances.** In a manner consistent with subsections (5) and (6) of this section, allowances allocated at no cost to electric utilities may be consigned to auction for the benefit of ratepayers, transferred at no cost to a federal power marketing administration as described in WAC 173-446-426, transferred at no cost to an electric generating facility as described in WAC 173-446-425, deposited for compliance, or a combination of these uses. While no cost allowances may be held for future use, they may not be traded or transferred other than as authorized ((~~to~~)) under WAC 173-446-425 and 173-446-426. The utilities and transportation commission retains oversight and jurisdiction over the use of revenues collected from an investor-owned utility through the consignment and auction of no cost allowances for the benefit of ratepayers.

(8) If a facility is identified by ecology as EITE under chapter 173-446A WAC, and if allowances have not been otherwise allocated for the electricity-related emissions for that facility under other provisions of this chapter, then ecology will allocate allowances at no cost to the electric utility or power marketing administration that is providing electricity to the EITE facility in an amount equal to the forecasted emissions for electricity consumption for the facility for the compliance period.

(9) The department may not allocate allowances to an electric utility under this section for greenhouse gas emissions associated with electricity produced by a waste to energy facility for which the facility has a compliance obligation under this chapter.

(10) **Additional required disclosures.** Any electric utility allocated under this section, must provide to ecology within 14 calendar days any additional information requested by ecology concerning forecasts used by ecology to develop the inputs to Eq. 230-1 or as part of an adjustment assessment under subsection (4) of this section.

NEW SECTION

WAC 173-446-235 Distribution of allowances to waste to energy facilities. (1) **No cost allowances allocated to a waste to energy facility.** Beginning January 1, 2027, until December 31, 2030, ecology will allocate no cost allowances to a waste to energy facility specified in RCW 70A.65.080(2) and as defined in WAC 173-446-220, that was constructed prior to 1992, if the facility is operated in compliance with federal laws and regulations and meets state air quality standards. A WTE facility must provide timely and accurate verified reports under WAC 173-441-050 and this chapter in order to timely receive no cost allowances. In case of noncompliance, no cost allowances will be withheld until the facility is in compliance, at which time the appropriate number of no cost allowances will be issued to the WTE facility.

(2) **Calculation of allocation to a WTE facility.** No cost allowances will be allocated in a given emissions year in an amount equal to the following percentages of the facility's allocation baseline. Ecology will establish the facility's allocation baseline by calculating the facility's average annual baseline covered emissions reported to ecology for calendar years 2021 through 2025.

(a) No cost allowances are allocated as follows:

(i) For emissions years 2027 and 2028, 100 percent of facility's allocation baseline;

(ii) For emissions year 2029, 93 percent of facility's allocation baseline;

(iii) For emissions year 2030, 86 percent of facility's allocation baseline.

(b) For emissions year 2027, no cost allowances will be allocated no later than January 1, 2027. For emissions years 2028 through 2030, no cost allowances will be allocated no later than October 24th of the year prior to the emissions year.

(c) Ecology may make an adjustment in the facility's allocation baseline if significant changes or errors are identified in the reported data used to establish the baseline due to revised reports or new assigned emissions levels under chapter 173-441 WAC. Ecology may make a downward adjustment in the facility's allocation baseline, as determined by ecology, if facility operations change significantly, resulting in a substantial reduction in covered emissions.

(3) **Consignment of no cost allowances allocated to a WTE facility.** A minimum of 40 percent of the allowances allocated for each emissions year under subsection (2) of this section must be annually consigned to auction by a WTE facility before the end of the emissions year for which the allowances are provided. Proceeds from consignment

must be utilized according to the process and requirements provided within this subsection.

(a) The proceeds from consignment must be deposited by ecology into an account held by the owner or operator of the WTE that is dedicated solely to expenditures allowed by this section. Expenditures from this account by the owner or operator of the WTE are subject to all the planning, approval, and reporting requirements in this section, and must be detailed in the annual report in subsection (7) of this section.

(b) The remaining no cost allowances allocated to a WTE facility may be consigned to auction for investments in programs and projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions or deposited for compliance. No cost allowances allocated to a WTE facility and intended for consignment may not be traded, transferred, or sold.

(c) Proceeds from consigned allowances may only be used by the owner or operator of the waste to energy facility, with the approval of ecology, for investments in projects or programs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the waste to energy facility, and must adhere to the following process:

(i) Before expenditure of proceeds from consigned allowances specified in subsection (2) of this section, the owner or operator of a waste to energy facility must submit to ecology a written proposal for investments in projects or programs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the waste to energy facility. The format and required content of a greenhouse gas emissions reduction proposal will be provided by ecology to the WTE facility by December 1, 2026.

(ii) Within 90 days of receipt, the department must complete its review of the proposal. The owner or operator of the waste to energy facility must address ecology's comments and gain final approval of the revised proposal from ecology before making the proposed expenditures.

(iii) The owner or operator of a waste to energy facility must take reasonable steps towards implementation of the proposal, consistent with the proposal timeline and requirements, and report on progress within the report required in subsection (7) of this section.

(iv) A proposal for a project or program included in the greenhouse gas emissions reduction plan required in subsection (6) of this section, once approved by ecology, will be considered to meet the requirements in this subsection.

(4) **Compliance obligation.** If the actual emissions of the waste to energy facility exceed the facility's no cost allowances allocated for emissions years 2027 through 2030, an owner or operator of the waste to energy facility must acquire additional compliance instruments to meet its compliance obligation. The waste to energy facility may bank unused allowances. Ecology will limit the use of offset credits for compliance by the waste to energy facility such that the quantity of no cost allowances plus the provision of offset credits does not exceed 100 percent of the facility's total compliance obligation for emissions years 2027 through 2030.

(5) **Curtailed or closed WTE facility.** Ecology must withhold or withdraw the relevant share of allowances allocated to the waste to energy facility under this section if the facility ceases production in the state and becomes a closed facility. If the waste to energy facility curtails all production and becomes a curtailed facility, the facility may retain unused allowances, but they may not be traded, sold, or transferred and the facility is still required to invest any proceeds from consignment into emissions reduction efforts as speci-

fied in subsection (3) of this section. An owner or operator of a curtailed WTE facility may transfer the allowances to a new operator of the WTE facility. If the curtailed facility becomes a closed facility, then all unused allowances must be transferred to the emissions containment reserve established in RCW 70A.65.140. A curtailed WTE facility is not eligible to receive no cost allowances during a period of curtailment. Any allowances withheld or withdrawn under this subsection must be transferred to the emissions containment reserve established in RCW 70A.65.140.

(6) **WTE facility greenhouse gas emissions reduction and waste reduction and material recovery plan.** By December 1, 2030, the owner or operator of a WTE constructed prior to 1992 must provide a plan to ecology and the department of commerce. The plan must include a greenhouse gas emissions reduction plan and a waste reduction and material recovery plan. Ecology may provide technical assistance and guidance for development and implementation of the plan.

(a) The plan must include two parts:

(i) A greenhouse gas emissions reduction plan that outlines how the facility will achieve emissions reductions consistent with the state emissions limits for 2040 and 2050 under chapter 70A.45 RCW.

(A) Emissions reductions may be proposed to be achieved by any combination of carbon capture, sequestration or other captured carbon use approved by rule or policy by ecology, waste reduction activities, recycling and reuse activities, energy conservation, industrial symbiosis, or other greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategies identified by the owners or operators of the WTE.

(B) Emissions reduction measures proposed in the plan must be designed to achieve real, permanent, quantifiable, and verifiable greenhouse gas reductions.

(C) The plan must include a detailed technical description of the proposal, a timeline for its completion, an estimation of annual emissions reductions attributable to the project or program, estimated project costs, sources of funding for the project, including consigned allowance revenue provided by ecology to the owner or operator of the WTE facility, and other technical implementation details necessary to understanding the objectives, implementation, resources and outcomes of the project or program.

(D) The format and required content of the greenhouse gas emissions reduction plan will be provided by ecology to the WTE facility by December 1, 2026.

(ii) A waste reduction and material recovery portion of the plan must be consistent with the state's waste management hierarchy established in RCW 70A.205.005, take into consideration the organic material management policies in RCW 70A.205.540 and 70A.205.545 and the expected impacts of chapter 70A.208 RCW, and consider the local solid waste plan under chapter 70A.205 RCW.

(b) In developing the plan, the owner or operator of the waste to energy facility must document their consideration of social, environmental, and health factors in overburdened and vulnerable populations, and consult with local municipally created stakeholder and community advisory bodies formed with the purpose of advising on climate or sustainability decisions.

(c) The owner or operator of a WTE constructed prior to 1992 must submit a draft plan to ecology and the department of commerce for review by February 1, 2030.

(i) Within 180 days of receipt, ecology, in consultation with the department of commerce must complete its review of the plan and provide comments to the owner and operator of the WTE.

(ii) The owner or operator of the WTE facility must meaningfully address any comments and requested corrections from ecology and finalize the plan within 120 days of receiving ecology's comments.

(d) The owner or operator of the WTE must take reasonable steps toward implementation of the plan, operate the facility and take other actions, as appropriate, consistent with the goals of the plan, including dedication of revenue from no cost allowances consigned to auction as described in subsection (3) of this section. The owner or operator of the WTE must report on progress within the report required in subsection (7) of this section.

(7) The owner or operator of the WTE must report in writing to ecology by February 1st of each year a detailed accounting of any funds received and expended on ecology-approved investments in projects or programs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the waste to energy facility occurring in the previous emissions year. This accounting must be accompanied by a narrative description that includes the project or program emissions reduction measures partially or entirely completed, as well as detail on the staffing, equipment, contractors, and other associated expenses incurred. The report must provide a detailed explanation of any significant deviations in scope, timeline, expenditures, and/or funding sources from the greenhouse gas emissions reduction plan required in subsection (6) of this section. The report must also detail activities planned for the coming calendar year. Ecology may require revisions to this report within 14 calendar days of the request if the report does not provide sufficient detail on expenditure of consignment proceeds. The owner or operator of the WTE must report to ecology following each calendar year until all funds from the account required by subsection (3) of this section have been expended.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-240 Distribution of allowances to natural gas utilities. (1) **Allocation baselines for natural gas utilities.** Ecology will use the following data sources and methods to facilitate the allocation of no cost allowances to natural gas utilities supplying natural gas to consumers in Washington.

(a) Ecology will assign an allocation baseline to each natural gas utility using the methods for subtotal baselines established in WAC 173-446-200 (2)(c) for emissions years 2015 through 2019. Allowance allocation is based on the allocation baseline for the natural gas utility.

(b) A natural gas utility that is a covered entity under WAC 173-446-030(1) must submit a complete GHG report as specified in WAC 173-441-122(4) for each emissions year 2015 through 2021 by March 31, 2022, in order to qualify for no cost allowances. A natural gas utility that becomes a covered entity under WAC 173-446-030(1) or 173-446-060 after 2023 must submit a complete GHG report as specified in WAC 173-441-122(4) for each emissions year 2015 through the current reporting year by the reporting deadline in WAC 173-441-050 for the

year it becomes a covered entity in order to qualify for no cost allowances.

(c) Prior to the beginning of a new compliance period, ecology may make an upward or downward adjustment in the allocation baseline for a natural gas utility effective starting in the next compliance period. Any adjustment must be based on significant changes to emissions from:

(i) Revised reports under WAC 173-441-050(7) for emissions years used in determination of the allocation baseline;

(ii) A new assigned emissions level under WAC 173-441-086 for emissions years used in determination of the allocation baseline; or

(iii) A change in reporting method as described in WAC 173-441-050(4) relative to the method used for reports from emissions years used in determination of the allocation baseline.

(2) **Total no cost allowances allocated to natural gas utilities.** The following method establishes the total no cost allowances allocated to a given natural gas utility for a given emissions year.

(a) Emissions years 2023 through 2030.

(i) The total number of no cost allowances distributed to a natural gas utility for emissions year 2023 is equal to 93 percent of the utility's allocation baseline.

(ii) The total number of no cost allowances for 2024 through ((~~2030~~)) 2026 distributed to a natural gas utility decreases annually relative to the previous year by an additional seven percent of the utility's allocation baseline.

(iii) The total number of no cost allowances for 2027 through 2030 distributed to a natural gas utility decreases annually relative to the previous year by an additional six and one tenth percent of the utility's allocation baseline.

(b) Emissions years 2031 through ((~~2042~~)) 2050.

(i) The total number of no cost allowances distributed to a natural gas utility for emissions year 2031 is equal to their 2030 allowance budget reduced by an additional ((~~one and eight~~)) two and three tenths percent of their allocation baseline.

(ii) The total number of no cost allowances distributed to a natural gas utility for 2032 through ((~~2042~~)) 2050 decreases annually relative to the previous year by an additional ((~~one and eight~~)) two and three tenths percent of the utility's allocation baseline.

((~~(c) Emissions years 2043 through 2049.~~

~~(i) The total number of no cost allowances distributed to a natural gas utility for emissions year 2043 is equal to their 2042 allowance budget reduced by an additional two and six tenths percent of their allocation baseline.~~

~~(ii) The total number of no cost allowances distributed to a natural gas utility for 2044 through 2049 decreases annually relative to the previous year by an additional two and six tenths percent of the utility's allocation baseline.~~))

(d) A natural gas utility must continue to be in compliance with chapter 173-441 WAC and this chapter to continue receiving no cost allowances. No cost allowances are not provided during periods of closure or curtailment.

(3) No cost allowances allocated to natural gas utilities may be consigned to auction for the benefit of ratepayers, deposited for compliance, or a combination of both. No cost allowances allocated to natural gas utilities may not be traded, transferred, or sold. The utilities and transportation commission retains jurisdiction over the

use of the revenues collected by investor-owned utilities from allowances consigned for the benefit of ratepayers.

NEW SECTION

WAC 173-446-245 Voluntary renewable electricity reserve account. Total allowances allocated for the purposes of recognizing voluntary renewable electricity purchases. Ecology will allocate 0.33 percent of the allowances in Table 210-1 to a voluntary renewable electricity reserve account pursuant to RCW 70A.65.090 (9) and (11).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-250 Removing and retiring allowances. (1) **Adjustments for the use of offsets as compliance instruments.** Ecology will use the following process to remove and retire allowances to account for the use of offset credits used for compliance in accordance with RCW 70A.65.170(5). This process will be completed by December 15th of each year.

(a) The calculation to determine the number of offset credits to be removed is as follows:

$$\text{Offset credits used} = \text{Offsets} - \text{Invalidations} \qquad \text{Eq. 250-2.}$$

Where:
Offsets = number of offset credits used as compliance instruments for compliance obligations from the prior year.
Invalidations = number of offset credits invalidated by ecology (if any).

(b) If the number of offset credits calculated by Eq. 250-2 is greater than zero, a number of allowances equal to that number of offset credits will be removed from the next ((~~year's~~)) three years' annual allowance budgets in equal increments and retired.

(2) **Adjustments to ensure consistency with proportional GHG emission limits.** To ensure consistency with the requirements of RCW 70A.65.060 and 70A.65.070, ecology may remove and retire allowances from the next year's allowance budget if the analysis of the state's progress toward the greenhouse gas limits required in RCW 70A.45.020 indicates insufficient progress toward those limits for the proportion of covered emissions in the program relative to total statewide greenhouse gas emissions.

(a) This determination will be made within two months after the submittal of the progress report required by RCW 70A.45.020(2) to the legislature, or the program progress report required by RCW 70A.65.060(5).

(i) For each determination, ecology will provide notice to the public of ecology's analysis of the state's progress toward the greenhouse gas limits and ecology's preliminary determination on whether or not to remove and retire allowances and how many allowances to remove if any.

(ii) Ecology will allow 30 calendar days for public comment on the preliminary determination before making a final determination.

(b) If this determination finds that Washington is meeting or exceeding the expected proportionate progress toward the limits based on

the covered emissions in the program, then no further action will be taken.

(3) **Adjustments for unresolved compliance obligations resulting from covered entity bankruptcy.** Starting in 2027, ecology will retire future vintage allowances equivalent to the unsurrendered compliance obligation of any bankrupt entity, where such compliance obligation is not otherwise accounted for by WAC 173-446-610(12). The unsurrendered compliance obligation of the bankrupt entity consists of the quantity of verified reported emissions under chapter 173-441 WAC, assigned emissions, and emissions that have been released from the subject facility but not reported yet for which the covered entity would be required to submit allowances from the allowance budget two years after the current allowance budget year that is not already allocated to entities pursuant to WAC 173-446-370.

(4) **Adjustments for voluntary renewable electricity.** Ecology will remove and retire allowances from the voluntary renewable electricity reserve account in recognition of the generation of renewable electricity that is directly delivered to Washington and used for the purposes of voluntary renewable electricity programs by using the following methods.

(a) Electricity generation eligible to be considered voluntary renewable electricity generation for the purposes of this section must:

(i) Be directly delivered to a point of delivery in Washington.

(ii) Meet the definition of renewable resource in RCW 19.405.020.

(iii) Meet at least one of the following criteria:

(A) Be registered in the Western renewable energy generation system (WREGIS); or

(B) Be capable of creating renewable energy credits in the WREGIS system though aggregation or other means; or

(C) Have through some other means received approval from ecology.

(iv) Have associated contract or settlement documentation demonstrating the sale to and purchase of the renewable energy credits associated with the generation of the electricity to the voluntary renewable electricity end-user or entity purchasing on behalf of the end-user.

(b) Renewable energy credits for eligible voluntary renewable generation must:

(i) Represent generation that occurred during the year for which allowance retirement is requested;

(ii) Be retired for the purposes of voluntary renewable energy before the submittal of the request to retire allowances; and

(iii) Not be sold or used to meet any other mandatory requirements in Washington or any other jurisdiction, including renewable portfolio standards or clean electricity standards in Washington (RCW 19.285.040 and chapter 19.405 RCW, respectively), or similar laws or regulations in any other jurisdiction.

(c) A request for the retirement of allowances may be initiated, using a method and form approved by ecology, by any of the following:

(i) The owner or operator of the eligible voluntary renewable generation;

(ii) The owner or purchaser of the renewable energy credit associated with the eligible generation; or

(iii) The end-user that claims the voluntary renewable electricity generated by eligible generation.

(d) A request for the retirement of allowances in recognition of voluntary renewable electricity generation must also be accompanied by the following attestations:

(i) A signed attestation to ecology stating: "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I have not authorized use of, or sold, any renewable electricity credits or any claims to the emissions, or lack of emissions, for electricity for which I am seeking Ecology allowance retirement, in any other voluntary or mandatory program." and

(ii) Except as provided in (d)(iii) of this subsection, a signed attestation to ecology stating: "I understand I am voluntarily participating in the Washington state Greenhouse Gas Cap and Invest Program under chapter 70A.65 RCW and this chapter, and by doing so, I am now subject to all regulatory requirements and enforcement mechanisms of this voluntary renewable electricity program and subject myself to the jurisdiction of Washington state as the exclusive venue to resolve any and all disputes."

(iii) For federally recognized tribes who elect to participate as opt-in entities or general market participants pursuant to RCW 70A.65.090(5), a signed attestation to ecology stating: "I understand I am voluntarily participating in the Washington state Greenhouse Gas Cap and Invest Program under chapter 70A.65 RCW and this chapter. The tribal government on whose behalf I am authorized to make this submission has entered into a written agreement, negotiated on an individual basis between ecology and the tribal government, that establishes a dispute resolution process and/or other compliance mechanisms in order to ensure the enforceability of all program requirements applicable to the tribe in its role as an opt-in entity or a general market participant, as applicable."

(e) Allowances will be retired annually from the voluntary renewable electricity reserve account for the preceding year's eligible generation in order of increasing vintage year until the account has been exhausted. For the year in which available allowances are exhausted, allowance retirement will be prorated among all eligible generation.

(f) The number of allowances retired from the voluntary renewable electricity reserve account for eligible generation in a given year is calculated as follows:

$$VRE_{retired} = MWh_{VRE} \times EF_{unspecified}$$

Where:

"$VRE_{retired}$" is the number of allowances to be retired from the voluntary renewable electricity reserve account for the eligible generation rounded down to the nearest whole ton;

"MWh_{VRE}" is the amount of voluntary renewable electricity, in MWh, that is generated in the previous year by the eligible generation; and

"$EF_{unspecified}$" is the default CO_2e emissions factor for unspecified power, ((~~based on the methods provided in WAC 173-444-040(4) using the data required in WAC 173-441-124 (3)(b)~~)) 0.428 MT of CO_2e/MWh.

(g) Any allowances from an allowance budget year that have been allocated to the voluntary electricity reserve account and not retired that year will be held in the reserve account to be available for retirement in subsequent budget years.

(h) If the surplus in the voluntary electricity reserve account grows for three or more consecutive years, and if forecasts of voluntary renewable electricity purchases project a decrease or lesser increase of voluntary renewable electricity purchases than the corre-

sponding increase in the account, then ecology may remove surplus of allowances from the reserve account, and retire them.

(5) **Adjustments related to withdrawal, suspension, or revocation of linkage.** If ecology suspends or revokes a linkage under WAC 173-446-090(6), ecology may adjust allowance budgets of current and future years as follows:

(a) Ecology may remove and retire allowances from the allowance budgets of current and future years if ecology determines an adjustment is necessary to ensure consistency with the requirements of RCW 70A.65.060 and 70A.65.070.

For each determination, ecology will provide notice to the public of ecology's determination to remove and retire allowances and how many allowances to remove if any.

(b) Ecology may also issue additional allowances of current and future years as necessary. The department shall determine and make public the circumstances, metrics, and processes that would initiate the public consideration of additional allowance budget adjustments to ensure successful achievement of the proportionate emission reduction limits.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-260 Allowance distribution dates. (1) Ecology will distribute vintage 2023 no cost allowances to mass-based EITE facilities, natural gas utilities, and electric utilities that have authorized accounts by the following dates:

(a) For mass-based EITE facilities: By September 1, 2023.

(b) For natural gas utilities:

(i) By July 1, 2023, a total of 35 percent of vintage 2023 no cost allowances will be allocated, based on ecology's best estimate of the final total as of this date.

(ii) By September 1, 2023, the remaining vintage 2023 no cost allowances will be allocated, taking into account the quantity of no cost allowances already allocated.

(c) For investor-owned electric utilities, within 60 days of the utilities and transportation commission approval of the forecasts of supply and demand to be used for the purposes of WAC 173-446-230, or by July 1, 2023, if the utilities and transportation commission takes no action.

(d) For consumer-owned electric utilities, within 60 days of the governing board of the consumer-owned utility approval of the forecasts of supply and demand to be used for the purposes of WAC 173-446-230, or no later than July 1, 2023, if the governing board takes no action.

(2) By September 1, 2023, ecology will make a preliminary distribution of vintage 2023 no cost allowances to intensity-based EITE facilities that have authorized accounts in the electronic compliance instrument tracking system. Distributions to intensity-based EITE facilities shall be based on 2021 production data reported to ecology and verified in 2022.

(3) By October 24th of 2023, and by October 24th of each year thereafter, ecology will distribute no cost allowances to mass-based EITE facilities, natural gas utilities, and electric utilities. The

allowances distributed will be of the vintage of the year following the year in which they are distributed.

(4) By October 24th of 2023, and by October 24th of each year thereafter, ecology will make an initial distribution of no cost allowances to intensity-based EITE facilities. These distributions shall be based on production data from one year prior to the distribution year. The allowances distributed will be of the vintage of the year following the year in which they are distributed.

(5) By October 24th of 2024, and by October 24th of each year thereafter, ecology will conduct the final reconciliation of no cost allowances for intensity-based EITE facilities for the prior year based on production data from the prior year as reported to ecology and verified during the distribution year.

(a) If the initial allocation of allowances for a given year is lower than the actual number of allowances required as shown by the verified production data, ecology shall distribute additional allowances to the EITE facility to make up the difference. These allowances will come from the next year's vintage of allowances. ((~~Ecology shall accept these future vintage allowances for meeting compliance obligations for emissions from the year prior to the distribution year.~~))

(b) If the initial allocation of allowances for a given year is higher than the actual number of allowances required as shown by the verified production data, ecology shall make up the difference by reducing the number of allowances allocated to the facility in the initial distribution of allowances for the next year. If the difference cannot be made up through reductions in the next year's initial distribution, the remaining reductions in allowances shall be carried forward to subsequent years until the deficit is resolved.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-300 Auctions of current and prior year allowances. (1) Each year starting in 2023, ecology shall submit allowances for the purpose of auctions to be held on four separate occasions, each consisting of a single round of bidding.

(2) Only the following allowances shall be auctioned:

(a) Allowances reserved by ecology for the purpose of auctions;

(b) Allowances consigned to auction by electric utilities and natural gas utilities as follows:

(i) Electric utilities may choose at any time to consign up to 100 percent of their allowances to auction. During the first compliance period, electric utilities may choose whether or not to consign no cost allowances to auction, and if so, how many allowances to consign. Starting with the first year of the second compliance period, electric utilities must consign no cost allowances to auction consistent with WAC 173-446-230 (5) and (6). All proceeds from the auction of allowances consigned by electric utilities will be used for the benefit of ratepayers, which, for investor-owned utilities, will be determined by the utilities and transportation commission, and with the first priority the mitigation of any rate impacts to low-income customers.

(ii) Natural gas utilities may choose at any time to consign up to 100 percent of their allowances to auction. Natural gas utilities must consign to auction:

(A) In 2023, at least 65 percent of the no cost allowances allocated to them for 2023;

(B) In 2024, at least 70 percent of the no cost allowances allocated to them for 2024;

(C) In 2025, at least 75 percent of the no cost allowances allocated to them for 2025;

(D) In 2026, at least 80 percent of the no cost allowances allocated to them for 2026;

(E) In 2027, at least 85 percent of the no cost allowances allocated to them for 2027;

(F) In 2028, at least 90 percent of the no cost allowances allocated to them for 2028;

(G) In 2029, at least 95 percent of the no cost allowances allocated to them for 2029;

(H) In 2030, and every year thereafter, 100 percent of the no cost allowances allocated to them for 2030 and subsequent years.

(iii) All proceeds from the auction of allowances consigned by natural gas utilities shall be used for the benefit of customers, as determined by the utilities and transportation commission for investor-owned natural gas utilities, including at a minimum eliminating any additional cost burden to low-income customers from the implementation of the Climate Commitment Act.

(A) Revenues from allowances consigned by natural gas utilities and sold at auction must be returned by providing nonvolumetric credits on ratepayer utility bills, prioritizing low-income customers, or used to minimize cost impacts on low-income, residential, and small business customers through actions that include, but are not limited to, weatherization, decarbonization, conservation and efficiency services, and bill assistance. Investor-owned utility compliance with this subsection will be determined by the utilities and transportation commission. Nothing in this subsection amends the utilities and transportation commission's jurisdiction over investor-owned utilities.

(B) The customer benefits provided from allowances consigned to auction by natural gas utilities under this section must be in addition to existing requirements in statute, rule, or other legal requirements, as determined for investor-owned utilities by the utilities and transportation commission. Nothing in this subsection amends the utilities and transportation commission's jurisdiction over investor-owned utilities.

(C) Except for low-income customers, any customer bill credits under this subsection are reserved exclusively for customers at locations connected to a natural gas utility's system on July 25, 2021. Bill credits may not be provided to customers of the gas utility at a location connected to the system after July 25, 2021. Investor-owned utility compliance with this section will be determined by the utilities and transportation commission. Nothing in this subsection amends the utilities and transportation commission's jurisdiction over investor-owned utilities.

(c) Electric utilities and natural gas utilities must transfer the number of allowances they intend to consign to an auction to the auction holding account at least 75 days prior to the auction.

(3) At each auction, ecology shall submit the percentage of current and prior vintage allowances ecology considers appropriate after considering the allowances in the marketplace due to the marketing of no cost allowances issued to EITE facilities, electric utilities, and natural gas utilities.

(a) Ecology shall offer only such number of allowances at each auction as will enhance the likelihood of achieving the GHG emission reductions required in RCW 70A.45.020.

(b) Ecology must introduce any additional allowances from the first compliance period described in Table 210-2, that are not placed in reserve accounts as required in WAC 173-446-245, 173-446-370, and 173-446-375. Ecology will introduce these additional allowances through quarterly auctions no later than the quarterly auction that will transfer allowances to entities before November 1, 2027.

(c) By January 15th of 2024 and each succeeding year, ecology shall publish on its website the dates of the quarterly auctions for that year and the number of allowances of that year's vintage allowances that ecology will submit for each of those auctions.

(4) At each auction, consigned allowances shall be sold first. If at the end of an auction, any consigned allowances remain unsold, they shall be retained to be submitted for sale in the subsequent auction.

(5) If, at the end of an auction, any of the allowances submitted to auction by ecology (excluding those consigned by utilities as described in WAC 173-446-300 (2)(b)) have not yet been sold, ecology shall hold them to be auctioned in subsequent auctions but only after the settlement price for allowances has been above the auction floor price for two consecutive auctions. The number of allowances redesignated to a subsequent auction will not exceed 25 percent of the allowances already designated by ecology for that auction. If the allowances are not sold within 24 months, ecology shall place them in the emissions containment reserve.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-315 Registration for an auction. (1) A registered entity must apply to ecology before bidding in each auction. To apply to bid in an auction each registered entity must:

(a) No later than 40 calendar days before the day of the auction, update any information required to be updated under WAC 173-446-050(5), 173-446-052, 173-446-053, 173-446-054, 173-446-055, or 173-446-105 through 173-446-140.

(b) By the auction application deadline, which is no later than 30 calendar days before the day of the auction, submit the following information to ecology:

(i) The name, contact information, and holding account number of the registered entity.

(ii) The names and identification numbers of all designated account representatives of the registered entity.

(iii) The name and contact information of any consultant that provides advice related to the auction participant's bidding strategy and, if applicable, the name of the consultant's employer.

(iv) The form of bid guarantee to be given.

(v) An attestation disclosing the existence and status of any ongoing investigation or an investigation that has occurred within the last 10 years with respect to any alleged violation of any rule, regulation, or law associated with any commodity, securities, environmental, or financial market for the entity participating in the auction, and all other entities with whom the entity has a direct corporate association pursuant to WAC 173-446-105 that participate in a carbon,

fuel, or electricity market. Additionally, the attestation must disclose any notice of charges issued by an exchange clearing house to the registered entity or settlement agreements entered with an exchange clearing house involving conduct related to derivatives or swaps based on compliance instruments for Washington's program or the GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction. The attestation must be updated to reflect any change in the status of an investigation that has occurred since the most recent auction application attestation was submitted.

(c) No later than 12 calendar days before the day of the auction, submit a bid guarantee meeting the requirements of WAC 173-446-325.

(2) If the registered entity has retained a cap and invest consultant or advisor regarding auction bidding strategy, the registered entity must:

(a) Ensure against the consultant or advisor transferring the registered entity's information to other auction participants or coordinating the bidding strategy among participants.

(b) Inform the consultant or advisor of the prohibition on sharing information with other auction participants and ensure the consultant or advisor has read and acknowledged the prohibition under penalty of perjury.

(3) No later than 15 calendar days before the day of an auction, a cap and invest consultant or advisor advising on bidding strategy must provide to ecology the following information:

(a) Names of the Washington registered entities participating in the cap and invest program that are being advised;

(b) Description of the advisory services being performed; and

(c) Assurance under penalty of perjury that the advisor is not transferring to or otherwise sharing information with other auction participants.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) of this section, upon receiving an application from a registered entity that meets the requirements set out in subsection (1) of this section, ecology shall permit the registered entity to bid in the auction.

(5) Ecology shall refuse permission to bid in an auction if any of the following circumstances apply:

(a) The registered entity has given false or misleading information in the application.

(b) The registered entity has failed to disclose information required under subsection (1) of this section and WAC 173-446-050, 173-446-053, and 173-446-055.

(c) The registered entity has disclosed auction-related information in violation of WAC 173-446-317.

(d) The registered entity's cap and invest accounts are subject to conditions under this rule or imposed by ecology that prohibit participation in auctions or otherwise prevent allowances or credits from being transferred to the registered entity's cap and invest accounts.

(e) A bid guarantee that has been submitted in the form of a wire transfer has not been deposited into an escrow account established by the financial services administrator or the institution indicated by the financial services administrator.

(6) Any registered entity requesting permission to participate in an auction or participating in an auction must provide ecology on request within five business days of the request any additional information concerning its participation in the auction.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-317 Auctions—Prohibited actions. (1) Collusion among bidders and/or market manipulation are prohibited.

(2) To prevent bidder collusion and minimize the potential for market manipulation, a registered entity ((~~registered to participate in an auction~~)) and other individuals or organizations, including their direct and indirect corporate associations, and their consultants and advisors may not release or disclose any bidding information including, but not limited to:

(a) Intent to participate or refrain from participating in an auction;

(b) Auction approval status;

(c) Intent to bid;

(d) Bidding strategy;

(e) Bid price or bid quantity; or

(f) Information on the bid guarantee provided to the financial administrator.

(3) No party shall coordinate the bidding strategy of more than one auction participant.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-320 Suspension and revocation of registration. (1) Ecology may cancel or restrict a previously approved auction participation application or reject a new application if ecology determines that a registered entity has:

(a) Provided false or misleading information;

(b) Withheld material information that could influence an ecology decision;

(c) Violated any part of the auction rules;

(d) Violated registration requirements;

(e) Violated any of the rules regarding the conduct of the auction;

(f) Coordinated bidding strategy of more than one auction participant in violation of WAC 173-446-317((~~(2)~~)); or

(g) Disclosed auction-related information in violation of WAC 173-446-317((~~(1)~~)).

(2) A registration applicant may be denied registration or a registered entity may have their registration revoked or suspended:

(a) If ecology determines the registration applicant or registered entity has provided false or misleading information;

(b) If ecology determines the registration applicant or registered entity has withheld information material to the registration;

(c) If an individual fails to comply with WAC 173-446-130 within 30 days of submitting a user registration request in the tracking system;

(d) If an individual is already registered and has a user account under the same or a different name. This provision applies to individuals who are also registered in an external GHG ETS to which Washington is linked;

(e) If ecology determines the registration applicant, registered entity, or a consultant or advisor disclosed pursuant to WAC 173-446-056, has made false or materially misleading statements to the public or another registered entity regarding their participation in Washington's program or a GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction or false representations of information within the tracking system.

(3) If a Washington registered entity violates any provision specified in this chapter, ecology may:

(a) Reduce the number of compliance instruments a covered entity or opt-in entity may have in its accounts below the amount allowed by the holding limit pursuant to WAC 173-446-150(2);

(b) Increase the annual surrender obligation for a covered entity or an opt-in entity to a percentage of its reported and verified or assigned emission above the 30 percent obligation pursuant to WAC 173-446-600 (3)(a);

(c)(i) Suspend or revoke the registration of opt-in entities and general market participants;

(ii) A registered entity that has had its account(s) revoked or suspended by Washington or the GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction, may not hold compliance instruments or register with Washington's program for another set of accounts in any capacity. If registration is revoked or suspended, the entity must sell or voluntarily retire all compliance instruments in its holding account within 30 days of a notice of revocation. During the 30 days after the notice of revocation, entities may access their holding accounts to sell and transfer compliance instruments, but may not purchase additional compliance instruments;

(d) Limit or prohibit transfers in or out of the holding account.

(4) The restrictions on disclosures in WAC 173-446-317 do not apply to a disclosure between registered entities who are members of the same direct corporate association.

((~~(3)~~)) (5) A registered entity is exempt from the prohibition on coordinating bidding strategies in WAC 173-446-317(2) if the coordination is with other registered entities with whom the registered entity is in a direct corporate association.

((~~(4)~~)) (6) If the percentage of holding limits and/or purchase limits allotted to a registered entity that is a member of a direct corporate association changes during the period beginning 39 calendar days before the auction and ending on the day of the auction, the registered entity is prohibited from bidding in the auction.

((~~(5)~~)) (7) Any cancellation or restriction approved by ecology under subsection (1) of this section may be permanent or for a specified number of auctions. The cancellation or restriction is not the exclusive remedy, and is in addition to the remedies that may be available under chapter 19.86 RCW or other state or federal laws.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-330 Purchase limits. A registered entity shall comply with the following rules for purchasing allowances available at an auction:

(1) A covered entity or opt-in entity that is not a member of a direct corporate association shall not purchase more than ((~~10~~)) 25 percent of the allowances available.

(2) A general market participant that is not a member of a direct corporate association shall not purchase more than four percent of the allowances available.

(3) For purposes of auction purchase limits, all members of a direct corporate association, including both Washington registered entities and entities registered in an external GHG ETS to which Washington is linked, are considered to be a single party subject to the purchase limits in subsections (1) and (2) of this section. A covered entity or opt-in entity that is a member of a direct corporate association shall ensure that the purchase limit set out in subsection (1) of this section is allocated among the members of the direct corporate association.

(4) If the direct corporate association mentioned in subsection (3) of this section includes a general market participant, the allocation under subsection (3) of this section must be carried out in such a manner as to ensure the rule set out in subsection (5) of this section is also complied with.

(5) A general market participant that is a member of a direct corporate association shall ensure that the purchase limits set out in subsection (2) of this section are allocated among all members of the direct corporate association who are general market participants.

(6) No registered entity that is a member of a direct corporate association shall purchase more than the share of the purchase limit allocated to the registered entity under this section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-335 Auction floor price and ceiling price. (1) The auction floor price for 2023 shall be $19.70 increased by five percent plus the rate of inflation as measured by the most recently available 12 months of the consumer price index for all urban consumers as of the first business day in December 2022.

(2)(a) The auction floor price for a year after 2023 shall be the auction floor price for the prior calendar year increased annually by five percent plus the rate of inflation as measured by the most recently available 12 months of the consumer price index for all urban consumers as of the first business day in December of the prior year.

(b) If Washington enters into a linkage agreement with a Canadian jurisdiction, and upon the linkage effective date:

(i) The auction administrator shall set the exchange rate as the most recently available daily buying rate for U.S. and Canadian dollars as published by the Bank of Canada, and shall announce the exchange rate prior to the opening of the auction window.

(ii) The auction floor price in Canadian dollars shall be the highest of the minimum prices set and published or posted in Canadian dollars in any linked jurisdiction operating an external GHG ETS.

(iii) The auction administrator will use the announced exchange rate to convert to a common currency the auction floor price previously calculated separately in U.S. and Canadian dollars. The auction administrator will set the auction floor price equal to the higher of the two values.

(3) Beginning in 2022, ((~~on the first business day in December of~~)) each year by the first business day in December after, ecology shall announce the floor price for the next year.

(4) The price ceiling unit price for 2023 shall be $72.29 increased by five percent plus the rate of inflation as measured by the most recently available 12 months of the consumer price index for all urban consumers as of the first business day in December of 2022.

(5) The price ceiling unit price for ((~~a year after 2023~~)) 2024 through 2025 shall be the price ceiling unit price for the prior calendar year increased annually by five percent plus the rate of inflation as measured by the most recently available 12 months of the consumer price index for all urban consumers as of the first business day in December of the prior year.

(6) The price ceiling unit price for 2026 shall be $80.

(7) The price ceiling unit price for 2027 shall be:

(a) If Washington has not entered into a linkage agreement, or if Washington has entered into a linkage agreement but prior to the linkage effective date, the price ceiling unit price for 2027 shall be $80; or

(b) If Washington enters into a linkage agreement, upon the linkage effective date, the price ceiling unit price for 2027 shall be $102.52, increased by five percent plus the rate of inflation as measured by the most recently available 12 months of the consumer price index for all urban consumers as of the first business day in December of the prior year.

(8) The price ceiling unit price for 2028 shall be:

(a) If Washington has not entered into a linkage agreement, or if Washington has entered into a linkage agreement but prior to the linkage effective date, the price ceiling unit price for 2028 shall be $80 increased by five percent plus the rate of inflation as measured by the most recently available 12 months of the consumer price index for all urban consumers as of the first business day in December of the prior year; or

(b) If Washington enters into a linkage agreement, upon the linkage effective date the price ceiling unit price for 2028 shall be equal to the 2027 price ceiling unit price in the linked jurisdiction, increased by five percent plus the rate of inflation as measured by the most recently available 12 months of the consumer price index for all urban consumers as of the first business day in December of the prior year.

(9) The price ceiling unit price for 2029 and each year thereafter shall be the price ceiling unit price of the previous calendar year, increased annually by five percent plus the rate of inflation as measured by the most recently available 12 months of the consumer price index for all urban consumers as of the first business day in December of the prior year.

(10) Beginning in 2022, ((~~on the first business day in December of~~)) each year by the first business day in December, ecology shall announce the price ceiling unit price for the next year.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-350 Bids. (1) A registered entity must include the following in a bid submitted in an auction:

(a) The bid price, in U.S. dollars and whole cents;

(b) The number of lots that the participant wishes to purchase.

(2) Each bid must be sealed and submitted in the form approved by ecology.

(3) A participant may submit more than one bid in an auction.

(4) After the period of time for bidding has concluded, ecology shall reject bids or portions of bids of a registered entity if acceptance of all of the registered entity's bids would result in contravention of the registered entity's holding limit or purchase limit.

(5) Ecology shall reject bids or portions of bids as noted in subsection (4) of this section, starting with the registered entity's lowest bid price and continuing in increasing order by bid price, until the total of the registered entity's bids remaining would, if accepted, not result in contravention of a holding limit or purchase limit.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-365 Auction of future year allowances. (1) Two times per year in years 2023 through 2026, ecology shall hold parallel auctions of future vintage allowances. Four times per year starting in 2027 and for all subsequent years, ecology shall hold parallel auctions of future vintage allowances.

(2) Auctions of future vintage allowances shall follow the procedure set out in WAC 173-446-310 through 173-446-362.

(3) For each auction of future vintage allowances, ecology will submit for auction allowances from the year three years in the future according to the following schedule:

(a) For each auction of future vintage allowances in 2023, ecology will submit for auction five percent of the allowances in the annual allowance budget for 2026.

(b) For each auction of future vintage allowances in 2024, ecology will submit for auction five percent of the allowances in the annual allowance budget for 2027 as determined without taking into account the increase in the allowance budget caused by the addition of ((~~waste-to-energy~~)) waste to energy facilities as covered entities in the second compliance period.

(c) For each auction of future vintage allowances in 2025, ecology will submit for auction five percent of the allowances in the annual allowance budget for 2028 as determined without taking into account the increase in the allowance budget caused by the addition of ((~~waste-to-energy~~)) waste to energy facilities as covered entities in the second compliance period.

(d) For each auction of future vintage allowances in 2026, ecology will submit for auction five percent of the allowances in the annual allowance budget for 2029 as determined without taking into account the increase in the allowance budget caused by the addition of ((~~waste-to-energy~~)) waste to energy facilities as covered entities in the second compliance period.

(e) For each auction of future vintage allowances in 2027 and each year thereafter, ecology will submit for auction ((~~five~~)) 2.5 percent of the allowances in the annual allowance budget for the year three years in the future in accordance with the budgets listed in WAC 173-446-210 Table 210-1.

(4) Auctions for future vintage allowances shall occur at the same time, with bidding during the same bidding window, and using the

same procedures as auctions for current vintage and past vintage allowances. Bidders shall provide one bid guarantee to cover both the auction for current and past vintage allowances and the auction for future vintage allowances. However, bidders must provide separate bids for future vintage allowances. Bidders may not include in one bid future allowances mixed with current and past vintage allowances. If future vintage allowances remain unsold at the end of the calendar year for which they were designated for sale at auction, they shall be returned to the pool of allowances of their vintage and not be offered for sale until that year.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 24-05-080, filed 2/21/24, effective 3/23/24)

WAC 173-446-370 Allowance price containment reserve account. (1) Ecology shall maintain an allowance price containment reserve account. ((~~(a)~~)) Allowances in the allowance price containment reserve have no vintage and are therefore eligible to be submitted for compliance at any time. ((~~(b)~~)) Allowances purchased from the allowance price containment reserve are placed directly into the purchaser's compliance account.

((~~(c)~~)) (a) On January 1, 2023, ecology ((~~shall place into the allowance price containment reserve account:~~

~~(i) Five percent of the allowances in the annual allowance budgets for each year of the first compliance period; and~~

~~(ii) Five percent of the allowances in the annual allowance budgets for each year of the second compliance period, as determined without taking into account the increase in the allowance budgets caused by the addition of waste-to-energy facilities as covered entities in the second compliance period.~~)) placed allowances in the allowance price containment reserve account as follows based on annual allowance budgets necessary to achieve the 2030 statewide emissions limit by January 1, 2030:

(i) Five percent of the total annual allowance budget for each year of 2023 through 2026.

(ii) Five percent of the annual allowance budget for each year of 2027 to 2030 without taking into account the increase in the allowance budgets caused by the addition of new covered entities in subsequent compliance periods.

(b) No sooner than the allowance price containment reserve auction following the first quarterly allowance auction in 2027, and prior to the last APCR auction offered before the 2027 compliance deadline, ecology shall place additional allowances in the allowance price containment reserve account as follows:

(i) Five percent of the total annual allowance budget for each year from 2031 to 2040 as described in Table 210-1.

(ii) Five percent of the additional allowances available due to the increases in the allowance budgets for 2023 to 2026 (as described in Table 210-2) relative to those budgets when allowances were placed in the APCR from those budgets under (a)(i) of this subsection.

(iii) Five percent of the additional allowances available due to the increases in the allowance budgets for 2027 to 2030 (as described in Table 210-3) relative to those budgets when allowances were placed in the APCR from those budgets under (a)(ii) of this subsection.

(2) Ecology shall hold separate auctions for allowances from the allowance price containment reserve:

(a) When the settlement price in the preceding auction of current and prior vintage allowances reaches the Tier 1 price for allowances in the allowance price containment reserve;

(b) When new covered and opt-in entities enter the program and allowances from the emissions containment reserve account are exhausted; and

(c) Once each year before the compliance deadline.

(3) Only covered entities and opt-in entities registered in Washington's program may participate in allowance price containment reserve auctions. ((~~General market participants may not participate in allowance price containment reserve auctions.~~))

(4) Allowance price containment reserve auctions shall follow the procedures described in WAC 173-446-310 through 173-446-362, except:

(a) The purchase limits in WAC 173-446-330 do not apply to allowance price containment reserve auctions.

(b) In place of an auction floor price, there are two tiers of allowance prices at which bidders may bid:

(i) Tier 1 price for 2023 shall be $46.05 increased by five percent plus the rate of inflation as measured by the most recently available 12 months of the consumer price index for all urban consumers as of the first business day in December of 2022.

(ii) Tier 2 price for 2023 shall be $59.17 increased by five percent plus the rate of inflation as measured by the most recently available 12 months of the consumer price index for all urban consumers as of the first business day in December of 2022.

(iii) The allowance price containment reserve Tier 1 price((~~s~~)) for a year after 2023 shall be the allowance price containment Tier 1 price((~~s~~)) for the prior calendar year increased annually by five percent plus the rate of inflation as measured by the most recently available 12 months of the consumer price index for all urban consumers as of the first business day in December of the prior year.

(iv) The Tier 2 price for 2026 shall be the midpoint between the Tier 1 price and the price ceiling unit price outlined in WAC 173-446-335.

(v) The Tier 2 price for 2027 shall be:

(A) If Washington has not entered into a linkage agreement, or if Washington has entered into a linkage agreement but prior to the linkage effective date, the Tier 2 price for 2027 shall be the midpoint between the Tier 1 price and the price ceiling unit price outlined in WAC 173-446-335; or

(B) If Washington enters into a linkage agreement, upon the linkage effective date the Tier 2 price for 2027 shall be $83.92, increased by five percent plus the rate of inflation as measured by the most recently available 12 months of the consumer price index for all urban consumers as of the first business day in December of the prior year.

(vi) The Tier 2 price for 2028 shall be:

(A) If Washington has not entered into a linkage agreement, or if Washington has entered into a linkage agreement but prior to the linkage effective date, the Tier 2 price for 2028 shall be equal to the Tier 2 price for the prior calendar year increased annually by five percent plus the rate of inflation as measured by the most recently available 12 months of the consumer price index for all urban consumers as of the first business day in December of the prior year.

(B) If Washington enters into a linkage agreement, upon the linkage effective date, the Tier 2 price for 2028 shall be equal to the 2027 Tier 2 price set by a linked jurisdiction, increased by five percent plus the rate of inflation as measured by the most recently available 12 months of the consumer price index for all urban consumers as of the first business day in December of the prior year.

(vii) The Tier 2 price for 2029 and each year thereafter shall be the Tier 2 price for the prior calendar year increased annually by five percent plus the rate of inflation as measured by the most recently available 12 months of the consumer price index for all urban consumers as of the first business day in December of the prior year.

(viii) Beginning in 2022, ((~~on~~)) each year by the first business day in December ((~~of each year~~)), ecology shall announce the allowance price containment reserve tier prices for the next year.

(c) Bidders in an allowance price containment reserve auction may submit multiple bids. Each bid must be at either the Tier 1 price or the Tier 2 price.

(d) During an individual allowance price containment reserve auction event, Tier 1 allowances shall be sold first, then Tier 2 allowances. The auction of Tier 1 allowances shall continue until all Tier 1 allowances are sold or all bids are filled, whichever occurs first. If any Tier 1 allowances remain, ecology will award them to bidders for Tier 2 allowances at the Tier 1 price using a random number selection process that assigns random numbers to each lot bid and awards Tier 1 allowances starting with the lowest random number until all Tier 1 allowances are sold. The subsequent auction of Tier 2 allowances shall continue until all Tier 2 allowances are sold or all bids are filled, whichever occurs first.

(e) Ecology shall reject bids or portions of bids, starting with the smallest of the registered entity's Tier 2 bids, until the total of the registered entity's bids remaining would, if accepted, not result in contravention of a holding limit.

(f) The registered entity's actual maximum bid value is determined as follows:

(i) Multiply the Tier 1 bid price by the total number of allowances the registered entity proposed to purchase at that bid price.

(ii) Multiply the Tier 2 bid price by the total number of allowances the registered entity proposed to purchase at that bid price.

(iii) The registered entity's actual maximum bid value is the sum of the results obtained in (i) of this subsection added to the results obtained in (ii) of this subsection.

(g) If the actual maximum bid value of a registered entity's bids exceeds the value of the registered entity's bid guarantee, ecology shall, starting with the registered entity's Tier 2 bids, remove enough lots, such that the remaining bids would not result in the actual maximum bid value exceeding the value of the bid guarantee.

Ecology shall reject, in their entirety, bids placed by individual bidders, or the sum of bids placed by members of a direct corporate association, during an allowance price containment reserve auction for allowances at any tier that exceed the total quantity of allowances offered at that tier.

(h) If the sum of the bids accepted for a tier is greater than the number of allowances in the tier, ecology will follow the process in WAC 173-446-357(5) to distribute the allowances from each tier.

(i) After a sale, ecology will transfer purchased allowances directly to each purchaser's compliance account.

(j) Allowances remaining unsold at the end of an allowance price containment reserve auction remain in the allowance price containment reserve to be available for sale at the next allowance price containment reserve auction.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-375 Emissions containment reserve account. (1) Ecology shall maintain an emissions containment reserve account containing the following allowances:

(a) ((~~Allowances amounting to two percent of the annual allowance budgets for years 2023 through 2026.~~

~~(b)~~)) On January 1, 2023, ecology placed two percent of allowances from the first compliance period into the emissions containment reserve account based on annual allowance budgets necessary to achieve the 2030 statewide emissions limit under RCW 70A.65.070 by January 1, 2030.

(b) No sooner than January 1, 2027, ecology shall place two percent of the additional allowances available due to the increase in the allowances budgets for 2023-2026 as described in WAC 173-446-210 Table 210-2 relative to those budgets when allowances were placed in the emissions containment reserve from those budgets under (a) of this subsection.

(c) Allowances submitted by ecology for auction that are unsold after being offered for sale for 24 months in current and past year vintage allowance auctions and future vintage allowance auctions.

((~~(c)~~)) (d) Allowances from EITE facilities that have been curtailed or closed.

((~~(d)~~)) (e) Allowances from facilities that fall below the emissions threshold. The number of these allowances must be proportionate to the amount of emissions the facility was previously emitting.

((~~(e)~~)) (f) Unless the emissions containment reserve trigger price is suspended under WAC 173-446-340, allowances withheld from auction as described in WAC 173-446-357(3).

(2) Ecology shall distribute allowances from the emissions containment reserve account as follows:

(a) By auction when new covered and opt-in entities enter the program; and

(b) By direct allocation at no cost to cover the covered emissions for the first applicable compliance period for new or expanded EITE facilities ((~~that meet the following criteria:~~

~~(i) New facilities that have emissions greater than 25,000 MT CO_2e per year during the first applicable compliance period.~~

~~(ii) Expanded facilities that trigger the need for governmental approval or permits~~)). For the purpose of this subsection, the "first applicable compliance period" means the compliance period when the new or expanded EITE facility became a covered entity for the first time by reporting covered emissions greater than 25,000 MT CO_2e in a single year.

(c) If provided to either new or expanded EITE facilities, the allowances provided ((~~must~~)) will be limited to the number of allowances required to cover the covered emissions ((~~resulting from the expansion~~)) of the facility for the applicable emissions years. If the

number of allowances that a new or expanded EITE facility is eligible to receive for a given emissions years as determined using Eq. 220-1 in WAC 173-446-220 (2)(b) or Eq. 220-4 in WAC 173-446-220 (2)(c) is greater than the facility's covered emissions for that given emissions year, then ecology will not allocate any allowances to that facility from the emissions containment reserve. When provided to either new or expanded EITE facilities, the allowances will be allocated in a manner that is consistent with the methods described in WAC 173-446-220 and the allowances must be placed in the EITE facility's compliance account and used for compliance at the next compliance deadline.

(d) Owners or operators of an EITE facility who wish to be allocated allowances from the emissions containment reserve must submit a request electronically to ecology concurrent with their request under WAC 173-446-220 (1)(a) by March 31st of the year following the emissions year when the facility became a covered entity for the first time by reporting covered emissions greater than 25,000 MT CO_2e, concurrent with their request for allocation under WAC 173-446-220 (1)(a). Expanded EITE facilities must also include the following information when submitting such requests to ecology:

(i) Information that demonstrates how the facility meets the definition of an expanded EITE facility, including copies of applicable government permits or approvals and details of physical changes made to the facility and their impact on emissions at the facility.

(ii) Information that identifies how the covered emissions from the facility have changed since the expansion took effect, compared to the years that are required to be used to establish the facility's allocation baseline pursuant to WAC 173-446-220.

(3)(a) Ecology shall hold auctions of allowances from the emissions containment reserve account when new covered and opt-in entities enter the program.

(b) Auctions of allowances from the emissions containment reserve account shall follow the processes and procedures specified in WAC 173-446-310 through 173-446-362. Only covered entities and opt-in entities registered in Washington's program may participate in the auctions.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-380 Price ceiling units. (1) Immediately ((~~prior to the deadline for compliance for each compliance period~~)) before a full compliance period obligation deadline, in the event that no allowances remain in the allowance price containment reserve, ecology shall issue price ceiling units for sale at the ceiling price to covered entities and opt-in entities registered in Washington's program that do not have ((~~sufficient~~)) enough eligible compliance instruments in their holding and compliance accounts to meet their compliance obligations ((~~for that compliance~~)) before the full compliance period obligation deadline.

(2) Each price ceiling unit covers the compliance obligation for the emission of one metric ton of CO_2e.

(3) Only covered entities or opt-in entities registered in Washington's program that do not have sufficient eligible compliance instruments in their holding and compliance accounts to ((~~meet~~)) fulfill

their ((~~requirements for~~)) compliance obligations by the immediately upcoming full compliance period ((~~compliance~~)) obligation deadline may purchase price ceiling units. These ((~~covered~~)) entities may purchase only the number of price ceiling units necessary to ((~~meet~~)) fulfill their compliance obligations ((~~for~~)) by the immediately upcoming full compliance period obligation deadline and must ((~~use~~)) surrender those price ceiling units ((~~for compliance~~)) at the immediately upcoming full compliance period obligation deadline.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-385 Price ceiling unit sales. (1) Price ceiling unit sales shall only be held between the last allowance price containment reserve auction before ((~~the~~)) a full compliance period obligation deadline ((~~for a compliance period~~)) and the full compliance period obligation deadline itself.

(2) Price ceiling units shall be sold at the ceiling price.

(3) Price ceiling unit sales shall be held only if a covered entity or opt-in entity registered in Washington's program requests a price ceiling unit sale at least 10 days before the immediately upcoming full compliance period obligation deadline ((~~for a compliance period~~)).

(4) In a request for a price ceiling unit sale, the ((~~covered~~)) entity must provide an accounting to ecology showing that it has insufficient compliance instruments to meet its compliance obligations ((~~for~~)) by the immediately upcoming full compliance period obligation deadline ((~~for a compliance period~~)). This accounting must include any confirmed and finalized agreements to transfer compliance instruments to the covered entity or opt-in entity prior to the full compliance period obligation deadline.

(5) If the statutory conditions for the sale of price ceiling units outlined above are met, ecology shall instruct the financial services administrator to begin to accept cash payment for purchases from price ceiling sales no earlier than 10 business days after the previous allowance price containment reserve auction and to cease accepting payments no later than seven business days thereafter.

((~~(7)~~)) (6) The financial services administrator will inform ecology of the amounts of payments received from covered entities no later than one business day after it ceases to accept payments.

((~~(8)~~)) (7) After a sale, ecology will transfer purchased price ceiling units directly to each purchaser's compliance account for retirement at the immediately upcoming full compliance period obligation deadline.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-390 Confidentiality. Records containing the following information are confidential and are exempt from public disclosure in their entirety:

(1) Bidding information as identified in WAC 173-446-317;

(2) Information contained in the secure, online electronic tracking system for compliance instruments;

(3) Financial, proprietary, and other market sensitive information as determined by ecology that is submitted to ((~~the department~~)) ecology pursuant to this chapter;

(4) Financial, proprietary, and other market sensitive information as determined by ecology that is submitted to an independent contractor or the financial services administrator engaged by ecology; and

(5) Financial, proprietary, and other market sensitive information as determined by ecology that is submitted to a jurisdiction with which ((~~the department~~)) ecology has entered into a linkage agreement pursuant to RCW 70A.65.210, and which is shared with ecology, the independent contractor, or the financial services administrator pursuant to a linkage agreement.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-400 Compliance instruments transactions—General information. (1) ((~~A compliance instrument can satisfy a covered or opt-in entity's compliance obligation arising from the emission of one metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent in one calendar year.~~)) A compliance instrument does not expire, and may be held or banked until it is surrendered. Once surrendered, a compliance instrument must be retired and never used, traded, or transferred again.

(2) ((~~By 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time November 1st of 2024 and each year thereafter, each covered entity and opt-in entity must have in its compliance account sufficient compliance instruments of former vintage years to cover at least 30 percent of its covered emissions for the previous calendar year. Except as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section, allowances used for this annual compliance requirement must be of the vintage of the year the emissions occurred or any year prior to that year.~~

~~(3) By 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time November 1st of the year following the final year of each compliance period, each covered entity and each opt-in entity must have transferred to its compliance account at least one compliance instrument for each metric ton of covered emissions of carbon dioxide equivalent emitted by that party during the compliance period. Except as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section, allowances used for compliance under this provision must be of the vintage of any year of the compliance period or of any prior year.~~

~~(4) When using allowances for compliance, EITE facilities may provide future vintage allowances obtained as described in WAC 173-446-260 in the process of reconciling their compliance obligation for a given year with their actual production data for that year.~~

~~(5) Allowances obtained from the allowance price containment reserve may be used for compliance at any time.~~

~~(6)~~)) Allowances may be obtained by direct distribution of no cost allowances from ecology, by purchase at auction, or by purchase, trade, or transfer from other parties owning allowances.

((~~(7)~~)) (3) A compliance instrument may be traded only among covered entities, opt-in entities, and general market participants regis-

tered with ecology or with an external GHG ETS to which Washington ((~~has~~)) is linked.

((~~(8)~~)) (4) A registered entity ((~~may only hold compliance instruments for its own use and may not hold compliance instruments on behalf of another party having an interest in or control of the compliance instruments.~~

~~(9)~~)) is prohibited from acquiring allowances and holding them in its own holding account on behalf of another entity. A registered entity is prohibited from allowing a second entity or person to authorize or make decisions on the registered entity's behalf to acquire, hold, trade, or dispose of allowances. In-kind trading and distribution of allowances, and any activity that results in the delegation, reassignment, or control of the registered entities allowances by a second entity while the allowances still reside in the registered entity's holding account is prohibited.

(a) A registered entity may not hold allowances in which a second entity has any ownership interest.

(b) A registered entity may not hold allowances pursuant to an agreement or contract that gives a second entity any degree of control over the transaction decisions and the trading of allowances held or to be held in the registrant's tracking system holding account.

(i) Financing agreements where control, ownership, or both control and ownership over allowances is given to a second entity outside of an event of default are prohibited.

(ii) Agreements that grant legally binding authority to a second entity to represent or manage the tracking system account of a registered entity are prohibited.

(c) Provisions in priced contracts specifying a future date to deliver a specified quantity of compliance instruments, or specifying a procedure to determine a quantity or a delivery date of compliance instruments, or specifying a procedure that determines both a quantity of compliance instruments for delivery and a delivery date of compliance instruments do not violate the prohibition on beneficial holding conduct. A transaction resulting from a change of facility ownership or operation control that is required to be disclosed pursuant to WAC 173-446-150(4) does not violate the beneficial holding prohibition.

(d) Subitems (a) through (c) of this subsection do not apply to following:

(i) Exchange clearing houses registered pursuant to WAC 173-446-052;

(ii) Transfers between direct corporate associations accurately disclosed pursuant to WAC 173-446-120;

(iii) Transfers between a federal power marketing administration and its customers.

(iv) Voluntary transfers on behalf of unregistered entities based on transaction agreements specified in WAC 173-446-435 (1)(c), as long as the registered entity holds the allowances on behalf of the unregistered entity for 90 days or fewer.

(5) Only compliance instruments recorded in a holding account may be traded. ((~~Once in a compliance account, compliance instruments may not be traded or sold, but may only be removed by ecology.~~

~~(10)~~)) (6) Qualifying transfers of no cost allowances from an electric utility to an electrical generating facility may follow the process in WAC 173-446-425 and/or 173-446-426.

((~~(11) Deferred compliance requirement for electricity exported to an external GHG emissions trading program for first compliance period. For any portion of covered emissions from a first jurisdictional~~

~~deliverer in Washington state exported from Washington and imported into an external GHG emissions trading program, as demonstrated to ecology's satisfaction through means established under chapter 173-441 WAC, the requirements of subsection (2) of this section do not apply. Only the requirements of subsection (3) of this section apply to that portion of covered emissions. This deferral is only in effect for the first compliance period, and for subsequent compliance periods subsections (2) and (3) both apply.~~))

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-410 Transfers among registered entities—Process.

(1) Every registered entity wishing to trade compliance instruments with another party registered in Washington's program or with a party registered in an external GHG ETS to which Washington ((~~has~~)) is linked must follow the procedures outlined below.

(a) To initiate the transfer, a transferor's account representative must submit to ecology and to all the transferor's other account representatives a transaction request containing the information outlined in WAC ((~~173-446-430~~)) 173-446-415. A second transferor's account representative must submit confirmation of the transaction request to ecology and to all the transferee's account representatives within two calendar days after submission of the original request to ecology.

(b) If the intended transferee wishes to accept the transfer, within three calendar days after the initial transaction request referenced in this subsection, a transferee's account representative must submit to ecology and to the transferor confirmation of acceptance of the transfer.

(c) At each step in the transaction request, the account representative concerned must attest to holding due authorization to complete the transaction for the registered entity, and that the information contained in the transaction request is true, accurate, and complete.

(d) The account representatives involved in the transaction must provide ecology on request and within 10 business days with any additional information concerning the transaction.

(2) Ecology will transfer the compliance instruments unless:

(a) The transfer would result in noncompliance with chapter 70A.65 RCW or this chapter;

(b) Ecology has reasonable grounds to believe that a violation has been committed under chapter 70A.65 RCW in relation to the request; or

(c) The request contains errors, omissions, or is otherwise incomplete.

(3) Transfer refusal.

(a) If ecology refuses to transfer compliance instruments, ecology shall provide notice of the reason for the refusal to all designated account representatives who have taken steps under this regulation with respect to the request.

(b) If ecology refuses to transfer compliance instruments due to errors or omissions in the request, the notice shall identify the er-

rors or omissions or shall include a description of how the request is otherwise incomplete.

NEW SECTION

WAC 173-446-412 Transactions involving exchange clearing houses. (1) Every registered entity who wishes to transfer compliance instruments to an exchange clearing house must send ecology a transaction request for the clearing house with the following information:

(a) The holding account number of the seller;

(b) The clearing house account number of the clearing house;

(c) The quantity, type and, where applicable, vintage of the compliance instruments to be traded;

(d) The exchange delivery settlement price of each type entered in U.S. dollars and, where applicable, each vintage of allowances;

(e) The type of compliance instrument trading agreement and the transaction date scheduled;

(f) Where applicable, the codes of the exchange and of the contract.

(2) The transaction request must be sent in accordance with the procedures set in WAC 173-446-410, except that the confirmation of acceptance required by WAC 173-446-410 (1)(b) is not required for exchange clearing house transactions.

(3) An exchange clearing house that wishes to transfer compliance instruments to another registered entity for a transaction must send ecology a transaction request containing the following information:

(a) The clearing house account number of the exchange clearing house;

(b) The holding account number of the buyer;

(c) The quantity, type and, where applicable, vintage of the compliance instruments to be traded;

(d) The settlement price of each type and, where applicable, each vintage of compliance instruments;

(e) The types of compliance instrument trading agreement that the transaction date scheduled;

(f) Where applicable, the codes of the exchange and of the contract.

(4) A transaction request must be proposed by one of the exchange clearing house's account representatives.

(a) The proposed transaction request must then be submitted to all other account representatives at the exchange clearing house for confirmation by at least one of them.

(b) Once the transaction request is confirmed, a notice to that effect must be sent to all the account representatives.

(c) Upon receipt of the documentation that the required notices have been sent, ecology will transfer the compliance instruments to the holding account of the receiving registered entity.

(d) The account representatives involved in the transaction must provide ecology on request and within 10 business days with any additional information concerning the transfer.

(5) Compliance instruments that are transferred to a clearing house account that are not used within 5 business days for a transaction by a registered entity will be returned to the seller.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-415 Transaction requests—Information required by ecology. Each transaction request submitted under WAC 173-446-410 must contain the following information:

(1) The holding account number of the transferor;

(2) The holding account number of the transferee;

(3) The quantity, type and, where applicable, vintage of the compliance instruments to be traded;

(4) The settlement price of each type, and, where applicable, each vintage of compliance instruments, as well as the method used to determine the settlement price; ((~~provided that a registered entity is not required to disclose~~)) except that the settlement price of transferred compliance instruments ((~~when~~)) need not be disclosed if:

(a) The transaction is between registered entities in a direct corporate association ((~~or is a bundled transfer~~)), whether in Washington or in an external GHG ETS to which Washington is linked;

(b) The proposed transfer is from an entity's holding account to its compliance account;

(c) The proposed transfer is from a public utility to a federal power marketing administration to cover emissions associated with imported power; or

(d) Is a bundled transaction;

(5) If a transaction agreement for compliance instruments does not contain a price at the time a transfer is proposed in the tracking system, the proposed transfer is allowed only if it results from one of the transaction agreement types outlined in subsection (7)(a) through (f) of this section. For proposed transfers of unpriced compliance instruments, entities must provide in the tracking system either a description of the valuation method used or a total market valuation for the transaction;

(6) Upon request by ecology, parties to the transaction must submit the transaction agreement, invoice records, written counterparty confirmation, and screenshots of completed trade details to ecology within 10 business days to verify that the transfer information recorded in the tracking system is accurate and that the trade is not prohibited pursuant to WAC 173-446-400(4) or 173-446-440. Parties to the transaction may submit other documentation to further substantiate the transaction;

(7) Unpriced transfers. The following transaction types are unpriced and must adhere to the requirements outlined in subsections (5) and (6) of this section:

(a) The proposed transfer results from a transaction agreement that incorporates compliance instruments with other product sales or purchases and specifies a total cost or cost basis for the transaction but does not specify a price or cost basis for the sale of the compliance instruments alone.

(b) The proposed transfer results from a transaction agreement that requires the production of new ecology offset credits, and the transaction agreement does not specify a price for the ecology offset credits.

(c) The proposed transfer results from a transaction agreement for a change of facility ownership or business merger between entities that has been disclosed pursuant to WAC 173-446-150(4).

(d) The proposed transfer results from a transaction agreement specifying that a registered entity will voluntarily retire the compliance instruments on behalf of an unregistered entity.

(e) The proposed transfer is to satisfy a contractual requirement to replace an invalidated offset credit that has been invalidated pursuant to WAC 173-446-580, or to address an intentional forest offset project reversal determination made pursuant to WAC 173-446-570(3).

(f) The proposed transfer results from a transaction agreement involving swaps or exchanges of compliance instruments for commodities or assets without a specific price or cost basis for the compliance instruments alone, but instead contains a total market valuation that will be reported for the transaction;

(8) The type of trading agreement, the date of signing of the agreement and the agreed upon trading date;

((~~(6)~~)) (9) Where applicable, all other transactions or products covered by the agreement, a description of those transactions or products, and the name and contact information of the parties involved; and

((~~(7)~~)) (10)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the following attestation statement made and signed by the primary account representative or any alternate account representative: "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the party that owns the compliance instruments held in the account. I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that the statements and information submitted to Ecology are true, accurate, and complete. I consent to the jurisdiction of Washington state, its courts and the pollution control hearings board for purposes of enforcement of the laws, rules and regulations pertaining to chapters 173-446 WAC and 70A.65 RCW. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."

(b) For federally recognized tribes who elect to participate as opt-in entities or general market participants pursuant to RCW 70A.65.090(5), each transaction request submitted under WAC 173-446-410 must include the following attestation statement made and signed by the primary account representative or the alternate account representative making the submission: "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the tribal government that owns the compliance instruments held in the account. I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that the statements and information submitted to Ecology are true, accurate, and complete. The tribal government on whose behalf I am authorized to make this submission has entered into a written agreement, negotiated on an individual basis between ecology and the tribal government, that establishes a dispute resolution process and/or other compliance mechanisms in order to ensure the enforce-

ability of all program requirements applicable to the tribe in its role as an opt-in entity or a general market participant, as applicable. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-425 Transfers of no cost allowances from an electric utility to an electrical generating facility ((~~or to a federal power marketing administration~~)). (1) An electric utility ((~~wishing to~~)) that receives no cost allowances pursuant to WAC 173-446-230 may submit a request to ecology to transfer no cost allowances to the compliance account of ((~~an~~)) a registered electrical generating facility ((~~or federal power marketing administration may submit a request to ecology asking for the transfer and~~)) by providing the following information:

(a) The electric utility's holding account number;

(b) The compliance account number of ((~~the federal power marketing administration or~~)) the electrical generating facility;

(c) The quantity and vintage of no cost allowances to be transferred;

(d) The relationship between the electric utility and the ((~~federal power marketing administration or~~)) electric generating facility.

(2) Ecology may transfer the allowances only if:

(a) The electric generating facility is operated by the electric utility; or

(b) The electric utility has an agreement to purchase ((~~imported~~)) electricity or a power purchase agreement, including a custom product contract from the ((~~federal power marketing administration or the~~)) electric generating facility.

(c) The transfer will not violate the ((~~federal power marketing administration's or the~~)) electrical generator's holding limit.

NEW SECTION

WAC 173-446-426 Transfers of no cost allowances from an electric utility to a federal power marketing administration. (1) An electric utility that receives no cost allowances pursuant to WAC 173-446-230 may voluntarily elect to transfer all or a designated number of the allowances allocated to the utility at no cost to a federal power marketing administration that is registered as an opt-in entity to be used for direct compliance. An electric utility electing to transfer allowances allocated at no cost from the utility's holding account to a holding account of a federal power marketing administration to be used for direct compliance may submit a request to ecology requesting the transfer.

(2) An electric utility receiving an allocation of allowances at no cost may also submit a request to establish a recurring automated transfer of all or a designated number of allowances allocated to the utility at no cost to a federal power marketing administration that is registered as an opt-in entity under WAC 173-446-054. The no cost al-

lowances transferred to the federal power marketing administration may only be used for direct compliance with the federal power marketing administration's own compliance obligation.

(a) Ecology will notify the electric utility no later than August 1st of each year to remind the electric utility that the recurring automated transfer established under this subsection will occur unless ecology receives a notification from the electric utility by September 1st stating that the automated recurring transfer to the federal power marketing administration should not occur. The transfer of allowances will occur no earlier than October 24th of each year as outlined in WAC 173-446-260(3).

(3) The request must provide the following information:

(a) If applicable, the electric utility's holding account number;

(b) The holding account number of the federal power marketing administration;

(c) The number and vintage of no cost allowances to be transferred; and

(d) The relationship between the electric utility and the federal power marketing administration.

(4) The request must be submitted with the following attestation, signed by a representative of the electric utility: "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the electric utility. I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document. I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that the statements and information submitted to Ecology are true, accurate, and complete. I consent to the jurisdiction of Washington state, its courts, and the pollution control hearings board for purposes of enforcement of the laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to chapters 173-446 WAC and 70A.65 RCW. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."

(5) Ecology may transfer the allowances only if:

(a) The electric utility has an agreement to purchase electricity from the federal power marketing administration, or a power purchase agreement, including a custom product contract, with the federal power marketing administration; and

(b) The transfer does not violate the federal power marketing administration's holding limit.

(6) An electric utility receiving an allocation of allowances at no cost must inform ecology by September 1st of each year of the accounts into which the allocation or a portion of the allocation is to be automatically distributed under this subsection. If an electric utility fails to submit a request as outlined in this section by September 1st, ecology must automatically place all directly allocated allowances for the following calendar year into the electric utility's holding account. Nothing in this subsection precludes an electric utility from requesting a manual transfer of allowances under subsection (1) of this section after September 1st of each year.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-430 Transfers of no cost allowances from a utility's holding account to its limited use holding account for consignment to auction. (1) A utility or WTE facility that is a Washington registered entity wishing to consign no cost allowances to auction must transfer those no cost allowances from its holding account to its limited use holding account by submitting a request to ecology asking for the transfer and providing the following information:

(a) The ((~~utility's~~)) utility or WTE facility's holding account number;

(b) The ((~~utility's~~)) utility or WTE facility's limited use holding account number; and

(c) The quantity and vintage of no cost allowances to be transferred.

(2) Upon receipt of the required information, ecology will transfer the allowances from the ((~~utility's~~)) utility or WTE facility's holding account to its limited use holding account.

NEW SECTION

WAC 173-446-435 Voluntary retirement transfers. (1) A registered entity wishing to transfer compliance instruments from its holding account to its retirement account must send ecology a request including:

(a) The registered entity's holding account number; and

(b) The quantity, type, and, where applicable, vintage of the compliance instruments to be transferred.

(c) For the sole purpose of a voluntary transfer to the retirement account, a transfer request may be based on a transaction agreement with an unregistered entity if that entity is not registered into an external GHG ETS, regardless of whether the external GHG ETS has a retirement-only agreement with ecology.

A registered entity may not transfer more than 10,000 allowances per year to the retirement account on behalf of an unregistered entity based on a transaction agreement specified in (c) of this subsection. There is no limit on a registered entity's transfer of offset credits to the retirement account on behalf of an unregistered entity based on a transaction agreement specified in (c) of this subsection.

(2) To initiate a transfer to the retirement account, an account representative for the registered entity must submit the transfer request to ecology and to all the registered entity's other account representatives. One of the other account representatives must confirm the transfer request within two business days after its submittal to ecology.

(3) Once the request has been confirmed, ecology will send a notice to all the registered entity's account representatives. Unless otherwise indicated by one of the account representatives, or unless ecology has reasonable grounds to believe that a violation under this rule has been committed, ecology will transfer the compliance instruments from the registered entity's holding account to the retirement account.

(4) Account representatives who have sent a transfer request for compliance instruments must provide ecology, on request and as soon as possible, any additional information concerning the transfer.

(5) When a transfer cannot be completed because of an error or omission in the information included in the request, or because the request does not meet the requirements of this section, or because an account does not contain enough compliance instruments or for any other reason, ecology will send notice to the parties concerned within five business days following the failure to complete the transfer.

(6) Voluntary retirement transfers do not count toward fulfilment of emissions obligations as described in WAC 173-446-600 or fulfilment of penalty obligations as described in WAC 173-446-610.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-440 Compliance instrument transactions—Prohibited actions. (1) Other than the account representatives directly involved in a transaction, no party holding confidential or privileged information on a compliance instrument may trade that compliance instrument, disclose the information or recommend that another party trade the compliance instrument, except if the party has reason to believe that the information is known to the public or to the other party in the transaction. However, the party may disclose the information or recommend that another party trade the compliance instrument if the party is required to disclose the information in the course of business, and if nothing leads the person to believe that the information will be used or disclosed in contravention of this section.

(2) No party prevented from trading compliance instruments pursuant to subsection (1) of this section may use the confidential or privileged information in any other way, unless the party has reason to believe that the information is known to the public. In particular, the party may not carry out operations on futures contracts or other derivatives within the meaning of the ((~~Commodities~~)) Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. Chapter 1 involving a compliance instrument.

(3) A party with knowledge of material order information may not carry out or recommend that another party carry out a transaction involving a compliance instrument, or disclose the information to any other party except if:

(a) The party has reason to believe the other party is already aware of the information;

(b) The party must disclose the information in the course of business, and nothing leads the party to believe that it will be used or disclosed in contravention of this section; and

(c) The party carries out a transaction involving the compliance instrument concerned by the information in order to perform a written obligation that the party contracted before becoming aware of the information.

(d) For the purposes of this section, material order information is any information concerning an order to buy or an order to sell a compliance instrument that could have a material impact on the price of a compliance instrument.

(4) False or misleading information.

(a) No party may disclose false or misleading information or information that must be filed pursuant to this chapter before it is filed, in order to carry out a transaction.

(b) For the purpose of this section, false or misleading information is any information likely to mislead on an important fact, as well as the simple omission of an important fact; an important fact is any fact that may reasonably be believed to have a material impact on the price or value of a compliance instrument.

(5) A trade involving, related to, or associated with any of the following are prohibited:

(a) Any manipulative or deceptive device in violation of this chapter;

(b) A corner or attempt to corner the market for compliance instruments for Washington's program or the GHG ETS to which Washington is linked;

(c) Fraud, or an attempt to defraud any other entity;

(d) A false, misleading, or inaccurate report concerning information or conditions that affects or tends to affect the price of a compliance instrument;

(e) An application, report, statement, or document required to be filed pursuant to this article which is false or misleading with respect to a material fact, or which omits to state a material fact necessary to make the contents therein not misleading;

(f) Any trick, scheme, or artifice to falsify or conceal a material fact, including use of any false statements or representations, written or oral, or documents made by or provided to an entity on or through which transactions in compliance instruments occur, are settled, or are cleared; or

(g) Bilateral contracts based on compliance instruments for Washington's program or the GHG ETS to which Washington is linked are prohibited from having contractual terms which provide the elements necessary to instruct one party to submit a bid in an auction on behalf of the other party.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-600 Compliance obligations. (1) ((~~All covered entities and opt-in entities must comply with all requirements for monitoring, reporting, participating in auctions, and holding and transferring compliance instruments, as well as all other provisions of this chapter. All general market participants must comply with all requirements for participating in auctions, and holding and transferring compliance instruments, as well as all other provisions of this chapter.~~

~~(2)~~)) Additional required disclosures. Unless otherwise required by specific provisions of this regulation, all parties participating in the program must provide to ecology within 14 calendar days any additional information requested by ecology concerning their participation in the program.

(2) Compliance obligations. A compliance obligation is the requirement to surrender the number of compliance instruments or price ceiling units equivalent to a covered or opt-in entity's covered emissions during a compliance period.

(3) Emissions obligations. Ecology may divide the compliance obligation for a covered entity or opt-in entity into multiple different emissions obligations. This subsection describes the different kinds of emissions obligations that can make up compliance obligations, including their respective due dates and amounts.

(a) Annual obligation. By 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time on the first business day in November ((~~1st of 2024 and each year thereafter, each~~)), a covered entity ((~~and~~)) or opt-in entity must ((~~have in its compliance account sufficient compliance instruments of former vintage years to cover~~)) surrender compliance instruments that meet the requirements of subsection (5) of this section in an amount equal to at least 30 percent of its covered emissions for the previous calendar year.

((~~(4) By 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time November 1st of the year following the final year of each compliance period, each covered entity and each opt-in entity must have transferred to its compliance account one compliance instrument for each metric ton of covered emissions of carbon dioxide equivalent emitted by that party during the compliance period. Except as provided in (a) and (b) of this subsection, allowances used for compliance under this provision must be of the vintage of any year of the compliance period or of any prior year.~~

~~(a) When using allowances for compliance, EITE facilities may provide future vintage allowances obtained as described in WAC 173-446-260 in the process of reconciling their compliance obligation for a given year with their actual production data for that year.~~

~~(b) Allowances obtained from the allowance price containment reserve may be used for compliance at any time.~~

~~(5) Compliance instruments to be used for compliance must be in the complying covered or opt-in entity's compliance account. Once placed in a compliance account, compliance instruments can only be removed by ecology. Immediately after each compliance deadline, ecology will remove and permanently retire sufficient compliance instruments from each covered entity's or opt-in entity's compliance account to cover that covered entity's or opt-in entity's compliance obligation.~~

~~(6) Deferred compliance requirement for electricity exported to an external GHG emissions trading program for first compliance period. For any portion of covered emissions from a first jurisdictional deliverer in Washington state exported from Washington and imported into an external GHG emissions trading program, as demonstrated to ecology's satisfaction through means established under chapter 173-441 WAC, the requirements of subsection (2) of this section do not apply. Only the requirements of subsection (3) of this section apply to that portion of covered emissions. This deferral is only in effect for the first compliance period, and for subsequent compliance periods subsections (2) and (3) of this section both apply.~~

~~(7) A portion of each covered entity's or opt-in entity's compliance obligation may be met by offset credits placed in the covered entity's or opt-in entity's compliance account. Each offset credit is worth one metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent.~~

~~(a) For the first compliance period (January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2026):~~

~~(i) No more than five percent of a covered entity's or opt-in entity's compliance obligation may be satisfied by offset credits from projects not located on federally recognized tribal land.~~

~~(ii) In addition to, but separate from the limit in (a)(i) of this subsection, a covered entity or opt-in entity may satisfy up to~~

~~three percent of its compliance obligation using offset credits generated from offset projects on federally recognized tribal land.~~

~~(iii) Unless ecology has linked with an external GHG trading system, all offset credits must provide direct environmental benefits to Washington state.~~

~~(iv) If ecology has linked with an external GHG trading system, at least 50 percent of any offset credits used by a covered entity or opt-in entity for compliance must be sourced from offset projects that provide direct environmental benefits in Washington state. The remaining amount must be located in a jurisdiction with which ecology has linked.~~

~~(b) For the second compliance period (January 1, 2027, through December 31, 2030):~~

~~(i) No more than four percent of a covered entity's or opt-in entity's compliance obligation may be satisfied by offset credits from projects not located on federally recognized tribal land.~~

~~(ii) In addition to, but separate from the limit in (b)(i) of this subsection, a covered entity or opt-in entity may satisfy up to two percent of its compliance obligation using offset credits generated from offset projects on federally recognized tribal land.~~

~~(iii) Unless ecology has linked with an external GHG trading system, all offset credits must provide direct environmental benefits to Washington state.~~

~~(iv) If ecology has linked with an external GHG trading system, at least 75 percent of any offset credits used by a covered entity or opt-in entity for compliance must be sourced from offset projects that provide direct environmental benefits in Washington state. The remaining amount must be located in a jurisdiction with which ecology has linked.~~

~~(c) For the third and subsequent compliance periods:~~

~~(i) No more than four percent of a covered entity's or opt-in entity's compliance obligation may be satisfied by offset credits including offset credits from projects on federally recognized tribal land.~~

~~(ii) A covered entity or opt-in entity may satisfy an additional two percent of its compliance obligation using offset credits generated from offset projects on federally recognized tribal land.~~

~~(iii) Unless ecology has linked with an external GHG trading system, all offset credits must provide direct environmental benefits to the state.~~

~~(iv) If ecology has linked with an external GHG trading system, at least 75 percent of any offset credits used by a covered entity or opt-in entity for compliance must be sourced from offset projects that provide direct environmental benefits in Washington state. The remaining amount must be located in a jurisdiction with which ecology has linked.~~

~~(d) Ecology may reduce the limits in (a)(i) and (b)(i) of this subsection for a specific covered entity or opt-in entity if ecology, in consultation with the environmental justice council, determines that the covered or opt-in entity has or is likely to:~~

~~(i) Contribute substantively to cumulative air pollution burden in an overburdened community identified by ecology, in consultation with the environmental justice council.~~

~~(ii) Violate any permits required by any federal, state, or local air pollution control agency where the violation may result in any increase in emissions.~~)) (b) Full compliance period obligation. In each year following the final year of a compliance period, by 5:00 p.m. Pa-

cific Time on the first business day of November, a covered entity or opt-in entity must surrender price ceiling units or compliance instruments that meet the requirements of subsection (5) of this section in an amount equal to all its covered emissions during the compliance period, excepting the number of compliance instruments the entity surrendered to fulfill annual obligations during the compliance period. If ecology determines that a covered entity or opt-in entity has over-reported its GHG emissions under chapter 173-441 WAC, ecology will reduce the entity's upcoming full compliance period obligation by an amount equal to the number of over-reported emissions. In no case will ecology reduce an entity's full compliance period obligation under this subsection to an amount less than zero.

(c) Offset invalidation obligation. No later than six months after ecology's decision to invalidate offset credits as described in WAC 173-446-580, a covered entity or opt-in entity must surrender price ceiling units or compliance instruments that meet the requirements of subsection (5) of this section in an amount equal to the number of invalidated offset credits it previously used for compliance.

(d) Under-reported emissions obligation. Whenever ecology determines that a covered entity or opt-in entity has under-reported its emissions under chapter 173-441 WAC, that entity must surrender price ceiling units or compliance instruments that meet the requirements of subsection (5) of this section in an amount equal to all the under-reported emissions by the first business day of November immediately following ecology's determination.

(4) Deferred compliance requirement for electricity exports. For any portion of covered emissions from a first jurisdictional deliverer in Washington exported from Washington and imported into an external GHG emissions trading program, as demonstrated to ecology's satisfaction through means established under chapter 173-441 WAC, the requirements of subsection (3)(a) of this section do not apply. Only the requirements of subsection (3)(b) of this section apply to that portion of covered emissions. This deferral is only in effect for the first compliance period, and for subsequent compliance periods the requirements of subsection (3)(a) and (b) of this section both apply.

(5) Surrender. Ecology may restrict the amounts or kinds of price ceiling units and compliance instruments a covered entity or opt-in entity may use to fulfill an emissions obligation. This subsection specifies the manner in which an entity may surrender compliance instruments or price ceiling units to fulfill an emissions obligation. Starting on the linkage effective date, a covered entity or opt-in entity may use compliance instruments issued by a jurisdiction with which Washington has linked to meet its compliance obligation as described in WAC 173-446-090, subject to the surrender rules in this section.

(a) Annual obligation. A covered entity or opt-in entity may only use the following kinds of compliance instruments to fulfill an annual obligation:

(i) Offset credits, subject to the requirements of (e) of this subsection.

(ii) Allowances obtained from the allowance price containment reserve.

(iii) Allowances of a former year's vintage.

(iv) If the covered entity or opt-in entity received allocation under WAC 173-446-260 (5)(a), allowances of vintages of the two years following the year the emissions occurred.

(b) Full compliance period obligation. A covered entity or opt-in entity may only use price ceiling units or the following kinds of compliance instruments to fulfill a full compliance period obligation:

(i) Offset credits, subject to the requirements of (e) of this subsection.

(ii) Allowances obtained from the allowance price containment reserve.

(iii) Allowances of a former year's vintage.

(iv) If the covered entity or opt-in entity received allocation under WAC 173-446-260 (5)(a), allowances of vintages of the two years following the final year of the compliance period.

(c) Offset invalidation obligation. A covered entity or opt-in entity may only use price ceiling units as described in (c)(iv) of this subsection or the following kinds of compliance instruments to fulfill an offset invalidation obligation:

(i) Offset credits, subject to the requirements of (e) of this subsection.

(ii) Allowances obtained from the allowance price containment reserve.

(iii) Allowances of any vintage.

(iv) If the offset invalidation obligation's deadline is the same as a full compliance period obligation's deadline, price ceiling units.

(d) Under-reported emissions obligation. A covered entity or opt-in entity may only use price ceiling units as described in (d)(v) of this subsection or the following kinds of compliance instruments to fulfill an under-reported emissions obligation:

(i) Offset credits, subject to the requirements of (e) of this subsection.

(ii) Allowances obtained from the allowance price containment reserve.

(iii) Allowances of a vintage of the year in which ecology determined there were under-reported emissions, or any year prior to that year.

(iv) If the covered entity or opt-in entity received allocation under WAC 173-446-260 (5)(a), allowances of the vintage of the year following the year in which the under-reported emissions obligation is due, or any year prior to that year.

(v) If the under-reported emissions obligation's deadline is the same as a full compliance period obligation's deadline, price ceiling units.

(e) Offset credit usage.

(i) All offset credits used for compliance must have been issued for reporting periods wholly after July 25, 2021, or within two years prior to July 25, 2021.

(ii) Unless Washington is linked with an external GHG ETS, a covered entity or opt-in entity may only use offset credits from offset projects that provide direct environmental benefits to Washington state to fulfill its compliance obligation. Starting on the linkage effective date, a portion of offset credits used for compliance may be sourced from offset projects that are located in a jurisdiction with which Washington is linked, subject to the limits in this subsection.

(iii) To fulfill a portion of a compliance obligation resulting from covered emissions that occurred in the first compliance period:

(A) A covered entity or opt-in entity may use offset credits, whether or not they are from offset projects located on federally rec-

ognized tribal land, in an amount no greater than five percent of its covered emissions.

(B) In addition to, but separate from the limit in (e)(iii)(A) of this subsection, a covered entity or opt-in entity may also use offset credits from offset projects located on federally recognized tribal land that provide direct environmental benefits to Washington, as described in WAC 173-446-595, in an amount no greater than an additional three percent of its covered emissions.

(C) If Washington is linked with an external GHG ETS, beginning on the linkage effective date, at least 50 percent of any offset credits a covered entity or opt-in entity uses for compliance must be sourced from offset projects that provide direct environmental benefits in Washington state; the remaining amount, if any, must be sourced from offset projects that are located in a jurisdiction with which Washington is linked.

(iv) To fulfill a portion of a compliance obligation resulting from covered emissions that occurred in the second compliance period or any subsequent compliance period:

(A) A covered entity or opt-in entity may use offset credits, whether or not they are from offset projects located on federally recognized tribal land, in an amount no greater than four percent of its covered emissions.

(B) In addition to, but separate from the limit in (e)(iv)(A) of this subsection, a covered entity or opt-in entity may also use offset credits from offset projects located on federally recognized tribal land that provide direct environmental benefits to Washington, as described in WAC 173-446-595, in an amount no greater than an additional two percent of its covered emissions.

(C) If Washington is linked with an external GHG ETS, beginning on the linkage effective date, at least 75 percent of any offset credits a covered entity or opt-in entity uses for compliance must be sourced from offset projects that provide direct environmental benefits in Washington state; the remaining amount, if any, must be sourced from offset projects that are located in a jurisdiction with which Washington is linked.

(v) Ecology may reduce the limits in (e)(iii)(A) and (e)(iv)(A) of this subsection for a specific covered entity or opt-in entity if ecology, in consultation with the environmental justice council, determines that the covered entity or opt-in entity has or is likely to:

(A) Contribute substantively to cumulative air pollution burden in an overburdened community identified by ecology, in consultation with the environmental justice council.

(B) Violate any permits required by any federal, state, or local air pollution control agency where the violation may result in any increase in emissions.

(vi) Ecology shall limit the use of offset credits for compliance by an EITE, such that the quantity of no cost allowances plus the use of offset credits does not exceed 100 percent of the EITE's total compliance obligation over a compliance period.

(6) Retirement. This subsection specifies the manner in which ecology retires price ceiling units or compliance instruments to fulfill an emissions obligation.

(a) Once placed in a compliance account, price ceiling units and compliance instruments can only be removed by ecology. Immediately after the deadline for a covered entity or opt-in entity to fulfill an emissions obligation, ecology will remove from that entity's compliance account only the number of price ceiling units or compliance in-

struments needed to fulfill the emissions obligation, except as specified in WAC 173-446-320 (3)(b).

(b) When a covered entity or opt-in entity surrenders price ceiling units or compliance instruments that are eligible to fulfill an emissions obligation subject to the requirements of subsection (5) of this section, ecology will, before retiring price ceiling units, retire the compliance instruments in the following order:

(i) In order of vintage, from earliest to latest, offset credits.

(ii) Allowances obtained from the allowance price containment reserve.

(iii) In order of vintage, from earliest to latest, allowances not specified in (b)(ii) of this subsection.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-610 Enforcement. (1) When a covered entity or opt-in entity reasonably believes that it will be unable to fulfill an emissions obligation, the entity shall immediately notify ecology. Upon receiving notification, ecology will issue an order requiring the covered entity or opt-in entity to submit allowances in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(2) Penalty obligations. If a covered entity or opt-in entity does not ((~~have sufficient compliance instruments in its compliance account to meet its compliance obligation by the compliance deadlines specified in WAC 173-446-600 (3) and (4)~~)) fulfill an emissions obligation as described in WAC 173-446-600(3), it has violated its compliance obligation and correction is not possible. As a result ((~~of such noncompliance~~)), the covered entity or opt-in entity must, within six months after the ((~~compliance~~)) emissions obligation deadline ((~~submit to ecology~~)), surrender four ((~~penalty~~)) allowances for every one compliance instrument that it failed to ((~~have in its compliance account by the compliance deadline.~~

~~(2) When a covered entity or opt-in entity reasonably believes that it will be unable to meet a compliance obligation, the entity shall immediately notify ecology. Upon receiving notification, ecology will issue an order requiring the covered or opt-in entity to submit the penalty allowances.~~

~~(3)~~)) surrender by the emissions obligation deadline. This penalty obligation consists of a shortfall obligation and an untimely surrender obligation.

(a) Shortfall obligation. The shortfall obligation is the unfulfilled portion of an entity's emissions obligation, i.e., the number of compliance instruments that the entity failed to surrender by the emissions obligation deadline specified in WAC 173-446-600(3).

(b) Untimely surrender obligation. The untimely surrender obligation is three times the shortfall obligation.

(3) Surrender. Ecology may restrict the amount or kind of allowances a covered entity or opt-in entity may use to fulfill penalty obligations. This subsection specifies the manner in which an entity may surrender allowances to fulfill a penalty obligation. Starting on the linkage effective date, a covered entity or opt-in entity may use allowances issued by a jurisdiction with which Washington has linked to meet its penalty obligation as described in WAC 173-446-090, subject to the surrender rules in this section.

(a) Shortfall obligation. A covered entity or opt-in entity may only use the following kinds of allowances to fulfill a shortfall obligation:

(i) Allowances obtained from the allowance price containment reserve.

(ii) Allowances of a vintage of any year prior to the year in which the entity incurred the shortfall obligation.

(b) Untimely surrender obligation. A covered entity or opt-in entity may only use the following kinds of allowances to fulfill an untimely surrender obligation:

(i) Allowances obtained from the allowance price containment reserve.

(ii) Allowances of any vintage.

(4) Retirement. This subsection specifies the manner in which ecology retires allowances to fulfill penalty obligations. Once placed in a compliance account, allowances can only be removed by ecology. Immediately after the deadline for a covered entity or opt-in entity to fulfill an emissions obligation, ecology will remove from that entity's compliance account only the number of allowances needed to fulfill the penalty obligation, except as specified in WAC 173-446-320 (3)(b).

(b) When a covered entity or opt-in entity surrenders allowances that are eligible to fulfill a penalty obligation subject to the requirements of subsection (3) of this section, ecology will retire the allowances in the following order:

(i) Allowances obtained from the allowance price containment reserve.

(ii) In order of vintage, from earliest to latest, allowances not specified in (b)(i) of this subsection.

(5)(a) If a covered entity or opt-in entity fails to submit ((~~penalty~~)) allowances as required by subsection ((~~(1)~~)) (2) of this section, ecology must issue an order or issue a penalty of up to $10,000 per day per violation, or both, for failure to submit ((~~penalty~~)) allowances as required by subsection ((~~(1)~~)) (2) of this section. ((~~Each metric ton of CO_2e not covered by a compliance instrument constitutes a separate violation.~~)) The order may include a plan and schedule for coming into compliance.

((~~(4)~~)) (b) Each metric ton of CO_2e not covered by a compliance instrument constitutes a separate violation. The number of metric tons of CO_2e not covered by compliance instruments is calculated as equal to the remaining balance of allowances needed to fulfill the shortfall obligation portion of the penalty obligation.

(6) Ecology may issue a penalty of up to $50,000 per day per violation if ecology determines that a registered entity has:

(a) Provided false or misleading facts;

(b) Made false or materially misleading statements regarding the registered entity's participation in Washington's program or a GHG ETS of a linked jurisdiction;

(c) Withheld material information that could influence a decision by ecology;

((~~(c)~~)) (d) Violated any part of the auction rules;

((~~(d)~~)) (e) Violated registration requirements; or

((~~(e)~~)) (f) Violated any rules regarding the conduct of the auction.

((~~(5)~~)) (7) In addition to the specific sanctions in subsections ((~~(3)~~)) (5) and ((~~(4)~~)) (6) of this section, any person that violates

the terms of this chapter or an order issued under this chapter incurs a penalty of up to $10,000 per day per violation for each day that the person does not comply. All penalties under subsections ((~~(3)~~)) (5) and ((~~(4)~~)) (6) of this section and this subsection must be deposited into the climate investment account.

((~~(6)~~)) (8) Violators are also subject to the sanctions authorized in chapter 19.86 RCW, as appropriate.

((~~(7)~~)) (9) Orders and penalties issued under this chapter are appealable to the pollution control hearings board under chapter 43.21B RCW.

((~~(8)~~)) (10) For the first compliance period or until Washington enters into a linkage agreement, whichever occurs first, ecology may reduce the amount of the penalty by adjusting the monetary amount of a civil penalty or reducing the number of ((~~penalty~~)) allowances required to be provided within six months under subsection ((~~(1)~~)) (2) of this section. In no case will ecology reduce the number of ((~~penalty~~)) allowances required to be provided within six months under subsection (2) of this section to a number below one allowance for each missing compliance instrument.

((~~(9)~~)) (11) An electric utility or natural gas utility must notify its retail customers and the Environmental Justice Council in published form within three months after paying a monetary penalty under this section.

((~~(10) If ecology determines that a covered entity or an opt-in entity has over reported its GHG emissions under chapter 173-441 WAC, ecology will reduce the covered or opt-in entity's compliance obligation by sufficient compliance instruments to cover the amount of over-reported emissions.~~

~~(11) If ecology determines that a covered entity or an opt-in entity has under reported its GHG emissions under chapter 173-441 WAC:~~

~~(a) The covered or opt-in entity must, by November 1st of the year in which ecology makes the determination, provide sufficient compliance instruments to cover the additional emissions.~~

~~(b) If the covered or opt-in entity fails to submit the compliance instruments required under (a) of this subsection, the covered or opt-in entity must, within six months after the compliance deadline, submit four penalty allowances for every one compliance instrument that it failed to submit.~~)) (12) When ownership or operational control of a registered entity changes, whether by merger, acquisition, or any other means, the successor entity resulting from the change in ownership or operational control is expressly liable for any unmet compliance obligation(s) of the predecessor registered entity that is a party to the transaction resulting in the change in ownership or operational control. The unmet compliance obligations of the predecessor registered entity include the quantity of verified covered emissions, assigned emissions, and emissions that are attributable to the predecessor registered entity but not yet reported for which the registered entity would be required to submit compliance instruments to ecology absent the change of ownership or operational control, but that the registered entity has not submitted to ecology at the time of the change of ownership or operational control.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-20-056, filed 9/29/22, effective 10/30/22)

WAC 173-446-620 Contact information. Unless otherwise specified, all requests, notifications, and communications to ecology pursuant to this chapter, must be submitted in a format as specified by ecology to either of the following:

For U.S. mail:

Climate Commitment Act Program
((~~Air Quality~~)) Climate Pollution Reduction Program
Department of Ecology
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

For email: ((~~CCAmailbox@ecy.wa.gov~~)) CPRRulemaking@ecy.wa.gov